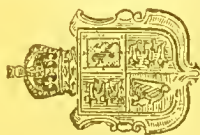


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A
DICTIONARY
OF
TERMS USED IN MEDICINE
AND THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES.

BY
RICHARD D. HOBLYN, A.M. OXON.

Fifth Edition,
REVISED AND ENLARGED.

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PREFACE

TO THE

NINTH EDITION.

THE tendency to introduce new terms into Medical Nomenclature, and the unclassical character of many of the terms of common use, suggest the propriety of a few general remarks on orthography, derivation, and composition, in their reference to medical terminology.

The letters C and K.—The employment of the letter *c* instead of the letter *k*, in words of Greek origin, has led, and still leads, to confusion, not only of spelling, but also of sound, especially when the former letter is followed by the vowels *e* and *i*, which suggest, to the English ear, the soft sound of *s*, instead of the hard sound of *k*, of the preceding consonant. 1. In words in which the letter *k* is *initial*, the objection to its use is gradually passing away: the intelligent chemist now writes *kakodyl*: why should the intelligent physician object to write *kakochymia*? In compliance with this not unreasonable demand, the terms commencing with *kako-*, *kata-*, *kephalo-*, and *kerato-*, have been removed, in this edition, from the letter *c* to the letter *k*, in their alphabetical position. 2. In cases in which the letter *k* is

not initial, its insertion into the body of a word is somewhat offensive to the eye. The plan has been, therefore, here adopted, in most cases, of placing the two modes of spelling together, in order that the eye may become familiarized to the correct mode, by viewing it in juxtaposition with the incorrect mode and also with the Greek etymology. A series of such words occur at pages 224—226, and in many other pages of this edition. *Est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra.*

Substantives ending in -sis and in -ma.—There are more than a dozen pairs of terms concluding with these affixes respectively, and they appear to have been employed, in many cases, as synonymous: one writer uses *glaucosis*, another *glaucoma*, both describing the same disease. With reference to these two classes of words, it may be stated that nouns ending in *-sis* denote generally “the action itself as incomplete or in progress;” and that nouns ending in *-ma* denote “sometimes the result of an action, sometimes the product of an act, and sometimes the object which causes the verbal state.” Viewed in this manner, the two classes of words have a distinct relation to each other: the former represent a *cause*, the latter its *effect*; thus, *glaucosis* is the cause of *glaucoma*, *phlogosis* of *phlogoma*, *leucosis* of *leucoma*, and so of all the others.

Terms ending in -odes and in -(o)ides.—These terms are sometimes confounded: *Erysipelas phlegmonodes* is rendered “phlegmonoid erysipelas” (Hooper). But the former term denotes *phlegmonous*, or a sharing in the nature of phlegmon; the latter denotes *phlegmon-like*, quite irrespective of the essential nature of phlegmon. “It is admitted,” says Dr. Mayne, “that Greek words in *-ώδης* are sometimes made to

signify *resemblance* to a certain object, and that in some modern Lexicons they are inserted as synonymous with the terms in *-οειδής*. The first of these circumstances I conceive to be exceptional only as the result of a necessity which existed when the term in *-ώδης* alone was in use, and when it therefore included, or was held to include, in its general meaning the quality of likeness. The latter I imagine to have proceeded from oversight or misapprehension; for where both terms are given in older Lexicons, the distinction between them is duly preserved¹. The error occasioned by want of discrimination in this case is not likely to be serious, as the terms ending in *-odes* are very few, though those ending in *-(o)ides* are numerous.

Hybrid and meaningless terms.—Medical terminology is much overrun by hybrid terms. The convenience of combining the Greek nouns *ἄλγος*, *κήλη*, *μέτρον*, *ὀδύνη*, and the suffixes *-ιτις* and *-ιδής*, with other words, is undoubtedly great, but the abuse of the convenience is painfully seen in the terms *cox-algia*, *stern-algia*; *muco-cele*, *scroto-cele*, *varico-cele*; *aceto-meter*, *spiro-meter*, *calori-meter*; *lumb-odynia*, *cervic-odynia*, *dors-odynia*, *scapul-odynia*; *gingiv-itis*, *retin-itis*; *cancro-id*, *furunculo-id*, *ovo-id*, *variolo-id*, and in other terms too numerous for insertion. Hybrid terms ending in *-(o)id*, *-(o)ides*, admit of easy correction by substituting the Latin word *forma* for the Greek suffix, as in *cancro-form*, *furunculi-form*, *lumbrici-form*, *ovi-form*, &c. In several cases we have genuine cognate terms, derived from the two classical languages, as *pterygo-id* and *ali-form*, *xipho-id* and *ensi-form*, *psallo-ides* and *lyri-form*, *thyreo-id* and *scuti-form*, &c. The

¹ Dissertation on Scientific Nomenclature, Medical and General. 1849.

terms compounded with *ἄγρᾱ*, a seizure, generally of gout, are legitimate, but ment-agra is hybrid and meaningless; melit-agra, embolism, and many others, are not hybrid, but they are meaningless. Phlegmasia dolens and Delirium tremens; Orthopædia and Orthopraxy; Porrigo-phyte and Mentagro-phyte; Caput gallinaginis and Veru montanum; Chlorodyne and Cryptopia; Hiera picra, Vitiligoidea, Dysechromatoderma, &c., &c., remain as literary curiosities. According to the temperament of readers, they excite a smile or a sigh; to the philosopher, they simply cause a reflex action upon the *Patientiæ Musculus*.

2, SUSSEX PLACE, REGENT'S PARK,

April 9, 1868.

Not to be followed in all
 the previous editions
 See pp 235 + 236 + 246

A

DICTIONARY

OF

MEDICAL TERMS.

A—A B D

A (α). In words of Greek derivation beginning with a consonant, this letter is employed, as, a prefix, in a *privalive* sense, as in *a-cephalous*, headless, *a-phonia*, voicelessness. In words beginning with a vowel, the *a* becomes *an*, to prevent the hiatus, as in *an-encephalia*, brainlessness.

A A (contracted from *ἀνὰ*), ‘of each.’ An expression used in prescriptions, to denote that an equal quantity of two or more substances is to be employed.

A A A. A chemical abbreviation for *amalgama*, amalgamate.

ABAPTI'STON. A kind of trepan, with a ring or knob a little above the extremity, in order to prevent its penetrating the cranium too suddenly, and so injuring the brain. Hence the name *διὰ τὸ μὴ βαπτίζεισθαι*, says Galen, because it could not be suddenly *plunged* or *immersed* into the brain.

ABBREVIATION (*abbrevio*, to shorten). The act of *shortening*, as of *words* and *phrases* in chemical language, by omitting some letters or words, or by substituting some arbitrary mark. Abbreviations have no connexion with *symbols* or with the composition of chemical bodies. See *Prescription*.

ABDO'MEN. The belly, or the cavity situated between the thorax and the pelvis. The term is perhaps a corrupted form of *adipomen*, from *adepe*, fat; in Cicero, it denotes corpulence.

ABDO'MINAL REGIONS. The abdomen is distinguished into three transverse zones—an upper, a middle, and a lower. Each zone is divided, by perpendicular lines, into three compartments or *regions*—a middle, and two lateral. They are thus named:—

1. *Epigastric Region.* The middle region of the upper zone, situated immediately over the small end of the stomach. The two lateral

regions of this zone, situated under the cartilages of the ribs, are called the *hypochondriac*.

2. *Umbilical Region*. The middle region of the middle zone, situated immediately over the umbilicus. The two lateral regions of this zone, situated over the loins, are called the *lumbar*.

3. *Hypogastric Region*. The middle region of the lowest zone, situated below the stomach. The two lateral regions of this zone, situated over the ilia, are called the *iliac*.

4. *Inguinal Region*. By this term is denoted the vicinity of Poupart's ligament.

ABDOMINAL RING, EXTERNAL. A triangular opening formed by the separation of the fibres of the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus abdominis, descendens. The *internal abdominal ring* is an oval opening in the fascia transversalis vel Cooperi.

ABDUCENTES (*abduco*, to draw from). The name of the sixth pair of nerves, or the *motores externi*.

ABDUCTION (*abductio*, the act of drawing from). The movement of a limb from the median line. It is opposed to adduction.

ABDUCTOR (*abduco*, to draw from). *Abducent*. A muscle whose office is to draw one part of the body away from another. Thus, the rectus externus is called *abductor oculi*, from its action in drawing the eye away from the nose. Its antagonist is called *adductor*.

ABERRATION (*aberro*, to wander from). 1. A deviation from the natural state, as applied to the mind. 2. Also, a deviation of the rays of light from the true focus of reflection or refraction, in certain lenses. *Spherical aberration* is the defect produced when certain rays, even of monochromatic light, are scattered from the true theoretical focus, producing an indistinct image. *Chromatic aberration* necessarily presupposes the employment of compound or white light, and is developed, like mere spherical aberration, by the effect of the edges of spherical lenses on the transmission of light through them.

ABIETIS RESINA (*abies*, the fir). *Thus*. Frankincense; resin of the *Abies excelsa* and *Pinus palustris*; a spontaneous exudation, chiefly obtained from Canada.

ABIETIC ACID (*abies*, the fir). An acid lately discovered in the resin of trees of the genus *Abies*. The old preparation, termed *acidum abietis*, is the peculiar acid liquor, yielded, along with the essential oil, in distillation of the fresh branches or fruit of some species of *Abies*.

ABIETIN. A crystallizable resin, procured from the *Abietis resina*, or common frankincense.

ABLACTATION (*ablacto*, to wean). This term denotes the cessation of the period of suckling, as regards the mother. The same period, with regard to the infant, is termed *weaning*.

ABLEPSIA (α , priv., $\beta\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega$, to see). *Cæcitas*. Blindness; privation of sight.

ABLUEENTS (*abluo*, to wash away). *Detergents*. Medicines formerly supposed to cleanse the blood, by washing away impurities.

ABNORMAL (*ab*, from, *norma*, a rule). Irregular: that which deviates from the usual order. The term *anormal* is also employed to denote any thing that is *without rule* or order. The terms are nearly synonymous.

ABORTION. Premature delivery; miscarriage. *Abortio* is derived from *aborior*, the primary meaning of which expresses the *setting*

of the heavenly bodies, as opposed to *exorior*, to arise. Hence the term was applied to *failure*, as of the fœtus.

ABRASION (*abrado*, to shave off). The act of wearing or rubbing off, as the mechanical removal of the epidermis. Also, the matters abraded by the friction of surfaces of bodies.

ABRUPTLY PINNATE. A term applied to a pinnate leaf, when its petiole has no terminal leaflet or tendril, as in *Orobis tuberosus*.

ABSCESS (*abscedo*, to separate). *Apostema*. An imposthume, gathering, or boil; a collection of pus formed or deposited in some tissue or organ. It is so named from the *separation* of the sides of the cavity which is produced. Where the skin is most thin, and fluctuation most palpable, the abscess is said to *point*, or to make its point. If the pus is absorbed, the abscess is said to be *dispersed*.

ABSENCE OF MIND. Pre-occupation of the mind by a train of thought, to the exclusion of impression from present objects.

ABSINTHIUM (*ἀψίνθιον*). Common Wormwood; an indigenous species of *Artemisia*, yielding a bitter principle called *absinthin*, and an acid termed *absinthic*. Its powers as a vermifuge have gained for it the name *wormwood*.

ABSOLUTE CALORIC. The capacity for containing caloric, and the absolute caloric contained, are distinguished as a force from the subject on which it operates. "When we speak of *capacity*," says Dr. Crawford, "we mean a power inherent in the heated body; by *absolute caloric*, we mean an unknown principle, which is retained in the body by the possession of this power; and by *temperature*, we consider the unknown principle as producing certain effects upon the thermometer."

ABSORBENTIA (*absorbeo*, to suck up). *Antacida*. A class of medicines, including the alkalies, the alkaline earths, and the carbonates of these substances, possessing absorbent powers.

ABSORBENTS (*absorbeo*, to suck up). Two distinct sets of vessels, which *absorb* and convey fluids to the thoracic duct. These are the *lacteals*, which take up the chyle from the alimentary canal; and the *lymphatics*, which pervade almost every part of the body, which they take up in the form of lymph.

ABSORPTION (*absorbeo*, to suck up). The function of the *absorbents* and, it is said, of the capillaries and veins.

1. *Interstitial Absorption*. The function by which the particles of the tissue which fill the meshes of the capillary network are removed, as in the atrophy of the tail of the tadpole, and of the pupillary membrane in the fœtus, and in the development of cells in bones.

2. *Cutaneous Absorption*. A function of the skin, by which certain preparations, rubbed into the skin, have the same action as when given internally, only in a less degree. Thus, mercury, applied in this manner, cures syphilis, and excites salivation; tartrate of antimony is said to occasion vomiting; and arsenic produces poisonous effects.

3. *Absorption, in Chemistry*. This term denotes the passage of a gas or vapour into a liquid or solid substance; or that of a liquid into the pores of a solid. Thus, water absorbs carbonic acid gas, lime absorbs water, &c.

ABSTERGENTS (*abstergeo*, to cleanse, to wipe dry). *Abstersives*. Lotions, or other applications, for cleansing sores. Applied to suppurating surfaces, they are called *detersives*.

A'BSTINENCE (*abstinco*, to abstain). *Cura fumis*. Excessive or total privation of food.

ABSTRA'CTION (*abstraho*, to draw away). The process of distilling a liquid from any substance. See *Cohobation*.

ABSTRA'CTION, MENTAL. The power of separating one sensation from another, as the size of an object which comprises also colour, shape, &c. The exercise of the mind upon such separated sensation, is called *abstract reasoning*. Abstraction is the antagonist to *association*, which combines sensations.

ABU'TA ROOT. *Butua root*. Names sometimes given to the root of *Cissampelos pareira*, commonly called *pareira brava*.

ACA'CIÆ GUMMI. *Gum Acacia*. A gummy exudation from the stems of one or more undetermined species of *Acacia*. *Br. Ph.*, 1867.

ACA'NTHA (*ἄκανθα*, a thorn). A spine or prickle of a plant. A prickly fin of a fish. A spinous process of a vertebra. The term has been used for the *spina dorsi*.

ACANTHO'BOLUS (*ἄκανθα*, a thorn, *βάλλω*, to shoot out). Shooting thorns, pricking; a term applied by Nicander to a rose, but by Paulus Ægineta to a surgical instrument for extracting bones.

ACA'RDIA (*α*, priv., *καρδία*, the heart). A term applied to the *fœtus* when it is destitute of a heart.

A'CARUS (*ἄκαρι*, a mite or tick, from *α*, priv., and *κείρω*, to cut; a kind of *animal atom*). A genus of minute animals belonging to the *Acariæ*, a division of the *Arachnides*.

1. *Acarus autumnalis*. The harvest-bug, mower's mite, wheal-worm, or rouget; a minute animal which attacks the legs during the harvest season, and thence proceeds to every other part of the body.

2. *Acarus folliculorum*. The name given by Dr. Simon, of Berlin, to an animalcule found in the sebaceous follicles. It is also called *demodex folliculorum*. See *Steatozoon*.

3. *Acarus scabiei*. The itch-animalcule; a parasite which infests the human scarf-skin, commonly between the fingers, in the bends of the wrists and elbows, the same parts of the legs, and the front of the trunk of the body. See *Dermatozoa*.

4. *Acarus Stockholmii*. The Stockholm acarus; a parasitic animalcule more than three times as large as the harvest-bug and itch-animalcule; found on a lady residing in Stockholm.

5. *Acarus Crossei*. A minute animal supposed by Mr. Crosse to have been developed in a solution of silicate of potassa, when submitted to slow galvanic action for the purpose of obtaining crystals of *silex*.

ACATA'POSIS (*α*, priv., *κατάποσις*, deglutition). An inability to swallow liquids; synonymous with *hydrophobia*.

ACAULE'SCENT (*α*, priv., *καυλός*, a cabbage-stalk). Stemless; a term applied to certain plants, of which the stem is so short as to be almost reduced to nothing, as in *cnicus acaulis*. The term *subcaulescent* would be preferable in these cases.

ACCELE'RATION (*accelero*, to hasten). Increased rapidity, as of the pulse, of the respiration, &c.

ACCELE'ATOR URI'NÆ (*accelero*, to hasten). A muscle which contracts to expel or accelerate the passage of the urine.

ACCE'SSION (*accedo*, to approach). The approach or commencement of the pyrexial period, in fevers.

ACCESSO'RII WILLI'SII (*accedo*, to be added to). The *superior*

respiratory nerves; a pair arising from the spinal marrow, and joining the *par vagum*; named from Willis.

ACC'CESSORY (*accedo*, to be added to). A term applied to several muscles, ligaments, &c., which depend on, or are *added to*, some other part. Thus, Haller applied the term *accessory of the parotid* to a small gland which accompanies the parotid duct, and seems to be a mere prolongation of the parotid itself.

ACCIDE'NTAL (*accido*, to happen). *Adventitious*. That which occurs unexpectedly, as a *tissue*, when the result of a morbid process.

ACCIDE'NTAL COLOURS. A series of optical phenomena, so named by Buffon, and now known by the name *Ocular Spectra*. If the eye be steadily directed, for some time, to a *white* wafer upon a *dark* ground, and be then turned aside, a well-defined image of the wafer will be perceived, with the colours reversed; the wafer will appear dark, the ground white. This new appearance is termed the *accidental colour*, or ocular spectrum. Darwin classes the Spectra under the two heads of *direct* and *reverse*; the former depending upon the permanence of the impression, the latter upon exhaustion.

ACCLIMA'TION. Naturalisation to a foreign or unusual climate; a term applied to animals or plants.

ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE CATARACT. A whitish, viscid substance which sometimes surrounds the opaque crystalline lens, and remains after the operation for cataract, causing a secondary cataract.

ACCOU'CHEMENT (*accoucher*, to be brought to bed). Parturition; a woman's delivery; the expulsion of the fœtus from the uterus.

ACCRETION (*accresco*, to grow to). The addition of new parts, as in the formation of a crystal by the position of new parts around a central nucleus. The organic and inorganic kingdoms are distinguished by their mode of increase; the former increasing by *intus-susception* and alimentation, the latter by *accretion* without alimentation.

ACCU'BITUS JUNIO'RIS. The animal heat of a young and healthy person; a remedy employed in cases of extreme exhaustion with great depression of the temperature of the body, especially in the aged.

ACCU'MBENT (*accumbo*, to lie at a place). Lying against any thing, as the edges of the cotyledons against the radicle in some cruciferous plants.

-A'CEOUS. Terminations in *-aceous* denote a resemblance to a substance, as membranaceous, resembling membrane; whereas terminations in *-ous* denote the substance itself, as membranous, belonging to membrane.

ACEPHA'LIA (α , priv., κεφαλή, the head). The condition of an acephalous fœtus, or a fœtus born without a head.

ACE'PHALOCYST (α , priv., κεφαλή, the head, κύστις, a bladder). The hydatid, or headless bladder-worm. See *Vermes*.

A'CERIC ACID. A peculiar acid said to exist in the sap of the *Acer campestre*, or common Maple, in the state of accrete of lime.

A'CEROSE (*acus*, *acūs*, a needle). Sharp-pointed; tapering to a fine point, as the leaves of juniper. But *acerose*, as derived from *acus*, *aceris*, chaff, denotes that which is husky or chaffy.

ACE'RVULUS CE'REBRI (dim. of *acervus*, a heap). Literally, a little heap; a term applied by Soemmering to a small quadrilateral mass of concretions collected under the tela choroidea, near the posterior commissure of the brain.

ACE'SCENT (*acesco*, to become sour). A term applied to substances which become sour spontaneously, as vegetable and animal juices, or infusions.

ACE'TIFICATION. The process of manufacturing *acetum*, or vinegar, from malt, the infusion of which is allowed to undergo the alcoholic and the acetous fermentations.

ACE'TINES. Artificial oils formed by the direct union of acetic acid and glycerine. There are three of these, termed monacetine, diacetine, and triacetine.

ACE'TONE. The new chemical name for a product obtained in the distillation of wood. See *Ketone*.

ACE'TUM. Vinegar; an acid liquid prepared from malt and unmalted grain by the acetous fermentation. The term *acetum* was originally the participle of the verb *aceo*, to be sour, as in "*acetum vinum*," sour wine or vinegar.

Acidum aceticum. Acetic acid; an acid liquid prepared from wood by destructive distillation and subsequent purification. By *real* acetic acid is meant such an acid as occurs in a dry acetate; it cannot exist in an uncombined state. *Glacial* acetic acid is the strongest variety known.

ACE'TYLENE. A hydrocarbon, long known as *klumene*, constantly found among the products of the incomplete combustion and destructive distillation of substances rich in carbon, as coal-gas. The name acetylene is derived from the hypothetical radical *acetyl*^l, to which acetylene bears the same relation as ethylene bears to ethyl.

ACHÆ'NIUM (α , priv., *χαίνω*, to open). An *indehiscent* fruit; it is one-celled, one-seeded, superior, hard and dry, with the integuments of the seed distinct from it. It occurs in the Labiatae and the Boraginæ.

ACHIL'LLIS TENDO (tendon of Achilles). The strong tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, which is inserted into the heel.

ACHLAMY'DEOUS (α , priv., *χλαμύς*, a cloak) The name of those plants in which the floral *envelopes*—the calyx and the corolla—are both absent.

A'CHLYS (*ἄχλυσ*, a mist, mostly over the eyes). *Caligo*. Dimness of sight; defect of vision from ulceration or cicatrization of the cornea over the centre of the pupil.

ACHO'LIA (α , priv., *χολή*, bile). Bilelessness; a term proposed by Dr. Macleod, as aptly implying that condition of the liver in which there is a suppression or deficiency of bile. It has its analogue in Anuria. According to this writer, "*Acholic Diseases*" comprise jaundice, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera.

A'CHOR. A small acuminated pustule, which contains a straw-coloured matter, and is succeeded by a thin brown or yellowish scab.

ACHO'RION. A term derived from *achor*, denoting a parasitic fungus, and constituting the true matter of *furus* and other cutaneous diseases. According to Hallier, achorion is a modified form of *penicillium glaucum*.

A'CHROIA (*ἄχροια*). A Hippocratic term denoting want of colour, loss of colour, paleness; opposed to *εὐχροια*, *euchroia*, or goodness of colour. The term is also applied to a *colourless* state of the skin depending upon a want of pigmentary matter of the rete mucosum. See *Dyschroa*.

ACHROMA'TIC (α , priv., $\chiρῶμα$, colour). Without colour; a term applied to lenses, in which the dispersion of light is corrected.

ACHROMATO'PSIA (α , priv., $\chiρῶμα$, colour, $ὄψις$, vision). Want of power in distinguishing colours. See *Chromatodysopsia*.

ACICULAR (*acicula*, a little needle). A term applied, in crystallography, to *needle-shaped* crystals; and, in botany, to the *leaves* of certain plants which are long, stiff, and pointed, like a *needle*; or to *surfaces* which are marked with fine needle-like streaks.

ACID. A compound which is capable of uniting in definite proportions with alkaline bases, and which, when liquid or in a state of solution, has a sour taste, changes *blue* litmus to *red*, and restores to turmeric, previously changed *brown* by an alkali, its original *yellow*.

1. The *Names of Acids*, formed from the same base, vary in their *terminations*, according to the quantity of oxygen which they are presumed to contain. Thus, Acids which terminate in *ic* denote the maximum of oxidation; in *ous*, a lower proportion; those which begin with *hyper* ($\��πέρ$, above) denote an excess of oxidation; with *hypo* ($\��πό$, under), the lowest proportion. See *Sal*.

2. The Acids which terminate in *ic* form compounds which terminate in *ate*; those which terminate in *ous* form compounds which terminate in *ite*; thus, sulphuric acid forms salts which are called *sulphates*, while sulphurous acid forms salts which are called *sulphites*.

3. *Acidifiable*. A term applied to substances capable of being converted into an acid by an acidifying principle. Substances possessing this property are called *radicals*, or *acidifiable* bases.

4. *Acidifying Principle*. That which possesses the property of converting a substance into an acid. Oxygen was formerly supposed to be the general acidifying principle of nature: no such general principle, however, exists.

5. *Acidi-metry* ($\acute{\mu}\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\nu$, a measure). The measurement of the strength of acids. A given weight of an acid substance is saturated by an alkaline base, the quantity of which, requisite for the purpose, is the *measure* of its power.

6. *Acidulous*. Slightly acid; a term applied to those salts in which the base is combined with such an excess of acid that they manifestly exhibit acid properties, as the supertartrate of potassa.

7. *Acidulous waters*. Mineral waters which owe their distinctive peculiarities to the presence of carbonic acid, either alone or in combination with bases.

ACIDITAS ESURI'NA (*esurio*, to be hungry). A disease in which an excess of acid secretion in the stomach is capable of being neutralized or absorbed by most of the substances eaten by persons affected with *pica*.

A'CIDS, COUPLED. Organic acids which contain an acid coupled with another body, which does not neutralize the acid, but accompanies it in all its combinations. Thus, in hydro-sulphuro-naphthalic acid, we have hydro-sulphuric acid coupled with naphthaline; and the coupled acid neutralizes exactly as much base as the hydro-sulphuric acid alone would neutralize.

ACINA'CIFORM (*acinaces*, a scimitar. *forma*, likeness). Scimitar-shaped; plane on the sides, with one border thick, the other thin, as the leaves of *mesembryanthemum acinaciforme*.

ACINE'SIS (α , priv., $\kappaινέω$, to move). *Acinesia*. Quiescence,

rest; a term indicating diminished irritability of the muscles, tending to produce paralysis. See *Hypercinesis*.

A'CINI (pl. of *acinus*, any juicy berry containing seeds, especially the grape; the seed of a berry). The minute parts of the lobules of the liver, connected together by vessels.

ACI'NIFORM (*acinus*, a grape-stone, *forma*, likeness). A term applied by the old anatomists to the choroid, from its resemblance in structure to the grains of a raisin.

[ACME'] AKME' (*ἀκμή*, a point or edge). A term as applied to a disease, signifying the third stage, or *crisis*, when it is at its height. As applied to the life of man, it means the *flower of his age*. Hence the pimples that appear on the face at this period were called *ἀκμαί*, the indications of puberty. See *Acne*.

[ACNE'] AKNE' (*ἀκνῆ*, quasi *ἀκμή*, from its appearance in youth, or at the *acme* of the system). *Ionthus*. *Varus*. "Copper-nose." A chronic inflammation of the sebiparous glands, and of their excretory hair-follicles, characterized by an eruption of hard, conical, and isolated elevations of moderate size and various degrees of redness. The species are—

1. *Akne vulgaris*. Stone-pock, or whelk, comprising the species *simplex*, or simple; *punctata*, or maggot-pimple, or grubs; and *indurata*, or stone-pock, of Willan.

2. *Akne rosacea*. Rosy drop, carbuncled face, grog-blossom, or bubukle. This is also termed *Bacchia*, and, by Mason Good, *Ionthus corymbifer*. See *Gutta rosacca*.

ACO'LOGY (*ἄκος*, a remedy, *λόγος*, a description). That department of Therapeutics which relates to the consideration of remedies. By some authors the term is limited to the consideration of surgical and mechanical remedies.

ACONITUM. The name of a genus of Ranunculaceous plants, of which the species *Napellus*, Monk's-hood or Wolf's-bane, yields the fresh leaves, flowering tops, and dried root of the pharmacopœias, an acid termed *aconitic*, and an alkaloid named *aconitia*.

A'COPON (*a*, priv., *κόπος*, weariness). That which removes weariness. Hence τὸ ἄκοπον (sc. *φάρμακον*), a restorative. The term originally signified something that was rubbed upon the joints, but was afterwards extended to applications without reference to the relief of fatigue.

ACO'RIA (*ἄκορος* = *ἀκόρεστος*, ceaseless). A ravenous appetite.

A' CORUS CALAMUS (*ἄκορον* of the Greeks). The rhizome of the Common Sweet Flag, a plant of the order *Acoraceæ*, commonly called *calamus aromaticus*, from its aromatic qualities.

ACOTYLE'DONES (*a*, priv., *κοτυληδών*, a seed-lobe). Acotyledonous plants; plants whose embryos have no seed-lobes. But the *acotyledonous embryo* is not exactly, as its name seems to indicate, an embryo without cotyledons; for, in that case, euseuta would be acotyledonous. On the contrary, it is an embryo which does not germinate from two fixed invariable points, namely, the plumule and the radicle, but indifferently from any point of the surface, as in some *Araceæ* and in all flowerless plants.

ACOU'STIC (*ἀκούω*, to hear). Relating to the hearing, as the nervus *acousticus* vel *auditorius*—the portio mollis of the seventh pair.

ACQUI'SITIVENESS (*acquirō*, to obtain). A term in phrenology,

indicative of a desire to possess, a pleasure in accumulating, without any definite object for such desire. It is common to man with the lower animals. Its organ is situated at the back part of the temples, or the anterior inferior angle of the parietal bone.

ACRA'TIA, ACRATEI'A, ACRA'SIA (ἀκρατής, powerless, from *a*, priv., and κράτος, strength). Allied terms denoting powerlessness, as of a nerve; also incontinence, or *impotentia* of the Latins.

A'CRID RESIN. A substance obtained by Soubeiran from castor-oil, and supposed by him to be a soft resinous oil, but which was evidently a complex product.

A'CRIDA (*acris*, pungent). A class of topical medicines which stimulate, irritate, or inflame the living tissues, independently of any known chemical action. They are, in fact, *dynamical irritants*.

[ACROS] AKROS (ἄκρος). Extreme. An adjective denoting the termination or extremity of any thing.

1. *Akro-bystia* (βύω, to stop up). The extremity of the prepuce; or that part which covers the glans penis.

2. *Akro-cheir* (χείρ, the hand). A term used by Hippocrates to designate the fore-arm and hand. But ἀκρόχειρ is a later form for ἄκρα χείρ, the *hand*, whereas χείρ includes the *arm* (Galen). Sometimes it may signify the *fingers*.

3. *Akro-chordon* (χορδή, a string). An excrescence on the skin, with a slender base; a tumor which hangs by a pedicle; a wart with a thin neck, as distinguished from a μυρμήκιον, myrmecion, which has a broad base. See *Myrmecia*.

4. *Akr-odynía* (ὀδύνη, pain). A painful affection, especially of the wrists and ankles, which was epidemic in Paris in 1828-9; by some it was referred to rheumatism, by others to spinal irritation.

5. *Akro-gen* (γεννάω, to produce). Point-grower; the name of a plant which grows only at its *point* or top, as a fern-tree. It is distinguished from an *exogen*, which grows by deposition on the *exterior*, and from an *endogen*, which grows by deposition towards the *interior*, of its trunk.

6. *Akr-oleine* (ἐλαιον, oleum, oil). A substance of a highly pungent odour, given off by oils and fats when boiling at a high temperature. It is a sure and delicate test of the presence of glycerine in the oil.

7. *Akr-olenion* (ὠλένη, the cubit). The upper extremity of the ulna; a term synonymous with *olecranon*.

8. *Akr-omion* (ὤμος, the shoulder). A Hippocratic term denoting the large process which terminates the spine of the scapula.

9. *Akr-omphalion* (ὀμφαλός, umbilicus). The extremity of the umbilicus, or navel.

10. *Akro-pathía* (πάθος, disease). A disease at any extremity of the body. Hippocrates applies this term to disease of the internal orifice of the uterus, and to cancer.

11. *Akro-posthia* (πόσθη, the prepuce). The extremity of the prepuce; a term synonymous with *acro-bystia*.

12. *Akro-pous* (πούς, a foot). The *foot*, rather, perhaps, than the *toes*. But the uses of the word are analogous to those of *acro-cheir*.

13. *Akro-spire* (σπείρα, a spire). That part of a germinating embryo which botanists call the *plumula*.

14. *Akro-thymion* (θύμος or θύμον, thyme). A conical, rugated, bleeding wart, compared by Celsus to the flower of thyme. The term

thymus (θύμος) was applied by Galen to a warty excrescence, from its likeness to a bunch of thyme-flower.

15. *Akrotica*. One of the orders of the class *Eccritica* of Mason Good, comprising "diseases of the external surface." See *Katotica*.

ACROTISMUS (*a*, priv., κρότος, any striking, or sound produced by striking). Defect of pulse. *Asphyxia* is the term employed for this affection by Ploucquet. See *Crotaphus*.

A'CRYL. The name of a hypothetical radical, analogous to acetyl. *Acrylic acid* is a compound analogous to acetic acid, standing in the same relation to acrolein as acetic acid does to aldehyde. *Acrylic alcohol* is a colourless transparent liquid, of a pungent odour, resembling that of mustard.

A'CTINE (ἄκτις, a ray of light). The name given by Sir J. Herschel to the unit which he proposed to establish for the intensity of solar heat. It is the value which would, in one minute of time, dissolve a thickness equal to one millionth part of a metre of a horizontal sheet of ice, when the sun's light falls vertically upon it.

AC'TINISM (ἄκτις, a sun-beam). *Tithonicity*. A name recently applied to the chemical constituent of the solar ray, found to be distinct from the luminous and the calorific constituents. Thus, the decomposition of radiant matter by the prism is represented by three distinct but mutually intersecting series of waves.

ACTI'NOGRAPH (ἄκτις, a sun-beam, γράφω, to describe). An instrument, contrived by Mr. Hunt, for registering the variations which occur in the chemical influence of the solar rays, the intensity of which bears no direct relation to the quantity of light, but varies at different periods of the day and year.

ACTINO'METER (ἄκτις, a ray of light, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the intensity of the heat of the direct rays of the sun. This instrument indicates the force of sunshine at the Cape of Good Hope as 48° 75', while ordinary good sunshine in England is only from 25° to 30°.

A'CTION (*ago*, to act). A general term for *doing* any thing.

1. *Voluntary actions* are those produced by acts of the will, as the contractions of the muscles. 2. *Involuntary actions* are those excited either *mediately*, through the nerves and spinal marrow, as those of the larynx, pharynx, sphincters, &c.; or *immediately*, as those of irritability. 3. *Mixed actions* are those motions or alterations of inspiration and expiration which constitute the acts of respiration.

A'CTUAL CAUTERY. Active cautery; the employment of the red-hot iron, as distinguished from the *potential* or *virtual* cautery, which consists in the use of caustics and escharotics.

ACU'LEATE (*aculeus*, a sharp point). Prickly; a term applied to a surface covered with prickles, as the stem of *rosa*.

ACU'LEUS (probably a dim. of *acus*, a needle). A prickly; a hard, conical expansion of the bark of some plants, as the rose. It is composed entirely of cellular tissue, and must be distinguished from the spine or thorn, which consists of woody tissue.

ACU'MINATE (*acumen*, a point). Pointed; tapering gradually to a point, as the leaf of *salix alba*.

ACUPRESSURE (*acus*, a needle, *pressura*, pressure). Needle-pressure; a simple method of arresting hemorrhage from wounded or cut arteries by the pressure of a needle passed across their course.

ACUPUNCTURE (*acus*, a needle, *pungo*, to prick). *Acupuncture*. The insertion of needles into the skin or flesh, employed in severe rheumatic affections.

ACUTE DISEASES. Diseases of considerable severity, rapid progress, and short duration, as distinguished from *chronic*, or long continued diseases. Diseases were formerly distinguished into *morbi acutissimi*, very acute, lasting only three or four days; *morbi subacutissimi*, lasting seven days; and *morbi subacuti*, lasting from twenty to forty days.

ACUTENACULUM (*acus*, a needle, *tenaculum*, a handle). A needle-handle; the name given by Heister to the *porte-aiguille*.

ADAPTER (*adapto*, to fit to). A tube employed for lengthening the neck of a retort, or for adapting the mouth of the receiver to admit the neck of the retort.

ADDISON'S DISEASE. A diseased condition of the system, characterised by a discoloration of the skin, and, hence, also called "Bronzed Skin," though bronzing of the skin is not exclusively indicative of the disease. Dr. Addison, of Guy's Hospital, first pointed out that this state of the skin generally existed in connexion with a diseased condition of the supra-renal capsules.

ADDITAMENTUM (*addo*, to add). A term applied to the sutures which connect the parietal and occipital bones to the mastoid portion of the temporal.

Additamentum pedum hippocampi. The name given to a bulging observed in the substance which forms the bottom of the ventricles of the brain; it follows the direction of the cornua ammonis, and is sometimes equally large.

ADDITIONS (*addo*, to add). The trivial name applied to such articles as are added to the fermenting wash of the distiller.

ADDUCTION (*adduco*, to draw to). The movement of a limb towards the median line. It is opposed to abduction.

ADDUCTOR (*adduco*, to draw to). *Adducent*. A muscle whose office is to bring one part towards another. Thus, the rectus internus is also called *adductor oculi*, from the action of this muscle in turning the eye towards the nose. Its antagonist is called *abductor*.

ADELPHIA (*ἀδελφός*, a brother). Literally, a *brotherhood*; a term applied in botany to a combination of the filaments of the stamens into a single mass. Thus, if there is only one combination, as in Mallow, the filaments are said to be *monadelphous*; if there are two, as in Pea, they are *diadelphous*; if three, as in some species of St. John's Wort, they are *triadelphous*; if many, as in Melaleuca, they are called *polyadelphous*. The tube formed by the union of monadelphous filaments is termed, by Mirbel, *androphorum*.

ADEMONIA (*ἀδημονέω*, to be troubled). Trouble, distress. Buttmann derives the term from *ἄδημος*, not at home, ill at ease. Others refer it to *ἀδείω*, to satiate, from which we have *ἀδήμων*, cast down.

ADE'N (*ἀδὴν*). This term denotes an *acorn*; in medical language, a *gland*. Hence the terms, *adenitis*, inflammation of the lymphatic glands; *aden-algia* or *aden-odynia*, pain of a gland; *aden-emphraxis* (*ἐμφραξις*, stoppage), glandular obstruction; *adeno-graphy*, a description of the glands; *adeno-logy*, a treatise of the glands; and *aden-oid*, gland-like, a term applied by Dr. Craigie to flesh-like tumor of the brain.

1. *Adeno-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). Glandular tumor; cystic sarcoma of the breast.

2. *Adeno-meningeal* (μήνιγξ, a membrane). A variety of gastric fever, depending on disease of the mucous follicles. *Pinel*.

3. *Adeno-phyma* (φῦμα, a suppurating tumor). A swelling of a gland; as it occurs in the liver, it is called *hepato-phyma*; but as it occurs in the inguinal gland, it is termed *bubo*.

ADEPHA'GIA (ἀδην, abundantly, φάγω, to eat). Gluttony; voracious appetite, particularly as it occurs in children affected with worms. Sophocles speaks of an ἀδηφάγου νόσον, or devouring, insatiable disease; an epithet well adapted to the race of φαγεδαίνικων diseases, which are also called νομαί. See *Bulimia*.

ADEPS. The soft fat or grease of animals, as distinguished from the *serum*, or hard fat. Hence, *adeps præparatus*, adeps suillus, axungia, or lard, is the prepared internal fat of the abdomen of the sus scrofa, or hog. *Adeps anserinus* is goose-grease. *Adeps ovillus*, sebum or sebum, is mutton-suet.

Adeps benzoatus. Benzoated lard, made of prepared lard and benzoin, reduced to a coarse powder.

ADHESION (*adhæreo*, to stick to). The process by which parts, which have been separated by accident or design, unite. This is owing to an intervening deposit of coagulating lymph, or albumino-fibrin, commonly called *ecatrix*. See *Intention*.

ADHESIVENESS (*adhæreo*, to stick to). A term in phrenology, indicative of attachment, and the production of friendship and society. It is common to man with the lower animals. Its organ is situated just above the lambdoid suture, immediately above and to the outer side of the organ of Philoprogenitiveness, and on each side of Concentrativeness. It is generally stronger in women.

ADIAPNEU'STIA (α , priv., διαπνέω, to blow through). Want of evaporation; defective or impeded perspiration; a term nearly synonymous with *adiaphoresis*.

A'DIPIC ACID (*adeps*, *adipis*, fat). An acid obtained by treating oleic with nitric acid. *Adipic ether* is the compound of adipic acid with oxide of ethyl.

A'DIPOCERE (*adeps*, fat, *cera*, wax). The fatty spermaceti-like substance into which muscle is converted by long immersion in water or spirit, or by burial in moist earth.

ADIPOCERE, MINERAL. A fatty matter found in the argillaceous iron-ore of Merthyr; it emits a slightly bituminous odour when heated.

A'DIPOSE ARTERIES. Arteries which supply *adeps* or fat, particularly those branches of the diaphragmatic, capsular, and renal arteries, which supply the fat about the kidneys.

A'DIPOSE TISSUE (*adeps*, fat). *Tela adiposa*. The tissue which encloses the adeps or fat. It is composed of minute cells clustered together within the areolæ of common cellular tissue.

ADIPO'SIS (*adeps*, *adipis*, fat). Excessive deposition, or hypertrophy of the adipose substance.

ADI'PSIA (α , priv., δίψα, thirst). The total absence of thirst; one of the *dysorexiæ*, or false or defective appetites, of Cullen.

ADI'PSOS (α , priv., δίψα, thirst). The primary sense of this word is *not thirsty*. Its secondary and active sense is, *quenching thirst*.

ADITUS (*adeo*, to go to). An approach or entrance; the entrance to a canal or duct, as the *aditus ad aquæductum Fallopii*.

ADJUVANS (*adjuvo*, to help). A constituent part of a medicinal formula; denoting 'that which assists and promotes the operation.' See *Prescription*.

ADNATA (*adnascor*, to grow to). Literally, *grown to*, or adhering; a term applied to the *tunica conjunctiva*, or external coat of the eye, so named from its close adherence to the anterior part of the eyeball. This term is applied, in botany, to the *anther*, when it is attached to the filament by its back, as in *polygonum*. See *Anther*.

ADOLESCENCE (*adolesco*, to grow up). The period of life in which the body has acquired its utmost development; commencing at puberty, and terminating, in the male, at about the twenty-fifth, and in the female, in the twenty-first year.

ADRAGANT (a corruption of *tragacanth*). A gum obtained from several species of *Astragalus*. It consists, in great measure, of a scaly substance, called *adragantine*.

ADRIANOPE RED. *Turkey red*. A term applied by dyers to the red colouring matter obtained from madder.

ADULT (*adultus*, part. of *adolesco*, to grow up). That which has reached the period when the body has acquired its full development. This extends, in the male, from the twenty-fifth to the fiftieth year; in the female, from the twenty-first to the forty-fifth.

ADULTERATION (*adultero*, to adulterate). The mixing up of noxious or inert ingredients with articles of food or medicine; the debasing of any product of manufacture, especially chemical, by the introduction of cheap materials.

ADUSTION (*aduro*, to burn). The action of heat, as applied to the body. In surgery, the term denotes *cauterization*.

ADVENTITIOUS (*adventus*, an arrival, from *advenio*, to come to). Accidental, casual, that which is not normal; that which comes from some other person or thing; a term applied to false membranæ; or opposed to the term *hereditary*. The term *adventitious* is also applied, in botany, to any thing developed out of the ordinary course, as aerial roots, extra-axillary buds, &c. The term *adventicius* is opposed, in classical language, to the terms *proprius*, *innatus*, *insitus*, &c.

ADYNAMIA (*a*, priv., *dύναμις*, power). The defect of power; considerable debility of the vital powers. By the term *Adynamiæ* some nosologists designate all asthenic diseases.

ADYNAMIC FEVER (*a*, priv., *dύναμις*, power). Fever characterized by prostration or depression of the vital powers. *Pinel*.

ÆDOI'A (*αἰδοῖα*, pudenda, from *αἰδώς*, pudor). The pudenda. Hence,
1. *Ædæo-ptosis* (*πτῶσις*, lapsus). Prolapsus of one or more of the pudenda. Sauvages and Sagar apply the term to the *meatus urinarius*, as well as to the uterus.

2. *Ædæo-psophia* (*ψόφος*, a noise). Flatus from the urethra, or per vaginam.

ÆGAGROPILUS (*αἶξ*, a goat, *ἄγριος*, wild, *πίλος*, a ball of hair). A hair-ball; a concretion sometimes found in the intestines of the *Ruminantia*, &c. See *Bezoar*.

ÆGILOPS (*αἶξ*, *αἴγος*, a goat, *ὤψ*, the eye). *Anchilops*. An ulcer at the inner canthus of the eye, so called from the supposition that goats are subject to it.

ÆGOBRONCHO'PHONY (αἶξ, a goat, βρόγχος, a bronchus, and φωνή, voice). The bleating and bronchial voice, the principal symptom in pleuropneumonia. See *Auscultation*.

ÆGO'PHONY (αἶξ, a goat, φωνή, a voice). A peculiar sound of the voice, resembling the bleating of a goat. See *Auscultation*.

Æ'OLIPILE (*Æoli pila*, Æolus's ball). A hollow metal ball with a slender pipe for the purpose of converting water into steam.

ÆQUA'TOR OCULI. The equator of the eye; the line formed by the union of the lids when closed. It is below the middle of the globe, and is therefore a misnomer.

Æ'R (ἀήρ, ἀέρος, ær, air). This prefix denotes the presence of *air* or *gas* in the following terms:—

1. *Ærated*. To impregnate with carbonic acid gas, or fixed air, as in *ærated* or *gas waters*. The process is termed *æration*.

2. *Ærial Acid*. The name given by Bergmann to carbonic acid, from an idea that it entered into the composition of atmospheric air.

3. *Æri-ferous* (*fero*, to carry). Air-carrying; a term applied to the tubes which convey air, as the larynx, trachea, and bronchi.

4. *Æri-form* (*forma*, likeness). Air-like; a term applied to *gaseous* fluids, from their resemblance to common air.

5. *Æro-meter* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument, constructed by M. Hall, for ascertaining the changes in the temperature of the atmosphere, in the barometrical pressure, &c.

7. *Æro-sporon* (σπόρος, a spore). A parasitic fungus, said by Hallier to be a modified form of penicillium glaucum, produced by the agency of oily substances.

Æ'ERATED BREAD. Bread made by mixing flour with water which has been highly charged, under pressure, with carbonic acid gas.

Æ'ERATED WATERS. Beverages which owe their effervescence to carbonic acid gas. *Soda water*, as a name applied to an effervescing beverage, is often entirely incorrect, and always ill-applied, the effervescent quality being never due to soda, even if this substance be present, but to the forced combination of carbonic acid gas with water or other liquids.

-Æ'RESIS (αἵρεσις, a taking of anything, from αἰρέω, to take). A termination denoting a removal or separation, as in *aph-æresis*, the removing of a diseased part; *di-æresis*, a solution of continuity; *ex-æresis*, an old term for the removal of a diseased part. &c.

ÆRU'GO (æs, copper). Verdigris; an impure di-acetate of copper, formed by placing plates of the metal in contact with the fermenting marc of the grape, or with cloth dipped in vinegar. See *Verdigris*.

ÆS U'STUM. Burnt copper; a preparation consisting of equal parts of copper and rough brimstone, laid in strata, with a small quantity of common salt sprinkled on each layer, and exposed to the fire till the brimstone is burned out. It has been called *æs Veneris*, *æs eremantum*, *cinis æris*, *erocus Veneris*, &c.

Æ'SCULINE. An alkaloid lately discovered in the bark of the *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, or Horse-Chestnut.

ÆSTHES'IA (αἴσθησις, sensibility, from αἰσθάνομαι, to perceive). Perception; feeling; sensibility.

1. *Dys-æsthesia*. Defective perception; a morbid state of the corporeal senses generally.

2. *An-æsthesia*. Absence of the sense of touch. The former term

is extended to all the senses; the present is limited to a single sense.

3. *Æstheterium*. The seat of the senses, or the sensorium. The term has been applied to an organ of sense, and to the perceptive faculty.

ÆSTHETICA (αἰσθητικός, belonging to αἴσθησις or sensation). Agents affecting sensation, and employed either to increase or to diminish sensibility; in the former case they may be termed *hyperæsthetica*, in the latter *anæsthetica*.

ÆSTIVA'TION (*æstivus*, belonging to summer). *Præfloration*: A term used in botany, to express the manner in which the parts of a flower are arranged, with respect to one another, before their expansion. Compare *Vernation*.

ÆSTUS VOLA'TICUS. Literally, *flying heat*; a synonym of Wild-fire rash. See *Strophulus*.

ÆTHEO'GAMOUS PLANTS (ἀήθης, unusual, γάμος, marriage). Semivascular plants; a class of flowerless plants furnished with stomates and vascular tissue. The term has reference to the unusual method of their fructification. See *Amphigamous*.

Æ'THER (αἰθήρ, ether). A highly volatile and inflammable liquid produced by the action of an acid on alcohol or on rectified spirit.

ÆTHE'REA. *Spirituosa*. A class of stimulants, including ardent spirits, wine, beer, and the ethers. See *Methystica*.

ÆTHE'REO-OLEO'SA. A class of vegetable stimulants which owe their medicinal powers wholly or chiefly to volatile oil.

ÆTHIOPS (Αἰθίοψ, an Ethiop). An Ethiop; and, hence, a medicine as black as an Ethiop. Thus we have the term *mineral æthiops*, for black sulphuret of mercury; *æthiops per se*, for grey oxide of mercury; *martial æthiops*, for deutoxide of iron; &c.

ÆTHOGEN (αἰθων, brilliant, γίνομαι, to become). A compound of boron and nitrogen, lately discovered by Mr. Balmain. It gives a brilliant phosphorescent light, when heated before the blowpipe.

ÆTHRIOSCOPE (αἰθρία, serene weather, σκοπέω, to examine). An instrument, invented by Sir John Leslie, for indicating the power of the clouds in preventing radiation. It consists of the differential thermometer, having one of the balls excluded from the light, and the other placed in a polished metallic cup. Exposed to a clear part of the sky, the heat radiated from it escapes rapidly, and the temperature falls; exposed to a cloud, the radiated heat is restored, and there is no reduction of temperature.

ÆTIO'LOGY (αἰτιολογία, a giving of a cause; from αἰτία, a cause, λόγος, an account). The doctrine of the *causes* of disease, the *proximate* or occult, and the *remote* or evident causes.

AFFERENT (*affero*, to convey to). A term applied to those lymphatic vessels which convey fluids *into* the glands, as distinguished from the *effluent* vessels, which convey the fluids *from* the glands towards the thoracic duct. The term *afferent* has also been applied to those nerves which convey impressions to the central axis, and which Hartley called *sensory* nerves, in contradistinction to the *effluent* or motor nerves.

AFFINITY, CHEMICAL (*affinitas*, relationship). That kind of attraction by which different classes of bodies combine to form *new* bodies, as in the case of an acid with an alkali, forming a salt. The

term was introduced from the idea that chemical attraction takes place between those substances only which resemble each other.

1. *Single affinity* is the power by which two elementary bodies combine.

2. *Elective affinity* denotes the preference which one body manifests in combining with another, rather than with a third, a fourth, &c.

3. *Double elective affinity* occurs when two compounds decompose each other, and two new compounds are formed, by an exchange of elements. This is also called *double decomposition*, or *complex affinity*.

4. *Quiescent affinity* is that which tends to maintain the elements of a compound in their present state, preventing decomposition. This and the following term were introduced by Kirwan.

5. *Divellent affinity* is that which tends to arrange the particles of a compound in a new form, producing decomposition. In mixing different compounds, if the sum total of the *divellent* be more powerful than that of the *quiescent affinities*, decomposition takes place.

6. *Disposing affinity* is that which promotes the tendency of bodies to combine in a particular way, by presenting to them a third substance which exerts a strong attraction to the compound they form; when the combination has been effected, the third substance may be withdrawn. Some writers call this tendency to unite the *affinity of intermedium*. Berthollet styles it *reciprocal affinity*.

7. Berthollet distinguishes affinity into *elementary*, when it takes place between the elementary parts of bodies; and *resulting*, when it takes place with a compound only, and would not take place with the elements of that compound.

AFFINITY, BASYLOUS, HALO'GENOUS. Terms employed in the investigation of chemical polarity, and denoting two attractive powers of opposite natures; thus, in a binary compound, as chloride of potassium, there is the *basyulous* affinity of the metal potassium, and the *halogenous* affinity of the salt-radical chlorine. The former corresponds with *vitreous* electricity, the latter with *resinous* electricity.

AFFLA'TUS (*afflo*, to blow or breathe on). A blast, vapour, or blight. A species of erysipelas, which attacks persons suddenly.

AFFU'SION (*affundo*, to pour upon). Generally, the pouring of water over the surface of the body, the head, &c. There are different kinds of affusion, as lotions, aspersions, shower-baths, &c.

AFTER-BIRTH. A term applied to the placenta and the membranes of the ovum, from their being expelled after the delivery of the fœtus.

AFTER-DAMP. The name given by miners to the carbonic acid which results from the explosion of *marsh-gas*, or light carburetted hydrogen. Its effects are generally fatal to those who have escaped death from the explosion itself.

AFTER-PAINS. A term applied to the contractions of the uterus which are continued for a certain length of time after delivery.

AGALA'CTIA (ἀγαλακτία, from *a*, priv., and γάλα, milk). Want of milk: defect of milk after child-birth.

A'GAMÆ (ἄγαμος, from *a*, priv., γάμος, marriage). Agamous or sexless; a term applied to the *cryptogamous* plants, from the notion that they possess *no sexual* characters, being absolutely destitute of stamen and pistil.

AGA'RICUS MINERA'LIS. The *mountain milk* or *meal* of the

Germans: one of the purest of the native carbonates of lime, found in clefts of rocks, &c. It is named from its resemblance to an agaric in texture and colour.

AGATHO'TES CHIRA'YTA. An Indian plant of the natural order *Gentianaceæ*, yielding the bitter substance called *Chiretta*. Its efficacy in worm-disease has procured for it the name *worm-seed* plant.

A'GEDOITE. A name erroneously given by Robiquet to the juice of the liquorice root, which is, in fact, *asparagin*.

AGENNE'SIS (*a*, priv., γέννησις, a producing). Male sterility; inability to beget offspring. As applied to the *brain*, it denotes imperfect development and atrophy of that organ.

AGES OF LIFE. The periods of human life, characterized by the most remarkable processes of development, or by their completion, are, according to Müller, the following:—

1. *The period of embryonic life*. During this period the processes of formation and growth are in their greatest activity. The organs which are forming present none of their functional phenomena, or only a gradual commencement of them.

2. *The period of immaturity*. This period extends from birth to puberty. It is marked by growth, by the development of the forms of the different parts of the body, and by the gradual perception and analysis, by the mind, of the different phenomena of the senses. The period of *childhood* comprises the first six years; that of *boyhood* extends to the fifteenth year.

3. *The period of maturity*. This period begins at puberty and ends at the period when the generative power is lost, which in woman occurs about the forty-fifth or fiftieth year. This period is distinguished into the ages of *youth* and *manhood*, or *womanhood*.

4. *The period of sterility*. This period extends from the cessation of the fruitful exercise of the generative function to extreme old age.

AGEU'STIA (ἀγευστία, from *a*, priv., and γεύομαι to taste). This term properly denotes *fasting*, but is used to imply defect or loss of taste, one of the dysæsthesiæ of Cullen.

AGGLUTINA'TION (*agglutino*, to glue or cement to). Adhesive union; the adhesion of parts by means of a coagulating substance. See *Adhesion*.

A'GGREGATE (*aggregatus*, herded together). A body, or mass, made up of smaller bodies or masses. The smallest parts into which an aggregate can be divided, without destroying its chemical properties, are called *integral parts*. The term *aggregate* is also applied, in botany, to parts crowded together, as the *florets* of the compositæ, the *carpels* of ranunculius, &c.

AGGREGA'TION (*aggrego*, to bring together). A form of attraction, commonly called that of *cohesion*, by which the particles of bodies are *aggregated* or retained in the state of a solid.

A'GMINATE GLANDS (*agmen, agminis*, a heap). Another name for the aggregate or clustered glands of Peyer, situated in the small intestines.

A'GNAIL (*ang-nægle*, A. S. from *ange*, uneasy). An old English term for a small flaw of the skin, near the finger-nail, occasioning sometimes a whitlow. It is now applied to the little ragged band of cuticle which curves back and projects at the root of the nail, frequently causing much uneasiness. If the etymology given above is correct,

the vulgarity of the term *hangnail* is solely owing to the undue use of the unfortunate letter *h*.

AGNI'NA MEMBRANA (*agninus*, from *agnus*, a lamb, *membrana*, a membrane). The name given by Aëtius to one of the membranes of the fœtus, from its tenderness.

-AGO'GA, -AGOGUES (*ἀγωγός*, one who leads, from *ἄγω*, to lead or drive). A termination of words denoting substances which *exel* others, as in *copr-agogues*, expellers of fæces; *lith-agogues*, expellers of calculus, &c.

AGO'MPHIOS (*ἀγόμφιος*, from *α*, priv., and *γόμφιος*, a grinder-tooth). Without grinders. The terms *agomphiasis* and *agomphosis* are not classical; but *gomphiasis* and *gomphosis* are found, the former denoting tooth-ache, the latter a form of articulation.

AGONI'STIC (*ἀγωνιστικός*, from *ἀγών*, a struggle). A term supplied by Schultz to that effect of remedies, which is seen in their power to defend against medicines and diseases by expelling them from the system, as in the use of acrids and evacuates.

-AGRA (*ἄγρα*, seizure). A termination of words denoting a *seizure* or pain, generally as applied to gout, as in *cleis-agra*, gout of the clavicle; *pod-agra*, gout of the foot, &c.

A'GRIOS (*ἄγριος*, wild, fierce). This term denotes living in the fields, and, hence, living wild. In a medical sense, it means malignant, cancerous, &c., with reference to the *violence* of certain diseases.

AGRY'PNIA (*ἀγρυπνία*). Sleeplessness; waking; watching. Hence the terms *agrypnocœma* (*κῶμα*, drowsiness), a lethargic state without actual sleep; and *agrypnôtica*, agents which cause wakefulness. The latter have been termed *anthypnotica*.

A'GUA ARDIENTE. An alcoholic beverage made in Mexico from the fermented juice of the Agave.

A GUE. *Intermittent fever*. The designation of that class of fevers, which is characterised by a cessation or intermission of the febrile symptoms for an observable period of time. The *interval* of the paroxysms has given rise to the following varieties of ague: an interval of 24 hours constitutes a *quotidian* ague; of 48 hours, a *tertian*; of 72 hours, a *quartan*; of 96 hours, a *quintan*.

The following terms are also in use:—1. The *double quotidian*, having two paroxysms every day. 2. The *double tertian*, having a paroxysm every day, those of the alternate days being of equal duration and intensity. 3. The *triple tertian*, in which two paroxysms occur on one day, and one on the other. 4. The *duplicated tertian*, which recurs twice on each alternate day. 5. The *double quartan*, in which a paroxysm occurs on the day succeeding that of the regular *quartan*, so that there is a perfect intermission only on the third day. 6. The *duplicated quartan*, in which two paroxysms occur on the day of attack, with two days of intermission. 7. The *triple quartan*, in which a slight paroxysm occurs on each of the usual days of intermission. 8. Those forms of ague which have longer intervals, as five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten days, a month, or a year, are termed *erratic*.

A'GUE CAKE. Enlargement of the spleen, induced by ague.

A'GUE DROP. *Tasteless Ague Drop*. An empirical remedy for which the *liquor arsenicalis*, or Fowler's Solution, is now substituted. It consists of a solution of the arsenite of potassa.

AICH METAL. *Gedge's metal.* A variety of brass containing iron, employed for cannon on account of its great strength.

AIR (*ἀήρ*, *aër*). This term denotes popularly the atmosphere. In chemical language it is frequently applied to a *gas*, or a permanently elastic or *aëriform* fluid. Thus, oxygen gas was called *vitul* air; hydrogen gas, *inflammable* air; carbonic acid, *fixed* air; ammonia, *alkaline* air, &c.

AIR-CELLS IN PLANTS. Cavities occurring in the leaves, stems, or other parts of plants, containing air; in water-plants they are of a very definite and beautiful form.

AKY'ANOBLEPSIA (*a*, priv., *κύανος*, blue, *βλέπω*, to see). A want of power to distinguish the shades of the *blue* colour.

AL. The Arabic article signifying *the*, prefixed to many terms formerly in use, as *al-chemy*, *al-kahest*, *al-cohol*, &c. But the terminal particle *-al* is frequently employed in chemical nomenclature, to express the names of bodies which are either homologous with aldehyde, or are derived from it, as *butyral*, *valeral*, *chloral*, *bromal*, &c.

A'LA. A wing; and, by metonymy, the arm-pit. Also, in botany, the designation of each lateral petal of a papilionaceous corolla. The following are its anatomical uses:—

1. *Ala*, or *pavilion*. the upper and cartilaginous part of the ear.
2. *Alæ majores*. Literally, *larger wings*; another term for the labia externa of the pudenda.
3. *Alæ minores*. Literally, *lesser wings*; a name applied to the two small folds formed by the nymphæ.
4. *Alæ nasi*. The lateral or movable cartilaginous parts of the nose.
5. *Alæ vespertilionum*. Literally, *bats' wings*; the broad ligaments situated between the uterus and the Fallopian tubes.
6. *Alæ vomeris*. Two laminae constituting the sphenoidal edge of the vomer.

ALA'LIA (*a*, priv., and *λάλεω*, to speak). An old name revived to designate the loss of the cerebral faculty of speech. See *Aphasia*.

ALA'RIS (*ala*, a wing). Pterygoid or wing-like; as applied to each of the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone, to a ligament within the knee-joint, and to the inner vein of the bend of the arm.

ALBICA'NTIA CORPORA (*albico*, to become white). Two white bodies of the cerebrum. See *Corpus*.

A'LBINISM. *Achroma*; *Alphosis*. A state in which the skin is of a uniform, dull, milky-white colour, the hair resembles bleached flax or silk, the iris is pink, and the retina and the choroïd, seen through the pupil, present another shade of the same colour; the sight is weak, and strongest in the dark. There is the *Ethiopian* variety, found among negroes; and the *European*, found among Europeans and other white nations. See *Leucopathia*.

ALBI'NO (*albus*, white). A person in whom the skin, hair, and iris are light, and the pigmentum of the eye wanting. The term Albino is derived from the Portuguese, by whom it was applied to individuals found on the coast of Africa, who resembled the negroes in every respect except in their colour, and who were consequently called *Leuk-Ethiopes*, white negroes. Owing to the irksomeness of light to Albinos, the Dutch named those whom they met with in Java *Kakerluken*, or cock-roaches, insects which run about in the dark.

ALBUGINEA (*albus*, white). Whitish. The word *tunica* being understood, we have the following terms:—

1. *Albuginea oculi*. The *tunica sclerotica*, or fibrous membrane situated immediately under the conjunctiva, formed by the expansion of the tendons of the four recti muscles. From the brilliancy of its whiteness, it has given rise to the popular expression *white of the eye*.

2. *Albuginea testis*. A thick fibrous membrane of a white appearance, forming the proper tunic of the testis.

ALBU'GO (*albus*, white). *Leucoma*. The white opacity of the cornea, arising from interstitial deposition.

A'LBU' CRÆCUM. *Stercus canis*. The white and solid excrement of dogs which subsist chiefly on bones; it consists of the earth of bone or lime, in combination with phosphoric acid.

ALBU'MEN (*albus*, white). A member of the group of substances known as the *albumenoid* or *protein* group. Albumen is of two kinds, animal and vegetable:—

1. *Animal albumen* exists in two forms, the liquid and the solid. In the *liquid* state, it is a thick, glairy fluid, constituting the principal part of the white of egg. In the *solid* state, it is contained in several of the textures of the body, as the cellular membrane, &c. A substance slightly differing from albumen has been obtained from the serum of chyle, and termed by Dr. Prout *incipient albumen*.

2. *Vegetable albumen* closely resembles animal albumen, and appears to be an ingredient of emulsive seeds generally, and to exist in the sap of many plants. It has been found in wheat, barley, &c.

ALBU'MENOID DEGENERATION. A degeneration of the *kidney*, in which the morbid material is of the nature of albumen. The terms *lardaceous* and *waxy* are also used with reference to the appearance of the morbid tissues.

ALBU'MENOID or PROTEIN GROUP. A group of substances nearly identical in their chemical composition. These are, *albumen*, represented by the white of egg and the serum of blood; *fibrin*, the muscular tissue of animals; *casein*, found in solution in milk, and forming the basis of cheese; and *legumin*, existing in the seeds of all leguminous plants. To these may be added *globulin* and *vitellin*.

ALBU'MENIN. *Oonin*. Names given by Couerbe to the membranous tissue in which the liquid albumen of the egg is contained, and which he considered devoid of nitrogen.

ALBU'MENOSE. The name given by Bouchardat to the dissolved matter found when moist fibrin or albumen is placed in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid. But it is either proteiu or binoxide of protein. See *Epidermose*.

ALBUMENURIA (*albumen*, and οὐρῆω, to make water). An unclassical term for albuminous urine. See *Bright's Disease*.

ALBU'RNUM (*albus*, white). The external, last formed, and *whiter* portion of the wood of exogenous trees. From its being the channel of the ascending sap, it is commonly called *sap-wood*. Compare *Duramen*.

AL'CHEMY or AL'CHYMY. The pretended art of transmuting other metals into gold. But the term was often used to express itself a certain mixed metal, which, having the appearance of gold, was yet mainly composed of brass.

1. "The distinction between the *Alchemist* and the *Chemist*—that

the first is the dreamer, the insane searcher after the philosopher's stone or the elixir vitæ, the other the follower of a true and scientific method in a particular region of nature—is of comparatively recent introduction into our language.”—*Trench*.

2. Alchemists were formerly called *multipliers*, although they never could *multiply*, as appears from a statute of Henry IV.: “None shall from henceforth use to *multiply* gold or silver, or use the *craft of multiplication* ;” and the fear seemed to be that the value of the king's coin would thereby be abated. The golden vision seems not to have entirely vanished even in the nineteenth century: Davy told Disraeli that he did not consider the undiscovered art an impossible thing, but that, if discovered, it would certainly be useless. See *Philosopher's Stone*.

A'LCOHOL. An alchemical term for the essence of bodies, separated by sublimation from the impure particles. It now denotes *ardent spirit of wine*, and is applied to the pure liquid obtained by distillation from all liquids which have undergone vinous fermentation. *Absolute alcohol* is entirely free from water.

A'LCÓHOL OF SULPHUR. The name given to the *bisulphuret of carbon* by Lampadius, who regarded it as a compound of sulphur and hydrogen. See *Carbon*.

ALCOHOLO'METRY (*aleohol*, and μέτρον, a measure). The process of estimating the percentage amount of absolute alcohol in any sample of spirits, which is usually effected by the determination of the specific gravity of the sample. The instrument employed in the process is called an *alcoholometer* or *œnometer*.

A'LCOHOLISM. Another name for *delirium tremens*, or the drunkard's fever, expressive of the cause.

A'LDEHYDE. A newly-discovered colourless liquid, one of the products of the oxidation of alcohol. Its name is derived from the first syllables of the words *alcohol* and *dehydrogenatus*. Aldehyde is, in fact, alcohol *minus* hydrogen.

1. *Aldehydic* or *Acetous acid* is prepared from aldehyde, and may be regarded as acetic acid deprived of an equivalent of water.

2. *Resin of aldehyde* is a product of the decomposition of aldehyde by alkalies, with the assistance of air.

ALE'MBIC (*Arabic*). A chemical vessel, of glass or metal, formerly used in distillation, but now generally superseded by the retort. It consists of a *body*, cucurbit, matrass, or boiler; a *head*, or capital, fitted to the body by grinding, or lute; and a *tube*, which conducts the distilled liquid into a *receiver*. The term is said to be derived from ἀμβίξ, a cup or pot. Compare *Retort*.

A'LEMBROTH SALT (a Chaldee term, signifying *the key of art*). The *Salt of Wisdom* of the Alchemists. The name formerly given to the crystals which separate from a solution of corrosive muriate of mercury and muriate of ammonia in water. It is a compound of bichloride of mercury and sal ammoniac, from which the old white precipitate of mercury is made.

ALEURO'METER (ἄλευρον, wheaten flour, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument, invented by M. Boland, for the purpose of indicating the panifiable properties of wheaten flour. The indications depend upon the expansion of the gluten contained in a given quantity of flour, when freed by elutriation from its starch.

ALEXIPHÁRMIC (ἀλεξιφάρμακος, from ἀλέξω, to repel,

φάρμακον, poison). Keeping off poison; acting as an antidote. Generally, in a substantive sense, a remedy or antidote; sometimes a charm or spell.

A'LGAROTH, POWDER OF. A compound of oxide and chloride of antimony, so called after a physician of Verona.

-A'LGIA (ἄλγος, pain). A termination of words denoting, like -*odynia*, the presence of *pain*, as in gastr-*a'gia*, pain of the stomach; odont-*algia*, pain of the teeth, &c.

A'LGOR (*algeo*, to be cold). A sudden chilliness or rigour.

ALIENA'TIO (*alieno*, to alienate). The transferring of a thing from one person to another. Hence, *alienatio mentis* is, figuratively, loss of reason, lunacy; and the former of these two words is also used, in the same sense, absolutely, without the addition of the latter word.

ALIFO'RMIS (*a'la*, a wing, *forma*, likeness). Pterygoïd, or wing-like; as applied to processes of the sphenoid bone. See *Alaris*.

A LIMENT (*alimentum*, nourishment). Substances which nourish the body. According to Hippocrates, there are different kinds of food, and but one kind of nutriment or aliment; with him, the term *aliment* denoted the product of digestion.

ALIMENTARY CANAL. The entire passage through which the aliment or food passes. It is a musculo-membraneous tube, extending from the mouth to the anus.

ALIMENTA'TION (*alimentum*, nourishment). The process of converting food into nourishment. The *organs of alimentation* are the mouth, gullet, stomach, and intestines, with their appendages.

ALISPHE'NOID (*a'la*, a wing, *sphenoides*, the sphenoid bone). An unclassical term applied by Professor Owen to the middle portion, or great wing, of the sphenoid bone—to the “neurapophysis” of the “neural arch.” See *Vertebra*.

A'LIZARINE (*alizari*, madder). The red colouring matter of madder. The roots of the *Rubia Tinctorum*, which yield this substance, are sold in the south of France, under the name of *alizari*; a powder is prepared from it, called *garance*.

A'LKAHEST. The pretended universal solvent, or menstruum of the ancient chemists. But, if it dissolve all substances, in what vessels can it be contained?

A'LKALI (Arab. *al*, the, *kali*, the name of a particular plant, and an old name for *potash*). A substance which unites with acids in definite proportions, has a peculiar soapy feel and taste, changes *yellow* turmeric to *brown*, and restores the *blue* colour to litmus paper which has been *reddened* by an acid. These properties are called *alkaline*, apparently because they were known to the early alchemists as being possessed by the ashes of plants (potashes) called *kali*. There are three kinds of alkali:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The <i>Vegetable</i> , or Potash, | } or <i>fixed</i> alkalis, being <i>left</i> in the
ashes of inland and marine plants
respectively. |
| 2. The <i>Mineral</i> , or Soda, | |
| 3. The <i>Animal</i> , or Ammonia, or <i>volatile</i> alkali, being raised by
distillation from hartshorn, &c. | |

1. *Alkali, mild mineral*. One of the modern names of the neutral carbonate of soda, commonly called carbonate of soda. Other designa-

tions of this salt are *fossil alkali*, *aërated mineral alkali*, subcarbonate of soda, *natrum carbonicum*, &c.

2. *Alkali, mild fixed vegetable*. One of the former names of the neutral carbonate of potash, generally termed subcarbonate of potash. It is also called *prepared kali*; and, with reference to the sources from which it was obtained, or the mode of procuring it, it has been called *sal tartari* or salt of tartar, *sal absinthii* or salt of wormwood, *sal genistæ* or salt of broom, *nitrum fixum* or fixed nitre, *fluxus albus*, &c.

3. *Alkali Prussian. Phlogisticated alkali*. A name formerly given to a fixed alkali, when ignited with some animal substance and lixivated. It is found to be in a great measure saturated with Prussic acid.

4. *Alkalescent*. A term applied to substances in which alkaline (ammoniacal) properties are becoming developed. The term is generally applied to the urine.

5. *Alkalimeter* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of alkali in given substances by the quantity of dilute sulphuric acid of a known strength which a certain weight of them can neutralize.

6. *Alkalimetry* (μέτρον, a measure). The process of determining the percentage amount of soda or potash in a given quantity of impure carbonate or hydrate of soda or potash, as occurs in soda ash, barilla, kelp, or potash.

7. *Alkalina*. A class of substances described by Cullen as comprehending the substances otherwise called *antacida*.

8. *Alkaline air*. The term by which Priestly first described ammonia or ammoniacal gas: the volatile alkali.

9. *Alkaline earths*. Substances which possess alkaline properties; such are lime, baryta, and strontia, which, being far less soluble in water than potash and soda, are distinguished as the *alkaline earths*.

10. *Alkalinity*. The property of an alkali, that of changing certain vegetable colours. See *Alkali*.

11. *Alkalization*. The impregnation of any substance with an alkali.

12. *Alkaloïds* (*alkali*, and εἶδος, likeness). These substances are sometimes termed *vegetable alkalies*, having been hitherto found exclusively in vegetables; they are also called *organic alkalies*, from their requiring a vital power to effect their formation. The term *alkaloïd* has reference to their resemblance to alkalies, the properties of which they possess in the lowest degree.

A' LKANET. The name of the *Anchusa tinctoria*, a species of Bugloss, the root of which yields a red colouring matter. It is sometimes called *Schnap's violet*. See *Anchusic Acid*.

ALKA'RGEN. *Kakodylic acid*. An acid formed by the action of the air upon kakodyl or its oxide. *Alkarsin* is an impure oxide of kakodyl formerly called *liquor of Cadet*; it is remarkable for its insupportable odour and spontaneous inflammability in air.

A'LLANTOID (ἀλλαντοειδής, sc. ὕμην or χιτῶν, from ἀλλᾶς, ἄλλαντος, a sausage, and εἶδος, likeness). *Allantoides membrana*. The name applied to one of the membranes of the fœtus from its somewhat resembling a sausage. It is sometimes rendered in Latin *farcinialis*, from farcimen, a sausage.

1. *Allantoic Acid*. A compound described by Vauquelin under the name of *amniotic acid*, and said to exist in the liquor amnii of the cow.

It was found by Dzondi to be present solely in the liquor of the allantois, and to be in fact the urine of the fœtus.

2. *Allantoin*. A crystalline substance found in the allantoic fluid of the cow, and produced artificially by boiling uric acid with the pure-coloured oxide, or peroxide, of lead.

3. *Allanto-toxicum* (τόξικον, poison). A name given to a poison developed in sausages composed of blood and liver.

ALLEVIATOR (*allevare*, to raise up). An apparatus for raising invalids, invented by Mr. Jenks, of Rhode Island.

ALLIGATION (*alligo*, to bind). An arithmetical formula for ascertaining the proportion of constituents in a mixture, when they have undergone no change of volume by chemical action. When alcoholic liquors are mixed with water, there is a condensation of bulk, which renders this arithmetical rule inapplicable. The same thing occurs, to a certain extent, in the union of metals by fusion.

ALLIUM SATIVUM. Common Garlic; a plant belonging to the natural order *Asphodeleæ*, and yielding the well-known bulb. *Allium cepa* is the onion; *allium porrum*, the leek; *allium ascalonicum*, the échalotte.

ALLOPATHY (ἄλλος, other, πάθος, disease). *Heteropathy*. The art of curing, founded on *differences*, by which one morbid state is removed by inducing a different one. The practitioner is termed an *allopathist*, or, more curtly, *allopath*. See *Homœopathy*.

ALLO-STEATODES (ἄλλος, other, στεατώδης, tallowy). A term denoting altered sebaceous secretion, and embracing the morbid changes of the sebum or sebaceous substance.—*E. Wilson*.

ALLO'TRIOPHAGIA (ἄλλότριος, extraneous, φάγω, to eat). *Malacia*. The name by which Volpato has described the pica endemic in certain parts of Italy. See *Pica*.

ALLO'TROPY (ἄλλότροπος, of a different nature). A term applied by Berzelius to the variable properties often observed in a solid which is not crystalline, or of which the crystalline form is indeterminate. Sulphide of mercury, for instance, may be procured in the black and in the red state, yet its composition is precisely the same in both. Carbon furnishes three forms—plumbago, charcoal, and diamond. Dimorphism, or diversity in crystalline form, is, therefore, a particular case of allotropy.

ALLO'XAN. The *erythric acid* of Brugnatelli, the chief product of the action of cold nitric on uric acid. *Alloxanic acid* is produced by the metamorphosis of alloxan by caustic alkalies.

ALLO'Y. A term applied to a combination of metals by fusion, except when mercury is one of them, in which case the compound is called an *amalgam*.

A'LLYL (*allium*, garlic, ὕλη, matter). The hypothetical radical of the oils obtained from alliaceous and cruciferous plants. These oils may be termed the *allyl oils*, to distinguish them from other sulphurated oils. *Allylic alcohol* has been recently discovered, and it is the prototype of a new class of alcohols.

A'LMOND OIL. A bland fixed oil, obtained usually from bitter almonds by the action of the hydraulic press, either in the cold or by means of hot iron plates.

A'LMONDS. *Amygdalæ*. This term is applied, popularly, to the exterior glands of the neck and to the tonsils.

A'LNUIN. An American remedial agent procured from the bark of the *Alnus rubra* or Tag Alder, prized for its alterative properties.

A'LOE. A genus of succulent plants of the order *Asphodeleæ*; characterized by an intensely bitter taste

1. *Aloe Barbadosis*. Barbadoes Aloes. The inspissated juice of the leaf of the *Aloe vulgaris*, or common aloe; imported from Barbadoes.

2. *Aloe Socotrina*. Socotrine Aloes. The inspissated juice of the leaf of one or more undetermined species of *aloe*, hardened in the air; usually procured from Socotra.

3. *Aloe Hepatica*; *Aloe Spicata*. The former is East Indian Aloes; the latter, Cape Aloes. Neither is officinal. An inferior variety is called *Caballine Aloes*, being chiefly used for horse medicine.

ALOE RESIN. The substance which is deposited from a decoction of aloes on cooling.

ALOE'SIC ACID. A peculiar acid obtained from aloes, resembling gallic acid. This is not the aloetic acid, obtained by the action of nitric acid on aloes.

ALOE'SIN. The principal constituent of aloes, probably a mixture or compound of various proximate principles.

A'LOES WOOD (*Lignum Aloes*). A fragrant resinous substance, obtained from the *Aquilaria ovata*, and *A. agallochum*.

ALOE'TIC ACID. The precipitate procured by heating nitric acid on aloes.

ALOE'TICS. Medicines in which aloes is the principal ingredient.

A'LOINE. A peculiar principle, discovered in nearly all the varieties of aloes, by Meissner, analogous in many of its chemical characters to *rhein*, the peculiar principle of rhubarb.

ALOPE'KIA (*ἀλωπεκία*, a disease, like the *mange* in foxes, in which the hair falls off). *Fluxus capillorum*; *area*; *calvities*. Baldness, or the falling off of the hair.

ALOPE'KIA UNGUIS. Fall of the nail; an affection in which the nail is regularly shed; a new nail being formed beneath, while the old one becomes loosened previously to falling off.

ALPHA-O'RCEIN. Dr. Kane finds the orcein of archil to be often a mixture of two substances, differing in their proportion with the age of the archil, which he names *alpha-orcein* and *beta-orcein*; the latter is produced by the oxidation of the former, and is the orcein of Robiquet and other chemists.

ALPHA-ORSELLIC ACID. One of the colorific principles of the *Orchella* weeds. The others are the *beta-orsellie* and the *erythric* acids.

ALPHA-RESIN. 1. The name of one of the two resins of colophony, or pinic acid; the other, or *beta-resin*, is identical with sylvic acid. 2. Turf or peat contains several resinous bodies, respectively designated by the terms alpha, beta, gamma, delta. See *Alpha-orcein*.

A'LPHITON (*ἀλφιτον*). Peeled or pearl-barley, barley-meal, *polenta* of the Latins, opposed to *ἀλευρον*, wheat-meal. The term is, however, applied generally to any kind of meal or groats, as of wheat or pulse.

ALPHO'NSIN. An instrument for extracting balls, resembling a *porte-crayon*, invented by Alphonso Ferri, of Naples.

A'LPHOS (*ἀλφός*, a *dull-white leprosy*, especially of the face). This

is the *lepra alphas* of the Greeks, the *vitiligo alphas* of Celsus, and the *lepra* of Willan. The term corresponds with *albus* of the Latins.

ALPHO'SIS (*ἄλφος*, white). *Achroia*. A state of colourlessness; a term applied by Mason Good to general leucopathia or albino-skin. *Alphosis Æthiopica* is a state of complete albinism occurring in the negro. See *Albinism*.

ALTERA'NTIA NERVI'NA. A class of substances, as spirituous liquors and narcotics, which produce material changes in the brain, attended by disturbance of the intellectual functions.

AL'TERATIVE DROPS. A preparation consisting principally of an alcoholic solution of corrosive sublimate, and a vinous solution of tartarized antimony.

A'LTERATIVES (*altero*, to change). Remedies which very gradually re-establish the healthy habit, functions, secretions, &c.

ALTE'RNATE GENERATION. A term expressive of resemblances occurring in *alternate generations*; that is, not between the offspring and the parent, but between the offspring and the grand-parent. The solitary *salpa*, for instance, produces a series of connected *salpæ*, each individual of which, in turn, yields a solitary *salpa*, the mode of generation being alternately *solitary* and *aggregate*.

ALTE'RNATELY PINNATE. A term applied to a pinnate leaf, when its leaflets are placed alternately upon the common petiole, as in *potentilla rupestris*.

ALTE'RNATIVES, VOLTAIC. A term applied to the modification produced in the electric current by its continued passage along the nerves.

ALTHÆ'A OFFICINA'LIS. Common Marsh Mallow; a plant of the order *Malvaceæ*, abounding in mucilage. From the root are prepared an alkaloïd called *althea*, and a demulcent lozenge, employed on the Continent under the name of *pâte de guimauve*.

ALTHIO'NIC ACID. An acid found in the residue of the preparation of olefiant gas by means of alcohol and sulphuric acid. The name is derived from the words *alcohol* and *ethionic*.

ALU'DEL. A pear-shaped vessel used by the earlier chemists, resembling the head of an alembic, with the exception of the beak, &c. A series of these vessels, joined together, is used for distilling mercury in Spain.

ALU'MEN. *Sulphas Aluminæ et Potassæ*. Alum; a double or sometimes a triple salt, consisting of sulphuric acid and alumina, with potass or ammonia, or frequently both of them. The alumen of the British Pharmacopœia is "a sulphate of ammonia and alumina, crystallized from solution in water."

1. *Alumen rupeum*. Roche or rock alum. A variety of alum brought from Roccha, formerly called Edessa, in Syria. That which is sold under this name is common English alum, artificially coloured.

2. *Alumen Romanum*. Roman alum. The purest variety of alum, containing no ammonia in its composition.

3. *Ammoniacal alum* is a double salt, consisting of the sulphates of ammonia and of alumina.

4. *Iron alum*, *Manganese alum*, and *Chrome alum*, are salts of alumina, to which the generic term alum is applied, the species being distinguished by the name of the metallic peroxide which each contains.

5. *Alumen exsiccatum*, vel *ustum*. Dried alum; the pharmacopœia.

name of alum when it has undergone watery fusion, and parted with all its water of crystallization by the action of heat.

6. *Alum curd of Riverius.* Albumen aluminosum. A coagulum formed by briskly agitating a drachm of alum with the white of an egg.

7. *Alum whey.* Serum aluminosum. A whey made by boiling two drachms of alum with a pint of milk, and then straining.

8. *Alum ointment.* Common turpentine, lard, and powdered alum.

9. *Boerhave's astringent powder for the ague* consisted of alum and nutmeg, with the addition of Armenian bole.

ALU'MINA. *Aluminous earth.* One of the primitive earths, which, from constituting the plastic principle of all clays, loams, and boles, was called *argil*, or *argillaceous earth*, but now, as being obtained in its greatest purity from alum, is called *alumina*, or the sesqui-oxide of aluminum. It occurs nearly in a pure state in the *sapphire* and the *ruby*.

ALU'MINUM. A bluish-white metal, constituting the metallic base of alumina, and representing the class of metals styled *metals of the earths proper*.

ALVEARIUM, ALVEA'RE (*alveus*, a cavity). Literally, a beehive. The meatus auditorius externus, or auditory canal of the ear.

ALVEOLAR STRUCTURE (*alveolus*, a small tray or trough). A term applied by Hewson to minute superficial cavities found in the mucous membrane of the stomach, œsophagus, and small intestine, and which he compared to the cells of honey-comb. They are distinct from the follicles.

AL'VEOLI (dim. of *alvei*, channels). The alveolar processes, or the sockets of the teeth. Hence the term *alveolar*, as applied to the arteries and veins of the sockets of the teeth.

AL'VEOLO-LABIALIS. Another name of the *buccinator*, or trumpeter's muscle, which arises from the alveolar process of the superior maxillary bone, a portion of the inferior maxillary bone, and the pterygo-maxillary ligament.

AL'VEUS COMMUNIS (*alveus*, a cavity). The name given by Scarpa to the common duct or communication of the ampullæ of the semicircular canals of the ear.

AL'VINE (*alvus*, the belly). That which refers to the belly, as in the terms *alvine* dejection, *alvine* concretion, &c.

AL'VUS. This term denotes sometimes the intestines, at other times the intestinal evacuation. *Alviduca* are medicines which promote evacuation of the bowels. *Alviductio* is another term for enema or clyster. *Alvifluxus* is Latin for diarrhœa. *Alvus coacta* denotes hard fœces.

ALY'SMUS (*ἀλυσμός*, restlessness, from *ἀλύω*, to be vexed). A term used by Hippocrates to denote anxiety, or restlessness, chiefly affecting the præcordia, with lowness of spirits, &c.

ALY'SSUM. *Alyssa Plantago*. The Madwort Plantain; a specific in America for the bite of the rattle-snake, and a popular remedy for canine madness, especially in the North of Europe.

A'MADOU. Agaric; a spongy inflammable substance, prepared from the dried plant of the *Boletus Ignarius*, found on old ash and other trees. It is used for stopping hæmorrhages, for tinder, &c.

AMA'LGAM (*ἄμα*, together, *γαμίω*, to marry). A mixture of mercury with some other metal. See *Alloy*.

1. *Amalgam, native.* A name given by mineralogists to an amalgam found in Hungary, Sweden, and elsewhere, and consisting of 64 parts of mercury and 36 of silver, out of 100 parts. This is the *only* native amalgam known.

2. *Amalgamation.* The process of mixing mercury with some other metal. It is extensively used in separating silver and gold from some other ores, and is founded on the property which mercury has to dissolve these metals out of the minerals with which they are associated.

A'MANDINE. The vegetable casein found in sweet and in bitter almonds.

AMANI'TA MUSCARIA. Fly Amanita; the Siberian or intoxicating fungus. It is to the natives of Kamtschatka what opium and hemp are to the Eastern Asiatics, coca to the Peruvian, and tobacco to the European and North American races.

AMARA (sc. medicamenta; from *amarus*, bitter). Bitters; medicines with a bitter flavour and tonic property, as canomile, &c.

A'MARINE. *Benzoline*. The name given by Laurent to a hypothetical base of certain compounds of benzoyl.

AMARTHRI'TIS (ἄμα, together, ἀρθριτις, gout). A term signifying universal gout, or gout affecting several joints at once.

AMARY'THRIN (*amarus*, bitter, and *erythrin*). *Erythrin bitter* of Heereu. A bitter extractive matter, obtained by dissolving erythrin in hot water, and exposing it some days to the action of air.

A'MATIVENESS (*amo*, to love). A term in phrenology, indicative of a propensity to the sexual passion. It is common to man with the lower animals. Its organ is the cerebellum, and its energy is denoted by the extent of the space on each side of the head between the mastoid process, immediately behind the ear and the spine of the occipital bone.

AMA'TORII (*amo*, to love). Pathetici, or the superior oblique muscles of the eye; so named from the expression which they impart.

AMAURO'SIS (ἀμαυρός, obscure). *Caligo oculorum*. A term now used almost exclusively to denote *total blindness*, without even perception of light; dependent generally upon cerebral disease.

AMAURO'TIC CAT'S-EYE *Galeamaurosis*. The name given by Beer to an amaurotic affection, in which the pupil presents, apparently in the fundus of the eye, a light yellowish or brownish yellow tint, instead of its natural dark appearance.

A'MBER. *Succinum*. A yellowish, translucent, inflammable, brittle resin, which is found in beds of wood-coal, and appears to be the altered resin of trees; by Berzelius it was considered as a concretioned balsam.

1. *Acid of Amber*, or *Succinic Acid*, is obtained from amber by dry distillation. It is a delicate re-agent for separating red oxide of iron from compound metallic solutions.

2. *Amber Camphor*. A yellow light sublimate, obtained by the destructive distillation of amber in a retort or alembic. By Vogel it was termed *volatile resin of amber*.

A'MBERGRIS (*ambre-gris*, Fr.). A sebaceous substance found floating on the sea in warm climates, supposed to be a concretion formed in the intestinal canal of the *Physeter Macrocephalus*, or *Spermaceti* whale. The Japanese call it *whale's dung*.

AMBIDE'XTER (*ambo*, both, *dexter*, the right hand). One who

uses *both* hands with equal facility. Celsus observes that the surgeon should be "*non minus sinistrâ quam dextrâ promptus*." An *ambidexter* dentist is enabled to extract two teeth at the same time. Hippocrates says that a woman is never *ambidextra*.

AMBLO'SIS (ἀμβλωσις, abortion). Abortion; miscarriage. Hence the term *amblotica*, as applied to medicines supposed to cause abortion. *Ambroma*, an abortion.

AMBLŶA'PHIA (ἀμβλύς, dull, ἀφή, touch). Insensibility of touch or general feeling.

AMBLŶO'PIA (ἀμβλύς, dull, ὤψ, the eye). Indistinct vision; incomplete or incipient amaurosis, attributable to any cause other than anomalies of refraction. See *Amaurosis*.

A'MBON (ἄμβων, the edge of a dish that rises above the centre). *Crista*. The margin of the socket in which the head of a large bone is lodged, as of the glenoid cavity of the scapula, the acetabulum, &c. *Ambē* is the Ionic form of *ambon*.

AMBRE'IC ACID. A peculiar acid obtained by digesting ambrein in nitric acid.

AMBRE'IN (*ambre*, Fr.). A substance analogous to cholesterine, forming the chief constituent of ambergris.

A'MBULANCE (*ambulo*, to walk). *Hôpital ambulant*. A light caravan, furnished with surgeon's assistants and orderlies, for attending upon the wounded in the field of battle.

AMBU'STA (*amburo*, to burn around). A neuter plural participle, denoting blisters caused by burns or scalds.

AMBU'STIO (*amburo*, to burn around). A burn or scald, produced by irradiated caloric from the sun or other hot bodies, or by direct contact of solid, liquid, or gaseous substances. The varieties are the *erythematous*, the *vesicated*, and the *gangrenous*. See *Ephelis*.

AMENORRHŒ'A (α, priv., μήν, a month, ῥέω, to flow). *Suppressio mensium*. Absence, obstruction, or morbid deficiency of the menses or catamenia, arising from organic deficiency or from functional derangement.

AMEN'TIA (*amens*, senseless). Defect of intellect, partial in *imbeciles*, complete in *idiots*.

AME'NTUM. A catkin: a form of inflorescence, in which the flowers of a spike are destitute of calyx and corolla, the place of which is taken by bracts, and the whole inflorescence falls off in a single piece, either after flowering or the ripening of the fruit, as in the hazel, the willow, &c.

A'METHYST (α, priv., μεθύω, to be intoxicated). A name applied to two precious stones of very different nature. One or both of them enjoyed the reputation of preventing intoxication, and were worn, accordingly, by toppers. They are the *oriental amethyst*, a rare variety of adamantine spar or corundum, and the *occidental* or *common amethyst*, a variety of quartz or rock-crystal.

AMIA'NTHUS (α, priv., μαιίνω, to pollute). *Mountain flax*. An incombustible mineral, consisting of very delicate and regular silky fibres. See *Asbestos*.

A'MIDES. A class of chemical compounds derived from ammonia, by the replacement of one of its atoms of hydrogen by another body, either simple or compound. The term *amidogen* has been applied to their hypothetical radical.

AMIDINE (*amidon*, starch). The term is applied to the true starch contained in the starch-cell. See *Amylum*.

AMINES. *Amide-bases*. A collective title of the organic bases that are derivatives of nitrogen and hydrogen. They may be *monamines*, *diamines*, *triamines*, *tetramines*, or *pentamines*, according to their composition.

AMMO'NIA. *Ammoniacal Gas*. A transparent, colourless, pungent gas, formed by the union of nitrogen and hydrogen. By Priestley it was called *alkaline air*; it is frequently termed the *volatile alkali*, to distinguish it from the *fixed* alkalies, soda and potash. Its present name is derived from *sal ammoniæ*, of which it constitutes the basis, and which received its title from being first prepared in the district of Ammonia in Libya.

1. *Liquor Ammoniaë*. Liquid ammonia; the incorrect name of the concentrated solution of ammonia. One volume of water takes up about 750 times its bulk of the gas, forming a liquid possessed of similar properties, and termed *spirits of hartshorn*, from its being raised by distillation from that substance.

2. *Ammoniaco-*. A term prefixed to salts, in which ammonia has been added sufficient to combine with both the acid and the base.

3. *Ammoniuret*. A compound containing ammonia and a salifiable base, or other substance, not acid.

4. *Ammoniacal Amalgam*. A substance formed by the action of galvanism on a salt of ammonia, in contact with a globule of mercury.

5. *Ammoniacalia*. A class of ammoniacal stimulants, comprising ammonia and its carbonates.

6. *Ammoniameter*. An instrument for rapidly ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids lighter than water.

AMMO'NIACUM. Ammoniac, a gum-resin, which exudes from the surface of the *Dorema ammoniacum*, a plant of the order *Umbelliferae*, growing in Persia and the Punjaub. The varieties are:

1. *Guttæ Ammoniaci*, occurring in tears, which should be white, clear, and dry.

2. *Lapis Ammoniaci*, occurring in lumps, very impure, and generally adulterated with common resin.

3. *African Ammoniacum*. A gum-resin, obtained from the *Ferula tingitana*. It resembles the Persian Ammoniacum of the shops in external appearance, but it differs in its odour when heated.

AMMONITE. A fossil molluscous animal, allied to the genus *Nautilus*. From its resemblance to the horns of the statues of *Jupiter Ammon*, it is named *cornu ammonis*; from its coiled form, it is popularly called *snake-stone*. The term is frequently applied, in anatomy, to the *pes hippocampi* of the brain.

AMMO'NIUM. A term applied to a hypothetical compound of nitrogen and hydrogen. Berzelius considered it to be the *metallic* base of ammonia.

AMNE'SIA (α , priv., and $\muνησις$, memory). Forgetfulness; loss of memory. Verbal amnesia is generally, if not always, connected with aphasia.

A'MNION ($\alpha μ νός$, a sheep). The internal membrane of the ovum, or that which immediately surrounds the *fœtus in utero*. The name appears to have been derived from its softness to the touch; but it is said to have been first observed in the sheep. Dr. Greenhill says that

the proper term is ἀμνέως χιτῶν or ὑμήν, and th t it is doubtful whether τὸ ἀμνίου, the neuter substantive, is ever used in this sense.

1. *Amnii liquor*. The fluid contained in the amnion.

2. *Amniotic Acid*. A weak acid discovered in the *liquor amnii* of the cow. See *Allantoid*.

AMŒ'BA. The Proteus animalcule, consisting of a mass of clear jelly, possessing neither stomach nor mouth.

AMO'MUM GRANA PARADI'SI. Grains of Paradise Amomum; a plant of the order *Scitamineæ*, the fruit of which is well known under the name of *Grains of Paradise*, or Mellegetta Pepper.

AMO'RPHOUS (α, priv., μορφή, form). Shapeless; irregular; a term applied to mineral and other substances, which occur in forms not easy to be defined; also to certain sediments found in the urine, in disease. See *Calculus*.

A'MPELIC ACID. An acid obtained by Laurent from the oils of bituminous schist. The term *ampelin* has been also applied to an oily matter prepared from the same substances.

AMPELIDEÆ (ἀμπειλος, a vine). *Vinifera*. Wineworts. The term is synonymous with *Vites* and *Vitaceæ*, but is perhaps preferable in consequence of the similarity of the latter to *Vitex* and *Vitices*.

AMPELO'PSIN. An American remedial agent procured from the bark of the twigs of the *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, or American Ivy, and reputed as alterative and influential over the absorbent system.

AMPERE'S LAW. The law that "equal volumes of gases or vapours contain the same number of molecules."

AMPERE'S THEORY. A peculiar theory of magnetism entertained by M. Ampère, who considered that magnets are connecting bodies through which electricity passes in a spiral direction. The theory was founded on the general similarity of properties subsisting between a spiral conductor in the act of giving passage to electricity and a magnet.

A'MPHI (ἀμφί). A Greek preposition, signifying, in compound words, *about*, *on both sides*, *on all sides*, so that it seems sometimes to stand for δύο, and reminds us of the Latin *ambo* in *ambidexter*.

1. *Amph-eme'rinus* (ἀμφημέρινος, sc. πυρετός). A Hippocratic term for *quotidian fever*, ἀμφι ἡμέρα, in the compass of a day.

2. *Amphi arthrosis* (ἀρθρωσις, articulation). A *mixed* kind of articulation, with obscure motion, partaking of both the movable diarthrosis and the immovable synarthrosis; it is also called *continuous diarthrosis*. Examples occur in the connexion between the bodies of the vertebræ, the union of the first two pieces of the sternum, and the sacro-iliac and pubic symphyses. See *Articulation*.

3. *Amphi-biu* (Bios, life). The second class of the *Encephalata*, or Vertebrata, comprising amphibious animals, which commence their larva state as fishes, and undergo various degrees of metamorphosis in advancing towards the condition of reptiles.

4. *Amphi-blestro'-ides* (ἀμφίβληστρον, a casting net, εἶδος, likeness). Net-like. The term χιτῶν, or tunic, being supplied, we have a Greek designation of the retina, or *tunica retiformis*, a term derived from its net-work of blood-vessels and its form. *Amphiblestroiditis* would then be a classical substitute for the unclassical *retinitis*.

5. *Amphi-diarthrosis*. The name given by Winslow to the temporo-

maxillary articulation, from its partaking, according to his view, of the motions both of ginglymus and arthrodia.

6. *Amphi-gamous plants* (γάμος, marriage). Cellular plants; a class of flowerless plants, destitute of stomates and entirely cellular. The term has reference to the doubtful method of fructification. See *Aetheogamous*.

7. *Amphi-tropal* (τρέπω, to turn). That which is curved round the body to which it belongs; a term applied to the embryo of the seed, when it is curved round the albumen.

8. *Amphi-tropous* (τρέπω, to turn). This term is applied to the ovule of plants, when the foraminal and chalazal ends are transverse with respect to the hilum.

AMPHORA (ἀμφί, on each side, φέρω, to carry: so named from its being carried by two handles). *Quadrantal*; *cadus*. A measure of capacity, frequently mentioned by Roman authors, containing 2 *urnæ*, 3 *modii*, 8 *congii*, 48 *sestarii*, and 96 *heminae* or *cotylæ*. But the Attic amphora, called by the Greeks *metrēta* or *ceramium*, contained 2 *urnæ* and 72 *sestarii*. The amphora was nearly equal to 9 gallons English, and the *sestarius* to one pint and a half English, or one mutchkin and a half Scotch.

AMPHORIC RESONANCE (*amphora*, a vessel). A sound of the chest like that heard on blowing into a decanter. See *Auscultation*.

AMPLEXICAUL (amplector, to embrace, caulis, a stem). A term applied, in botany, to the stalks of leaves which are dilated and embrace, or form a sheath to, the stem. Some leaf-stalks perform this office partially, and are called *semi-amplexicaul*, or half-stem-sheathing.

AMPU'LLA. A big-bellied jug or bottle, used by the Romans for containing wine. Hence the term is applied to a *chemical vessel* having the same form as a cucurbit. It also denotes a dilatation of the cavity occurring near one extremity of each of the semicircular canals of the ear. The term is used in medicine as synonymous with *bulla*; hence pemphigus is called, by some of the continental writers, *febris ampullosa*, or *bullosa*.

AMPU'LLULA (dim. of *ampulla*, a bottle). A term applied by Lieberkühn to the extremity of each villus of the mucous coat of the intestines; it is an oval vesicle, having its apex perforated by lacteal orifices, through which the chyle is taken up.

AMPUTA'TION (*ampulo*, to cut off). The removal of a limb, or other part of the body, by means of the knife. *Circular amputation* is that in which the integuments and muscles are divided circularly. *Flap amputation* is that in which one or two flaps are left to cover the stump, when the limb has been removed. *Joint amputation* is that in which the limb is removed at a joint or articulation. *Spontaneous amputation* is the separation of a limb from the fœtus in utero.

Amputation is termed *primary*, when it is performed within forty-eight hours after an injury, and before fever and inflammation have taken place; *secondary*, when it is delayed until inflammation has subsided and suppuration is established.

AMULET (*amuletum*, from *amolior*, to put away). A sympathetic preservative against sickness, as a gem or paper inscribed with mystical, prophylactic characters. To this principle may be referred the reputed virtue of the *anodyne necklace* for facilitating the teething of infants, of

the *metallic ring* for preventing cramp, of the *child's caul* for protecting seafaring persons, &c.

AMU'RCA (ἀμόργη, olive-lees). *Amurga*. The mare or watery matter remaining after olives have been crushed and deprived of their oil; formerly employed in the treatment of ulcers.

AMY'ELOUS (α, priv., μυελός, medulla). A term applied to the fœtus, in cases in which there is complete absence of the spinal marrow. When the encephalon also is absent, the fœtus is termed *amyencephalous*. There may be absence of the encephalon—of the cerebrum and cerebellum only; in this case the fœtus is called *anencephalous*. Or, the cerebrum merely may be in a state of defective development, or *atrophy*, more or less partial or extensive.

AMY'GDALA (ἀμυγδάλη, an almond). Jordan Almonds; the seed of the *Amygdalus communis*, var. *dulcis*, or the sweet almond-tree, a rosaceous plant, growing in Syria, Persia, in North Africa, and Southern Europe.

AMY'GDALÆ (ἀμυγδάλη, an almond). Literally, *almonds*; a popular name for the exterior glands of the neck, and for the tonsils. The term *amygdalitis* would be a happy substitute for the barbarous word *tonsillitis*.

1. *Amygdalæ placenta*. Almond cake; the substance left after the expression of the oil, which, when ground, forms *almond powder*, generally used for washing the hands.

2. *Amygdalin*. A substance extracted from the *Amygdala amara*, or bitter almond, and from the berries of the cherry-laurel.

3. *Amygdalic acid*. An acid obtained by the action of alkalies upon amygdalin.

AMY'L. The hypothetical radical of a series of compounds of which the hydrate of the oxide has long been known as *fusel-oil*, or as the oil of *grain-spirit* or *potatoes*, as it is produced in the fermentation of unmalted grain and potatoes, along with alcohol, and distils over with the latter.

AMY'LUM (α, priv., μύλος, a mill; as being prepared without a mill). Wheat-starch; the fecula of the *Triticum vulgare*, or common wheat. The *true starch*, contained within the starch-cell, is called *amidine*.

1. *Amylic acid*. A volatile acid, procured by digesting moistened starch with peroxide of manganese.

2. *Amylic alcohol*. Another name for fusel-oil, oil of grain, or oil of potato-spirit. See *Alcohol Amylicum*.

3. *Amylene*. A new anæsthetic agent, discovered in the year 1844, and made by distilling fusel-oil, or amylic alcohol, with chloride of zinc.

4. *Amyloid* (εἶδος, likeness). Starch-like; a term applied to a form of *degeneration*, especially occurring in the liver and the spleen.

5. *Amyloids* (εἶδος, likeness). The name of a class of vital food-stuffs, including starch, dextrine, sugar, and gum.

6. *Amylum Marantæ*. Arrow-root; a nutritive starch, prepared from the *Maranta Arundinacea*, very analogous to well washed potato-starch. See *Farina* and *Fecula*.

AMY'RIS (α, intens., μύρον, myrrh). A genus of plants abounding in resin. *A. Gileadensis* is the Balsam of the Gilead-tree, yielding the liquid resin called *Balsam* or *Balm of Gilead* or Mecca. *A. Elemifera* yields the resin called *Gum Elemi*.

ANA'-(ἀνά). A Greek preposition, signifying, in compound words, upwards, backwards, throughout, and hence sometimes conveying the sense of *increase or strengthening, of repetition and improvement, &c.*

ANABIO'TIC (ἀναβίωω, to revive). A term applied by Schulz to that effect of remedies which is evidenced by an organizing tendency and production of strength, as in the use of wines, tonics, aromatics, &c.

ANABLE'PSIS (ἀναβλέπω, to see again). Restoration of sight.

ANACA'RDIIUM. *Anacardium occidentale*. Cashew nut, or marking nut. The nut contains, between its rind and shell, a red, inflammable, and very caustic liquor, used as a marking ink; and an acrid substance, called *anacardic acid*.

ANADIPLO'SIS (ἀναδιπλόω, to redouble). A doubling back, or reduplication; the redoubling which occurs in a paroxysm of intermittent, when its type is double.

ANÆ'MIA (α, priv., αἷμα, blood). This term denotes, simply, *absence* of blood, and it implies *deficiency* of blood; but it is employed to denote, generally, an alteration of *quality*, rather than of quantity, of blood. The disease is also called *oligohæmia* and *spanhæmia*, terms expressive of deficiency or paucity of the constituents of the blood. Anæmia is termed *direct*, when it results from direct loss of blood; *chronic* and *cachectic*, or chlorosis, in which the characters of anæmia and cachexia are combined. By the term *anæmia cutaneæ*, Hebra designates his second class of cutaneous diseases.

ANÆMO'TROPHY (α, priv., αἷμα, blood, τροφή, nourishment). By this term, and *hæmotrophy*, are implied simply a deficiency, and an excess, of sanguineous nourishment. *Atrophy* and *hypertrophy*, as commonly understood, include the idea of diminished and increased magnitude; while *anæmia* and *hyperæmia* have reference only to the quantity of blood present, without regard to its nutritive properties.

ANÆSTHE'SIA (α, priv., αἴσθησις, perception). Loss of sensation; paralysis of the nerves of sensation. As it occurs in the retina, it is *amaurosis*; in the auditory nerves, *koposis*; in the olfactory nerves, *anosmia*; in the gustatory nerves, *ageusia*. As it occurs in numbness of the face, it is called *anæsthesia faciei*.

ANÆSTHESI'METER (ἀναίσθησία, insensibility, μέτρον, a measure). A measurer of insensibility; an apparatus invented by M. Duroy, of Paris, for the administration of chloroform.

ANÆSTHETICA (α, priv., αἰσθητικός, belonging to αἴσθησις, or sensation). *Anæsthetica pneumatica*. Anæsthetics; a term recently introduced to express a set of agents used to produce insensibility to pain during surgical operations and labour. The anæsthetic agents hitherto employed have been ether, chloroform, and amylene.

ANAKATHA'RSIS (ἀνακαθαίρω, to cleanse upwards, i. e. by vomiting). A term used by the Greeks, and copied by Sauvages, to denote cough attended by expectoration.

ANAKATHA'RTICA (ἀνακαθαίρω, to cleanse or purge upwards). *Vomitoria*. Emetics, or medicines which produce vomiting. When they produce merely nausea, they are termed *nauseants*.

ANALE'PSIS (ἀναλαμβάνω, to take up). Recovery of strength after sickness. Hence the term *analeptics*, or restoratives.

ANALE'PTIC PILLS, JAMES'S. James's powder, gum ammo-

niacum, and pill of myrrh and aloes, equal parts, with tincture of castor, sufficient to form a mass.

ANALEPTICA (ἀναληπτικά, from ἀνάληψις, recovery). Restoratives; medicines which stimulate the heart and vascular system, and are generally termed *cordials*.

ANALGESIA (α, priv., ἄλγος, pain). Diminished sensibility to pain, as distinguished from *hyperalgesia*, in which the sensibility is increased.

ANALOGOUS TISSUES (ἀνάλογος, conformable). A term applied to all solid, morbid products, which resemble the natural elementary tissues of the body. It is synonymous with the *euplastic* matter of Lobstein. See *Heterologous Formations*.

ANALOGUE (ἀνάλογος, conformable). A term applied, in comparative anatomy, to an organ which is analogous to another organ in its *functions*, without reference to its structural relations: thus, the wing of a bird is the analogue of the wing of an insect, the leaf of a plant is the analogue of the lung of an animal, &c.

ANALYSIS, CHEMICAL (ἀναλύω, to resolve into elements). The resolution of compound bodies, either into their simpler or their elementary constituents. When merely the number and nature of these are ascertained, the analysis is termed *qualitative*; but when their proportions also are determined, the analysis is *quantitative*. If the analysis consists in determining the quantities of the *simpler* constituents only of a compound, it is called *proximate*, as when carbonate of potash is separated into carbonic acid and potash; but when the operation is extended, and the carbonic acid is resolved into carbon and oxygen, and the potash into potassium and oxygen, this process is termed *ultimate* analysis.

1. *Analysis, organic*. The generic term for those operations which aim at ascertaining the composition and constitution of all matter formed under the influences existing in animal and vegetable life.

2. *Analysis, gravimetric*. A mode of conducting quantitative analysis, by isolating a body and weighing it alone in a balance, and ascertaining its quantity; or by separating it by, and weighing it in combination with, another body, whose combining proportion is well known.

3. *Analysis, volumetric*. A mode of conducting quantitative analysis, by which the amount of a constituent of a compound may be ascertained by noting the *volume* of a liquid which is required to be added to the compound before a given effect is produced.

4. *Analysis, gasometric*. A branch of chemical analysis for determining the volume of oxygen in samples of atmospheric air taken from various localities. The *eudiometer* is the instrument used in these determinations; and, hence, the terms *eudiometry*, eudiometrical analysis, &c.

ANAMIRTIC ACID. An acid obtained from the seeds of the *Anamirta Cocculus*, but now believed to be identical with stearic acid. *Anamirtin* is a white crystalline body obtained from the seeds of the same plant.

ANAMNESTIC SYMPTOM (ἀναμνηστικός, able to recall to mind). A symptom which relates to the patient's previous state of health, and thus affords the physician a hint by *remembrance*.

ANAMORPHOSIS (ἀναμόρφωσις, the act of forming anew). A

term indicative of an ascending or progressive development of species in the animal and the vegetable kingdoms. The term would have a distinct meaning as applied to the *imago* state of an insect; but in cases in which the senses detect no progression, the word *metamorphosis* is, perhaps, co-extensive with our knowledge.

ANAPHRODISIA (α, priv., Ἀφροδίτη, Venus). Impotence: incapability of sexual intercourse, from organic, functional, or moral cause; one of the *dysorexiæ* of Cullen.

ANAPHRODISIACA (ἀναφροδισία, absence of the sexual feelings). Medicinal agents supposed to repress or diminish the sexual feelings.

ANAPO'PHYSIS (ἀνά, backward, ἀπόφυσις, a process of bone). A term applied to that process of a vertebra which arises above the diapophysis or transverse process, and projects more or less backward. See *Vertebra*.

ANA'PTYSIS (ἀναπτύω, to spit up or out). Expectoration. A term used by the Greeks in the same sense as *anakatharsis*.

ANASA'RCA. *Aqua inter cutem*; *hydrops*. General dropsy; dropsy of the cellular substance; the *leucophlegmasia* of various writers. Dr. Mayne observes that "*Anasarca* is properly characterized as a noun of the first declension, its grammatical position, as a Latin noun, standing unaffected by the circumstance of ἀνά being a preposition, or σάρκα being the accusative of σᾶρξ, or by the Greek rule which joins the former to that case only."

ANASTA'LTIIC (ἀνά, upwards, στέλλω, to contract). A term applied by Marshall Hall to the upward direction of the nervous influence. See *Diastaltic*.

ANASTOMO'SIS (ἀναστομόω, to furnish with a mouth). The communication of vessels with one another, as of the arteries with the veins, as if the *mouths*, or open ends of one set of vessels, were joined to those of another.

ANAT'OMY (ἀνατομή, dissection, from ἀνατέμνω, to cut up). This term now denotes the act of *dissection*, and comprises the science of organization, or the examination of the organs or *instruments* of life. By the older writers it was often used to denote the *object dissected*; and then, as this was stripped of its flesh, it was applied to what we now call a *skeleton*. "*Skeleton*" had then another meaning. See *Skeleton*.

1. *Descriptive Anatomy* treats of the numerous organs of which the human body consists, with reference to their shape and mutual relations. This branch is subdivided into the *particular anatomy of the organs*, and the *anatomy of regions*, or surgical anatomy.

2. *General Anatomy* treats of the structure and properties of the different tissues which are common to several organs. To this branch belongs the examination of the general characters of all the organs and humours.

3. *Special Anatomy* is that which treats of the healthy state of the organs, while *morbid* or *pathological anatomy* is that which treats of diseased states, or alterations of structure.

4. *Transcendental Anatomy* is that which investigates the mode, plan, or model upon which the animal frame or organs are formed.

5. *Comparative Anatomy* is that which investigates the organization of the whole animal creation.

TERMS USED BY BARCLAY:—

1. *Aspects of the Head, Neck, and Trunk.*—A plane dividing the body into similar halves is termed the *mesial plane*. Every aspect towards this plane is *mesial*; towards the right or left, *lateral*, and this is *dextral*, or *sinistral*.

2. *Aspects of the Head.*—Towards the *ὀπίον*, or occiput, *inial*; towards the corona, *coronal*; towards the base, *basilar*; towards the glabella, *glabellar*; or towards the side opposite to theinion, *antinal*.

3. *Aspects of the Neck and Trunk.*—Towards the atlas, *atlantal*; towards the sacrum, *sacral*; towards the dorsum, *dorsal*; and towards the sternum, *sternal*.

4. *Aspects of the Four Extremities.*—Towards the trunk, *proximal*; from the trunk, *distal*.

5. *Aspects of the Atlantal Extremities.*—Towards the radius, *radial*; towards the ulna, *ulnar*; towards the ancon, *anconal*; and towards the vola, or *θῆναι*, *thenal*.

6. *Aspects of the Sacral Extremities.*—Towards the tibia, *tibial*; towards the fibula, *fibular*; towards the rotula, *rotular*; and towards the poples, *popliteal*.

7. *Terms of Aspect common to the Head, Neck, Trunk, Extremities, and Viscera.*—Towards the cutis, *dermal*; towards the circumference, *peripheral*; and towards the centre, *central*.

8. When *d* is substituted for the *l* or *r* which terminate these adjectives, they become adverbs, or are used adverbially; so that *coronal*, *inial*, *glabellar*, *radial*, *ulnar*, *tibial*, *fibular*, &c., will respectively signify *towards* the coronal, inial, glabellar, radial, ulnar, tibial, and fibular aspects.

ANATRIPSOLO'GIA (ἀνατρίβω, to rub in, λόγος, a description). The application of medicines to the skin, aided by friction. This process has also been called the *iatralaptic method*, the *epidermic method*, and *esmoic medicine*.

ANA'TROPOUS (ἀνατρέπω, to turn up or over). Inverted; a term applied to the ovule of plants, when the inside of this organ is reversed, so that the apex of the nucleus, and consequently the foramen, correspond with the base of the ovule.

ANAU'DIA (α, priv., ἀυδή, speech). Speechlessness. The term *anaudia* has a weaker signification than *aphonia*, the former denoting an inability to articulate, the latter an entire loss of voice.

AN-AZOTU'RIA (α, priv., azote, and οὔρον, urine). A term applied by Dr. Willis to that variety of chronic diuresis in which a *less* quantity of urica is excreted in the urine than in a healthy state. See *Azoturia*.

A'NCHILOPS (ἄγχυι, near, ὤψ, the eye). A sore under the inner angle of the eye; incipient fistula lacrymalis. According to Blanchard, the swelling is called *anchilops*, while yet entire, and *ægilops*, when the abscess has burst.

A'NCHOIC ACID (ἄγχω, to throttle). A bibasic fatty acid, obtained during the oxidation of Chinese wax and of cocoa-nut-oil, and named from its suffocating vapours.

ANCHU'SA TINCTORIA. Dycers' Bugloss or Alkanet; a plant of the order *Boraginaceæ*, the root of which abounds in the red colouring matter called *alkanet*. The colouring matter has been separated, and has been called by some chemists *pseudo-alkannin*.

Anchusic Acid. The colouring matter found in the cortical part of alkanet root, considered by Pelletier as a kind of fatty acid. It is now, however, supposed to be a resinoid, called *anchusine*.

ANCHYLO'SIS. This term should be spelled *ankylosis*: the Greek letter is κ, not χ. Ankylosis is inconvenient, the *c* before the *y* having generally the soft sound of *s*. See *Ankylosis*.

[A'NCON,] A'NKON (ἄγκων). A Hippocratic word, synonymous with *olecranon*, but often used for the whole elbow generally. Hence the terms *anconal aspect*, relating to the side on which the ancon or elbow is situated; *anconad*, "towards the anconal aspect;" *anconeus*, a muscle which assists in extending the forearm; and *anconoïd* (εἶδος, likeness), or elbow-like, applied to a process of the cubit.

ANDERSON'S PILLS. Barbadoes aloes, with a proportion of jalap, and oil of aniseed.

ANDROCE'UM (ἀνήρ, a man). A term applied to the male apparatus in plants, commonly called the *stamens*—the *apices* of old botanists. See *Gynæceum*.

ANDRO'GYNUS ἀνήρ, a man, γυνή, a woman). A hermaphrodite; a *lusus naturæ*, in which the organs of generation appear to be a mixture of both sexes.

A'NDRUM. A species of hydrocele, peculiar to the south of Asia, and described by Kämpfer.

ANEMO'METER (ἄνεμος, wind, μέτρον, measure). An instrument for measuring the strength or velocity of the wind, by finding what mechanical effect the wind produces upon the apparatus.

ANEMO'NINE. A concrete volatile principle, procured from various species of *Anemone*. With bases it yields *anemonic acid*.

ANE'MOSCOPE (ἄνημος, the wind, σκοπέω, to investigate). An instrument for determining the direction of the wind; usually constructed by connecting with the spindle of a weathercock the hand of a dial on which the points of the compass are marked.

ANENKEPHA'LIA (α, priv., ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). The state of an anenkephalus; the absence of a greater or less part of the cerebral portion of the head. Geoffrey St. Hilaire justly distinguishes—

1. *Real Anenkephalia*, or entire absence of the brain, which might be denominated *hol-anenkephalia* (ὅλος, entire), or *pant-anenkephalia* (πᾶς, παντός, all).

2. *Cyst-anenkephalia* (κύστις, a bladder), or the vesicular brain, in which, instead of a brain, a bladder is found filled with fluid.

3. *Der-anenkephalia* (δέρη, the neck), in which only a small portion of the brain exists, resting on the cervical vertebrae.

4. *Pod-anenkephalia* (ποῦς, ποδός, a foot or stalk), in which a brain indeed exists, but it is situated outside the cranium, attached as it were to a stalk.

5. *Not-anenkephalia* (νῶτος, the back), in which the brain is not within the skull, but (at least in great part) is thrust through a fissure of the back part of the head, and so produces, like a spina bifida, *not-enkephalocèle*.

ANENKEPHALUS (α, priv., ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). A term applied to a monster without brains.

ANE'NTERELMINTHA (α, priv., έντερα, intestines, ἔλμινς, a worm). The name of those entozoa, or intestinal worms, which have no

intestinal canal, as distinguished from the sterclmintha or solid, and the coelmintha or hollow, worms.

ANEPITHY'MIA (α , priv., ἐπιθυμία, appetite). A morbid loss of appetite, as of hunger, thirst, &c.

ANEROID BAROMETER. A newly-invented portable barometer, belonging to that class of instruments which are termed *differential*. It consists of a cylindrical chamber partially exhausted of air and hermetically sealed, a helical spring of steel wire, and a system of levers which direct the motion of the hand. The chamber and spring are brought into connexion with the main lever, which falls or rises according to the increased or diminished amount of atmospheric pressure sustained by the chamber, and counterbalanced by the spring. The etymology of the term is said to be, α , νηρός, εἶδος, form without wet (!).

ANERY'THROBLEPSIA (α , priv., ἔρυθρος, red, βλέπω, to see). A defect of vision in which the different shades of the *red* colour cannot be distinguished.

A'NESIS (ἀνίημι, to remit). A remission, or relaxation, of a disease or symptom. The term *anetus* has been employed to denote intermittent fever.

ANETHUM GRAVEOLENS (ἀνηθον of Dioscorides). Dill; an umbelliferous plant, cultivated for the carminative property of its fruit.

ANEURALGICON (α , priv., νεύρον, a nerve, ἄλγος, pain). An instrument for allaying pain of the nerves, used by Dr. C. T. Downing. It is a kind of fumigating apparatus in which dried herbs are burned, and the heated vapour is then directed to any part of the body.

A'NEURYSM (ἀνεύρυσμα, a widening). A tumor, consisting of a preternatural dilatation of an artery. The corresponding disease of a vein is called *varix*.

1. *True Aneurysm*, also called *fusiform* or *tubular*, consists of a preternatural dilatation of an artery, all the coats of which are equally expanded throughout the whole circumference of the vessel.

2. *Sacculated Aneurysm* consists of a tumor springing from the side of an artery or of a tubular aneurysm, with the interior of which it communicates by a narrow aperture, called the mouth of the sac. *True sacculated aneurysm* is a partial dilatation of all the coats of the vessel; *false sacculated aneurysm* is that variety of the disease in which the internal, or the internal and middle, coats have been ruptured, and are consequently deficient.

3. *False Sacculated Aneurysm* admits of some distinctions. When the extravasation is diffused, the disease has been termed a *diffused false aneurysm*; when circumscribed, a *circumscribed false aneurysm*. The French writers term the former *anévrisme faux primitif*, the latter *anévrisme faux consécutif*.

4. *Dissecting Aneurysm* is a remarkable form of the disease, in which the sac is situated in the wall of the artery between its coats.

5. *Aneurysm by Anastomosis*. A tumor consisting of a congeries of small and active arteries, absorbing veins, and intermediate cells. The cellular substance through which these vessels are expanded resembles the gills of a turkey-cock; or the substance of the placenta, spleen, or uterus; or the nævi materni of infants.

6. *Mixed Aneurysm*. Aneurysm arising from the dilatation of one or two of the coats, with division or rupture of the other. Two varieties

have been described, viz. *mixed external aneurysm*, in which the internal and middle coats are ruptured, and the areolar is dilated; and *mixed internal aneurysm*, in which the internal coat is dilated, and protrudes, like a hernial sac, through the ruptured middle and outer coats. This variety has been called *aneurysma herniæ arteriæ sistens*.

7. *Aneurysm, traumatic*. Aneurysm occasioned by a wound, and presenting, in addition to the injury of the vessel, a subcutaneous extravasation of blood, with more or less pulsation, thrill, and bruit, from the projection into it of blood from the wounded vessel.

8. *Aneurysm, internal and external*. Internal aneurysm is situated in the great splanchnic cavities, and occurs in the heart and great vessels of the chest, abdomen, &c. External aneurysm is situated at the exterior of the head, neck, and limbs, and is distinctly pulsatory.

9. *Aneurysmal Variæ*. A particular kind of aneurysm, in which the blood effused from a wounded artery passes into a neighbouring vein, which it dilates in the form of a sac. It is produced when a cutting instrument pierces a vein and a subjacent artery at the same time, forming a direct communication between the two vessels.

10. *Aneurysmal Sac*. The sac or pouch formed by aneurysm, and containing the blood which constitutes the tumor.

11. *Active Aneurysm of the Heart*. The increased unuseful structure of the left ventricle of the heart, which frequently accompanies the cartilaginous thickening of the semilunar valves of the aorta.

ANFRA'CTUS (ἀμφί, about, φράσσω, to environ). A winding, or turning. The term denotes the anfractuosités, furrows, or depressions, by which the convolutions of the brain are separated.

ANGEIE'CTASIS (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ἔκτασις, extension). Extension or hypertrophy of the capillaries and minute vessels of the skin; hence, *angeiectasis capillaris*, a term applicable to several forms of vascular nævus.

ANGEIOLEUCI'TIS (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, λευκός, white, and ἰτις, denoting inflammation). *Lymphatitis*. Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

ANGEIO'LOGY (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, λόγος, a discourse). A discourse on the blood-vessels or vascular system. By some of the older writers the term was employed to express the *selection of veins* (for section), and it has been found in connexion with the word ἀρτηριοτομία, or section of arteries. The operation is described by Celsus, who has "venas legere," to select the veins.

ANGEIOSPERMIA (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, σπέρμα, seed). The name of plants which have their seeds enclosed in a vessel, or pericarp. Compare *Gymnospermia*.

ANGEIOTE'NIC FEVER (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, τείνω, to stretch). Inflammatory fever, situated in the organs of circulation.—*Pinel*.

ANGEIOTOMY (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, τóμη, section). Dissection of vessels.

ANGE'LICA ARCHANGE'LICA. Garden Angelica; a plant of the order *Umbellifera*, the root of which is occasionally used in pectoral disorders. *Candied Angelica* is made from the fresh stalks of this plant boiled in syrup.

ANG'NA PECTORIS (*angina*, from *ango*, to choke). *Syncope anginosa*. Breast-pang; "sudden and acute pain in the chest, referred to the sternum, accompanied by intense anxiety, and fear of death."

The synonyms of this affection are numerous; at present, *angina tonsillaris* means sore throat; *angina trachealis*, croup; *angina parotidea*, mumps; and *angina scarlatinosa*, a modification of simple scarlatina.

In the root *ang* or *anc* the ideas of "bending" and "squeezing" are comprised, as in *ἄγκων*, *ankon*, the bent arm; *ἄγκυλος*, bent, and hence *ankylosis*, a stiffening of a joint; *ἄγκυρα*, *ancora*, and hence *ankyroides*, applied to an anchor-shaped process, &c.

A'NGLICUS SUDOR. The English sweating-fever, or the *ephemera maligna* of Burserius, described by Dr. Cains as "a contagious pestilential fever of one day." It made its first appearance in London in 1480, or 1483.

A'NGULAR (*angulus*, an angle). Relating to an angle; a name given—1, to the termination of the *facial artery* and *vein*, because they pass by the greater angle of the eye; 2, to the facial artery and vein themselves, because they pass under the angle of the jaw; 3, to a filament of the inferior maxillary *nerve*, which passes near the greater angle of the eye; and 4, to *processes* of the frontal bone seated near the angles of the eyes.

A'NGULAR MOTION. Motion of the joints capable of being performed in four different directions, viz., forwards and backwards, constituting *flexion* and *extension*, or inwards and outwards, constituting *adduction* and *abduction*.

ANGULARIS SCAPULÆ. Another name for the *levator anguli scapulæ* muscle.

ANGUSTU'RA BARK. Another name for *Cusparia* bark, from its being imported from Angustura on the Oronoco.

1. *Angusturin*. A neutral principle, obtained by submitting the alcoholic tincture of angustura bark to spontaneous evaporation.

2. *False Angustura*. The bark of the *Strychnos nux vomica*, formerly assigned to the *Brucea antidysenterica*.

ANHELA'TION (*anhele*, to pant). *Dyspnœa*. Difficulty of breathing.

ANHIDRO'SIS. Hippocrates employs this word *ἀνιδρωσις* for the act of sweating, deriving it from *ἀνιδρώω*, to get into a sweat. Later writers view it as composed of *a*, priv., and *ιδρώς*, sweat, and hence it denotes the suppression or diminution of the perspiratory secretion from arrest of the function of the sudoriparous glands.

A'NHYDRIDES or **A'NHYDROUS ACIDS** (*a*, priv., *ὑδωρ*, water). A class of chemical compounds bearing the same relation to the hydrated acids as the ethers bear to the alcohols.

A'NHYDROUS (*a*, priv., *ὑδωρ*, water). Without water; a term applied to crystals and gases which are deprived of water. Compare *Hydrates*.

ANIL (*anil*, Portuguese for indigo). *Nil*. An American plant, yielding indigo. *Anilic acid*, formerly called indigotic, is formed by the action of nitric acid on indigo. *Aniline* is an oily liquid produced by the action of caustic potash or soda on indigo.

A'NIMA (the soul). The name given by Stahl to the intelligent agent supposed to preside over many parts of the animal economy. This is the *Archæus* of Van Helmont, and has been termed the vital principle, the spirit of animation, &c.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL. *Carbo animalis*. A variety of carbon obtained by heating bones in vessels from which the air has been excluded. Hence it is also called *bone-black*, *ivory-black*, &c.

A'NIMAL MA'GNETISM. *Mesmerism.* These terms are applied to the effects, real or supposed, of a peculiar agent upon the human body. The following is a classification of these effects, by Kluge, a German writer on the subject:—

1. First degree :—called *waking*, presents no very remarkable phenomenon. The intellect and the senses still retain their usual powers and susceptibility.

2. Second degree :—*half-sleep* or *imperfect crisis*. Most of the senses still remain in a state of activity, that of vision only being impaired, the eye withdrawing itself from the power of the will.

3. Third degree :—the *magnetic* or *mesmeric* sleep. The organs of the senses refuse to perform their respective functions, and the patient is in an unconscious state.

4. Fourth degree :—the *perfect crisis* or *simple somnambulism*. In this state the patient is said to “wake within himself,” and his consciousness returns. He is in a state which can be called neither sleeping nor waking, but which appears to be something between the two.

5. Fifth degree :—*lucidity* or *lucid vision*. This is called in France, and mostly in this country, *clairvoyance*; in Germany, *Hellsehen*. In this state the patient is said to obtain a clear knowledge of his own internal mental and bodily state, is enabled to calculate with accuracy the phenomena of disease which will naturally and inevitably occur, and to determine what are their most appropriate and effectual remedies. He is also said to possess the same faculty of internal inspection with regard to other persons who have been placed in mesmeric connexion (*en rapport*) with him.

6. Sixth degree :—*universal lucidity*; in German, *allgemeine Klarheit*. In this state the lucid vision becomes gradually increased, and extends to objects, whether near or at a distance.

ANIMAL/CULES (dim. of *animal*). Microscopic animals. They doubtless exist in the atmosphere, and in all rivers or ponds; they are, besides, *infusory*, observed in all fluids impregnated with any animal or vegetable substance; and *spermatic*, supposed to have been discovered in the semen. See *Spermatozoon*.

ANIMALIZA'TION. The process by which food is assimilated, or converted into animal matter.

A'NIMI. A resinous substance, improperly called *gum animi*, said to be obtained from the *Hymenæa Courbaril*. It resembles copal in appearance, and is often sold under that name.

A'NION (ἄνιον, that which goes up). A term applied by Faraday to the body which passes to the positive pole—to the *anode* of the decomposing body—as it is separated by electricity. See *Kation*.

A'NISI SEMINA. Anise-seed; the fruit (mericarps) of the *Pimpinella Anisum*, or Anise, a plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*, a native of the Greek Archipelago.

A'NISIC ACID. An acid obtained when the concrete essence of anise-seed is acted on by nitric acid. When heated with an excess of baryta, it yields an oily liquid, called *anisole*.

ANKYLOBLEPHARON (ἀγκύλη, a noose of a cord, βλέφαρον, the eyelid). Cohesion of the eyelids at their ciliary border; preternatural union of the free edges of the eyelids. See *Symbblepharon*.

ANKYLO'SIS (ἀγκύλωσις, from ἀγκύλος, curved). A stiff joint

from bony union; a fusion or union of the ends of bones. 1. *False* or *spurious ankylosis* consists in union of the joints by thickening of the synovial membrane and adhesion of the component parts. 2. *Ligamentous ankylosis* signifies the union of two articular surfaces by fibrous tissue. 3. *Bony ankylosis* results from ossification of this fibrous tissue.

ANKYROIDES (ἀγκυροειδής, sc. ἀπόφυσις). An anchor-shaped offshoot; an ancient designation of the coracoid process of the scapula, from its resemblance to the beak of an ἄγκυρα, or anchor. The term *ankistroides*, or hook-shaped, was applied synonymously to the same process, from its resemblance to an ἄγκιστρον, or fish-hook.

ANNEA'LING. The process of heating a metallic body in an *annealing oven*, and suffering it to cool again in a moderate temperature. If cooled too suddenly it becomes extremely brittle. The *annealing of glass* is conducted in the same manner, and is necessary to prevent its flying to pieces on the application of violence or a high temperature. See *Rupert's Drops*.

ANNO'TTO. *Rocou*. A substance procured from the pellicles of the seeds of the *Bixa Orellana*, a Liliaceous plant, and used for colouring cheese, for dyeing, and other purposes.

A'NNULAR (*annulus*, a ring). Ring-shaped; a term applied to os-annulare, the cricoid cartilage, the pons Varolii, the vein which passes between the little and the ring-finger, &c.

ANNU'LIDA (*annulus*, a ring). *Annelida*. The fifth class of the *Diplo-neura* or *Helminthoïda*, consisting of long, cylindrical, mostly aquatic worms, with red blood, covered with a soft and more or less segmented and annulated skin. They have been divided into four groups, viz., the *Errantia*, the *Tubicola*, the *Terricola*, and the *Suctorio*.

A'NNULUS (Latin). A ring; a circle, or rounded margin.

1. *Annulus abdominalis externus*. A triangular opening caused by separation of the fibres of the aponeurosis of the externus obliquus.

2. *Annulus inguinalis internus, vel posterior*. An oval opening in the fascia transversalis, vel Cooperi, half an inch above Poupart's ligament.

3. *Annulus membranæ tympani*. An incomplete bony ring, constituting in the fœtus the auditory process of the temporal bone.

4. *Annulus ciliaris, vel albidus*. The ciliary circle or ligament; a white ring, forming the bond of union betwixt the choroid coat, the iris, and the corona ciliaris. It is the *annulus gangliiformis tunicæ choroidææ* of Soemmering.

5. *Annulus ovalis*. The rounded margin of the septum, which occupies the place of the foramen ovale in the fœtus. It is also called the *annulus foraminis*.

A'NODE (ἀνά, upwards, ὁδός, a way). A term applied by Faraday to that part of the surface of a decomposing body which the electric current *enters*—the part immediately touching the positive pole. See *Kathode*.

A'NODIC (ἀνά, upwards, ὁδός, a way). A term employed by Marshall Hall, in his *Diastaltic Nervous System*, to denote the *upward* course of the nervous influence. See *Anastaltic*.

A'NODYNE NECKLACES. Necklaces made, or reputed to be made, of the roots of Hyoscyamus, or of White Bryony, imagined to facilitate teething in infants. See *Amulet*.

A'NODYNES (α, priv., ὀδύνη, pain). Remedies against pain, as opium. From their tendency to induce sleep, they are sometimes

called *hypnotics*; from their causing insensibility, they are also termed *narcotics*.

ANO'MALOUS (*a*, priv., *ὁμαλός*, even). Irregular; a term applied to diseases, in which the symptoms are irregular. By the term *Anomalix secretionis glandularum cutanearum*, Hebra designates his third class of cutaneous diseases.

ANO'NYMOUS (*ἀνώνυμος*, without name). Literally, *nameless*; a term formerly applied to the cricoid muscle.

ANOPII'THA'LMIA (*a*, priv., *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye). This term has been employed to denote absence of the eye, and it is said to be synonymous with *anopsia*. But each term is utterly inadmissible in the sense proposed: the former denoting absence of ophthalmia, the latter, the want of fish to eat with bread.

ANO'RCHUS (*ἄνορχος*, without *ὄρχις*, or testes). A person born without testes; or one in whose case the testes have not descended into the scrotum.

ANORE'XIA (*a*, priv., *ὄρεξις*, appetite). Want of appetite; absence of appetite, unaccompanied by loathing.

ANO'RMAL (*ανормis*, without rule). Irregular; contrary to the usual state. See *Abnormal*.

ANO'SMIA (*a*, priv., *ὄσμη*, odour). Loss of smell; it is *organic*, arising from disease of the Schneiderian membrane, or *atonic*, occurring without manifest cause.

ANTA'CIDS. Remedies against acidity; a term synonymous with *alkalines*.

ANTA'GONIST MUSCLES (*ἀντί*, against, *ἀγών*, a struggle). The general name of muscles which act in opposition to others, and counteract their action, as the adductors in opposition to the abductors.

ANTA'LGICA (*ἀντί*, against, *ἄλγος*, pain). *Anodynes*. Remedies which remove or relieve pain.

ANTA'LKALINES. Remedies against alkalescence, as applied to the urine.

ANTAPHRODI'SIACS (*ἀντί*, against, *Ἀφροδίτη*, Venus). Medicines which blunt the aphrodisiac or venereal appetite.

ANTARTHRITICS (*ἀντί*, against, *ἄρθριτις*, gout). *Antiarthritic*. Remedies against arthritis or gout.

ANTEVE'RSIO UTERI (*ante*, before, *verto*, to turn). A morbid inclination of the fundus uteri forward. Compare *Retroversio*.

ANTHELMINTICS (*ἀντί*, against, *ἐλμινς*, a worm). *Vermifuges*. Remedies against worms. The term *anthelmintic* is sometimes applied to medicines which prevent the formation, as well as to those which promote the expulsion, of worms; the term *vermifuge* is restricted to the latter office.

A'NTHEMIS NO'BILIS (*ἀνθέω*, to blossom). Common or Roman Chamomile; an indigenous composite plant, frequent on our commons; but the flowers used in medicine are generally obtained from cultivated plants.

Anthemis Pyrethrum. Pellitory of Spain; a composite plant growing in the south of Europe, north of Africa, and in Syria; but the root of another variety, *Pyrethrum* (Willd.), is a native of Germany. The first is called the *Roman* or true Pellitory, the latter the *German*. This information is necessary, as the chemical analysis varies considerably.

A'NTHER (*ἀνθηρός*, from *ἀνθίω*, to flourish). The part of a plant which has hitherto been considered as the male sexual organ. It is the essential part of the stamen, consisting, in most cases, of two thecae placed at the top of the filament, and hence called the *bilocular anther*. The thecae contain a powdery matter called *pollen-grains*, and these inclose a semi-fluid substance termed *fovilla*, composed in great part of minute granulations, the nature of whose motions is not understood. The anther is termed—

1. *Innate*, when it is attached to the filament by its base, as in *sparganium*.

2. *Adnate*, when it is attached to the filament by its back, as in *polygonum*.

3. *Versatile*, when it is attached to the filament by a single point of the connective, from which it lightly swings, as in grasses.

4. *Antica* or *introrsa*, when the line of its dehiscence is towards the pistil.

5. *Postica* or *extrorsa*, when the line of its dehiscence is towards the petals.

ANTH'ARIN. The active principle of a gum-resin, obtained from the *Anthiaria toxicaria*, the most deadly of the Upas poisons, employed by the inhabitants of the East-Indian Archipelago to poison their arrows.

A'NTHRACENE. A compound isomeric with naphthaline, found in coal-tar, and sometimes called *paranaphthaline*.

A'NTHRACITE (*ἄνθραξ*, a burning coal). A species of slaty coal found in the transition-rock formation, and often called *stone-coal*, *Welsh coal*, *glunce coal*, and *blind coal*. It differs from common coal, which it frequently accompanies, in containing no bituminous substances, and in not yielding inflammable gases by distillation. See *Lignite*.

A'NTHRAX (*ἄνθραξ*, a burning coal). Carbuncle; a hard, circumscribed, flattened tumor, very little raised above the level of the skin, but extending deeply into the cutaneous tissue. The term suggests a coal-black appearance, or the dark-red colour of the precious stone called carbuncle. See *Pruna* and *Terminthus*.

ANTHROPO'LOGY (*ἄνθρωπος*, man, *λόγος*, a description). That division of the natural history of man which determines his relations to the other mammalia, as distinguished from *ethnology*, which investigates the relations of the different varieties of mankind to one another. The former is more immediately connected with zoology, the latter with history. Whilst history exhibits the actions of man as determined by *moral*, ethnology ascertains the effects of *physical* influences.

ANTHROPO'TOMY (*ἄνθρωπος*, man, *τομή*, section). That branch of anatomy which investigates the construction of the human subject.

ANTHYPNO'TICA (*ἀντί*, against, *ὑπνος*, sleep). *Agrypnctica*. Medicinal agents which induce wakefulness. See *Hypnica*.

A'NTI- (*ἀντί*). Against; a Greek preposition, signifying *opposition*, and in this sense compounded with words implying counter-agents or remedies, as *ant-acids*, *anti-dotes*; with words denoting opposition in situation, as *anti-helix*, *anti-lobium*; and with words indicating opposition in action or feeling, as *ant-agonist*, *anti-pathy*, &c.

ANTIADITIS (*ἀντιάδεις*, the tonsils, and the termination *itis*).

Inflammation of the tonsils. This is a classical term, whereas *tonsillitis* is barbarous.

ANTIARIAN. The poisonous principle contained in the milky juice of the *Antiaris toxicaria*, or Upas-tree of Java. See *Upas*.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC ELIXIR (*ἀντί*, against, *ἀρθρίτις*, gout). A mixture of the three tinctures of aloes, guaiacum, and myrrh.

ANTICA'RDIIUM (*ἀντί*, against, *καρδία*, the heart). The sero-biculus eordis, or pit of the stomach, opposite to the heart.

ANTICHEIR (*ἀντί*, against, *χείρ*, the hand). The thumb; opposed to the hand.

ANTICHLORE. The name given to a substance, as sulphite of soda, employed in paper-making, for *killing the bleach*, or neutralizing the excess of chlorine after bleaching rags with chloride of lime and sulphuric acid.

ANTICNE'MION (*ἀντί*, against, *κνήμη*, the calf of the leg). The shin-bone, as opposed to the calf.

ANTIDOTE (*ἀντί*, against, *δίδωμι*, to give). *Alexipharmacon*. A counter-poison; a remedy against the action of poison.

ANTI'DOTUM MITHRIDA'TICUM. A preparation consisting of seventy-two ingredients, arranged under thirteen heads, and a proportionable number of species, supposed to have been invented by Mithridates. It is described by Celsus and Heberden.

ANTI-FERMENT. A substance sold in the eider-districts for the purpose of correcting fermentation. The ingredients are usually mustard-seed and clover, or mustard-seed and sulphate of lime.

ANTI-HÆMO'RRHAGIC EXTRACT. The name given by M. Bonjean to a styptic extract, obtained from ergot of rye.

ANTIHE'CTIC DRAUGHT. Prepared by mixing equal parts of tin and pure antimony, adding thrice the quantity of nitrate of potash, deflagrating the mixture, and afterwards washing it.

ANTIHE'LIX (*ἀντί*, against, *ἑλιξ*, a helix or coil). An elevation parallel to, and in front of, the helix of the external ear.

ANTILITHICS (*ἀντί*, against, *λίθος*, a stone). *Lithontriptics*. Remedies against stone; agents which counteract the tendency to the deposition of calculus or urinary sediments.

ANTILO'BIIUM (*ἀντί*, against, *λόβος*, the lobe of the ear). The tragus; the process opposite to the lobe of the ear.

ANTILY'SSIC (*ἀντί*, against, *λύσσα*, madness). A designation of the celebrated *Ormskirk* medicine for curing insanity.

ANTIMO'NIUM. *Stibium*. Antimony; a brittle whitish metal, usually found associated with sulphur. It is sometimes called *regulus of antimony*, to distinguish it from *crude antimony*, the name by which the sulphuret is sometimes called. The etymology of the term has been fancifully derived from its fatal effects upon some monks (*anti-moine*), upon whom its properties were tried by Valentinus.

1. "*Antimonium nigrum*. Black Antimony; native sulphide of antimony, purified from siliceous matter by fusion, and afterwards reduced to fine powder." (*Br. Ph.*, 1867.) This is the Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony of 1864.

2. "*Antimonium sulphuratum*. Sulphurated Antimony; sulphide of antimony, with a small and variable amount of oxide of antimony." (*Br. Ph.*, 1867.) This was formerly called the oxy-sulphuret, the golden sulphuret, and the precipitated sulphuret of the pharmacopœias.

3. "*Antimonium tartaratum*. Tartarated Antimony; a tartrate of potash and antimony." (*Br. Ph.*, 1867.) This was formerly called potassio-tartrate of antimony, tartarized antimony, and *emetie tartar*.

4. *Crude Antimony*. The name given to the ore of antimony, or *stibium*, which was long regarded as the metal itself, the pure metal being termed *regulus of antimony*.

5. *Argentine Flowers of Antimony*. The sesqui-oxide of antimony; the result of the simple combustion of the metal. During this process a white vapour rises, which condenses on cool surfaces, frequently in the form of small shining needles of *silvery* whiteness; hence the name.

6. *Powder of Algaroth*. The oxy-chloride of antimony; a white curdy precipitate, formed by pouring the sesqui-chloride of the metal into water. Its name is derived from that of the physician Algarotti.

7. *Glass, Liver, and Crocus of Antimony*. These pharmaceutical preparations are oxy-sulphurets of the metal, and are similar in their nature to the *red antimony ore* of mineralogists; they are prepared by roasting and then vitrifying the ore. The oxide of antimony is dissolved out from the glass by acids, and a substance is left which is called *saffron of antimony*.

8. *Kermes Mineral*. An orange-red substance, deposited when sulphuret of antimony is boiled in a solution of potassa or soda, and so called from its colour, and from its resemblance to the insect of that name. On subsequently neutralizing the cold solution with an acid, an additional quantity of similar substance, the *golden sulphuret* of the Pharmacopœia, subsides.

9. *Butter of Antimony*. The sesqui-chloride of antimony; the result of distillation of the metal with chloride of mercury. At common temperatures it is a soft solid, of the consistence of butter, which is melted by a gentle heat, and crystallizes on cooling.

10. *Antimonious Acid*. An acid obtained by oxidating metallic antimony by nitric acid, or by roasting the sulphuret of antimony. Its salts are called *antimonites*.

11. *Antimonic Acid*. An acid, sometimes called *peroxide* of antimony, prepared by oxidation of oxide of antimony by nitric acid. Its salts are called *antimonates*.

12. *Antimonial Powder*. This pharmacopœial preparation is an oxide of antimony combined with phosphate of lime. It is used as a substitute for *James's Powder*.

13. *Antimonial Wine*. *Vinum antimonii tartarizati*. A solution of tartar emetic in proof spirit; two grains of the tartrate being contained in every fluid ounce of the preparation.

14. *Bolus ad Quartanas*. A compound of tartarized antimony and bark, employed by the French physicians.

A'NTINIAL (*ἀντί*, against, *ῥιζιον*, the ocephut). A term applied by Barelay to an aspect towards the part of the head opposite to the *inion*. By the term *antiniad*, used adverbially, Barelay denotes "towards the antinial aspect." See page 37.

A'NTIPATHIC (*ἀντί*, against, *πάθος*, a disease). *Allopathic*. A term applied to the method of employing medicines which produce effects of an opposite nature to the symptoms of the disease, and the maxim adopted is "*contraria contrariis opponenda*;" as opposed to the *homœopathic* treatment of disease.

Α'NTIPATHY (ἀντιπάθεια, from ἀντί, against, πάθος, affection). Aversion; a feeling of opposition.

Α'NTIPERIO'DIC (ἀντί, against, περίοδος, a period). A remedy which counteracts *periodicity* in a disease, as the sulphate of quinine in intermittent fever.

Α'NTIPERISTA'LITIC (ἀντί, against, περιστέλλω, to clasp and compress). A vermicular contraction of the intestines in a direction contrary to that which is natural or *peristaltic*.

Α'NTI-PERTU'SSIS. A nostrum for the hooping-cough, containing sulphate of zinc as its principal ingredient. The various patent remedies for hooping-cough are either opiates, or medicines composed of sulphate of zinc.

Α'NTIPHLOGI'STIC TREATMENT (ἀντί, against, φλόγωσις, inflammation). The employment of means for removing or lessening inflammation, and of obviating its effects, as by blood-letting, the use of purgatives, nauseants, diaphoretics, refrigerants, &c.

Α'NTIPHLOGI'STICS (ἀντί, against, φλογίζω = φλέγω, to burn). Remedies against inflammation.

Α'NTIPLA'STIC AL'TERATIVES (ἀντί against, πλαστικός, fit for moulding, from πλάσσω, to form). *Dysplastica*. Terms applied by Oesterlein to the class of medicines more commonly termed *spanæmics*.

Α'NTISCORBU'TICS (ἀντί, against, scorbutus). Remedies, real or reputed, against scorbutus—a barbarous word denoting scurvy.

Α'NTISE'PTICS (ἀντί, against, σήπομαι, to putrefy). Remedies against those changes in organized matter which are comprehended under the term putrefaction.

Α'NTISPASIS (ἀντί, against, σπάσις, a drawing in). Revulsion, or derivation: the effect produced by the application of a blister.

Α'NTISPASMO'DICS (ἀντί, against, σπασμός, a spasm). Remedies against spasm; agents which have a tendency to prevent or allay the irregular muscular contraction called spasm or cramp.

Α'NTITHENAR (ἀντί, against, θέναρ, the palm of the hand). A muscle which extends the thumb, or opposes it to the hand.

Α'NTITHE'TIC or POLAR FORMULÆ. A method of writing a chemical formula in two lines, placing all the negative constituents in the upper, and the positive in the lower line. From their construction, these formulæ are named *antithetic*, the two orders of constituents being placed opposite or against each other; or *polar*, from exhibiting the opposite attractive forces of the elements.—*Graham*.

Α'NTITRAGICUS (ἀντιτράγικος). The name of a muscle arising from the anti-tragus.

Α'NTITRAGUS (ἀντί, against, τράγος, a goat). A prominence of the ear opposite to the tragus.

Α'NTITRISMUS (ἀντί, against, τρισμός, stridor). A form of spasm in which the mouth is open, and the jaw is incapable of moving to close it. See *Trismus*.

Α'NTITROPAL (ἀντί, against, τρέπω, to turn). Straight, and having a direction contrary to that of the body to which it belongs; a term applied to the embryo of the seed, compared with the direction of the seed itself.

Α'NTI-VENEREAL DROPS. Famous at Amsterdam; composed of muriate of iron, with a small proportion of corrosive sublimate.

ANTODONTA'LGICS (ἀντί, against, ὀδονταλγία, tooth-ache). Remedies against tooth-ache. See *Odontalgic*.

ANTONII SANCTI IGNIS. St. Anthony's fire. St. Anthony was supposed to cure it miraculously. See *Erysipelas*.

ANTOZONE (ἀντί, against, and ozone). One of the bodies of which ordinary oxygen is said to be composed. It is stated to have been obtained by Meissner, by electrifying dry oxygen and then depriving it of its ozone. It has been suggested that ozone is really the negative atom of oxygen, detached from the positive atom or antozone, associated with it in the molecule. See *Ozone*.

ANTRUM HIGHMO'RIANUM (*antrum*, a cave). *Antrum maxillare*. The maxillary sinus; a cavity situated above the molar teeth of the upper jaw.

ANTRUM PYLO'RI (*antrum*, a cave). A dilatation at the lesser end of the pylorus.

ANURIA (α, priv., οὔρον, urine). A synonym for *ischuria renalis* or suppression of urine. See *Ischuria*.

ANUS. The termination or verge of the rectum, serving as an outlet for the feces.

1. *Artificial Anus.* An opening in the parietes of the abdomen, and of some part of the intestinal tube, subjacent and adherent.

2. *Imperforate Anus.* Congenital closure or obliteration of the anus

3. *Ani prolapsus.* Exania, or archoptosis. Protrusion of the rectum, or of its internal membrane.

4. *Fistula in Ano.* A disease consisting of a fistula or sinus, situated by the side of the rectum. See *Fistula*.

ANUS; or, *Foramen commune posterius*. The anterior aperture of the aqueduct of *Sylvius*.

AORTA (ἀορτέω, a lengthened form of αείρω, to raise or hang up). The great artery which proceeds from the left ventricle of the heart. It is distinguished into the *ascending* and the *descending* aorta; in the abdomen it is called the *abdominal* aorta.

Aortitis. Inflammation of the Aorta.

APARTHROSIS (ἀπό from, ἀρθρωσις, articulation). *Aarticulation*. An old term denoting articulation which admits of free motion.

APATHY (ἀπάθεια, from α, priv., and πάθος, suffering). Want of passion; insensibility. According to the Stoics, the term denotes dispassionateness, calmness—the perfection of the wise man.

APEPSIA (α, priv., πέπτω, to concoct). Indigestion. The term *dyspepsia* is now used, denoting faulty digestion.

APE'RIENTS (*aperio*, to open). Mild purgatives; medicines which gently open the bowels.

APE'TALÆ (α, priv., πέταλον, a petal). *Monochlamydeæ*. A sub-class of exogenous plants, which have a calyx only, or none.

APHA'SIA (ἀφασία, speechlessness, caused by fear or perplexity). A classical name recommended by M. Trousseau for loss of the "cerebral faculty of speech," for "loss of the memory of words." Two kinds of Aphasia have been distinguished:—

1. *Amnesic* or *lethological aphasia*. Loss of speech depending on defective memory of words, and therefore to some extent a psychological defect. The patient has lost the ability to write as well as to speak.

2. *Ataxic* or *aneural aphasia*. Loss of speech due to lesion of a supposed cerebral apparatus of co-ordination for the movements of

articulate speech—a defect in the nervous mechanism only. The patient retains the ability to write, but cannot articulate.

3. Several unclassical terms have been used as synonyms of aphasia, as *aphemia*, *aphrasia*, *alalia*, and *aphthenxia*. Sometimes loss of speech or of voice was expressed by a periphrasis, as “apocope vocis,” or “abscissio,” or “amputatio vocis,” as used by Avicenna.

APHÉ'MIA (*a*, priv., and *φημι*, to speak). *Aphémie*. A term invented by M. Broca to denote the loss of the cerebral faculty of speech. M. Broca now proposes the term *aphrasie* (*a*, priv., and *φράζω*, to speak). See *Aphasia*.

APHO'NIA (*a*, priv., *φωνή*, voice). Loss of voice, resulting from chronic laryngitis, and familiarly known as “clergyman's sore throat.” See *Anaudia*.

APHO'RIA (*ἄφορος*, not bearing). A not bearing. Hence, a dearth of fruits, of children; barrenness of land, sterility of mind, &c.

A'PHORISM (*ἄφορίζω*, to limit). A maxim, principally as applied to a book of Hippocrates. The term denotes a “limitation,” or a “fixing of limits.”

APHRODÍ'SIACS (*Ἀφροδίτη*, Venus). Medicines which excite the venereal appetite. Remedies against impotence.

APHTHA; Plural, Aphthæ (*ἄφθα*, *ἄφθαι*, from *ἄπτω*, to inflame). *Ulcuscula oris*. Thrush; numerous minute vesicles terminating in white sloughs, and occurring in the mouth and other parts of the body. The adjective *aphthodes* occurs in the works of the older writers, signifying, in connexion with substances, a resemblance to, a complication with, or simply the affection of, *aphthæ*.

1. *Aphtha lactantium* is infantile or white aphtha; *aphtha adultorum*, aphtha of adults or black aphtha; and *aphtha anginosa*, aphtha of the throat. See *Stomatitis*.

2. *Aphtho-phyte* (*φυτόν*, a plant). A name suggested for aphtha by Gruby, who considered the disease of vegetable origin.

APHTHO'NGIA (*a*, priv., and *φθέγγομαι*, to speak). *Aphthongie*. This term, and *aphthenvis* or *aphthenxia*, similarly derived, have been proposed to designate the loss of the cerebral faculty of speech. See *Aphasia*.

A'TIS MELLÍ'FICA (*mel*, honey, *facio*, to make). The honey bee; a hymenopterous insect, official only on account of the honey and wax which it supplies.

A'PIUM GRA'VEOLENS. Celery; a plant of the order *Umbelliferae*. When wild, growing in wet meadows and ditches, it is acrid and poisonous; when cultivated in dry ground, and partially blanched, it is used as salad.

APLA'STIC (*a*, priv., *πλάσσω*, to form). Without regular form or structure; a term applied to morbid unorganized deposits.

APNŒ'A (*a*, priv., *πνοή*, the breath). Interrupted or suspended respiration. It leads to *asphyxia*, or pulselessness. Sometimes the asphyxia precedes the apnœa, as in the undue administration of chloroform. See *Asphyxia*.

A'PO (*ἀπό*). A Greek preposition, signifying *from*, *off*, &c., and, in composition, denoting *separation*, as in *apo-physis*: frequently it only strengthens the meaning of the simple word, as in *apo-plexy*.

APOCARPO'SÆ (*ἀπό*, from, *καρπός*, fruit). Plants which have

distinct carpels, as distinguished from the *syncarposæ*, in which the carpels cohere.

APO'COPE (ἀπό, from, κόπτω, to cut). A cutting off; a wound accompanied by loss of substance; a fracture, with loss of bone.

APO'CYNINE. A bitter principle, obtained from the *Apocynum Cannabinum*, or Indian-hemp, or Dog's-bane.

APOKENO'SIS (ἀπό, from, κένωσις, evacuation). A morbid flux. A term sometimes applied to a partial evacuation, as distinguished from *kenosis* or general evacuation.

APONEURO'SIS (ἀπονευρώσις, the end of a muscle, where it becomes tendon; a later name for τένων, a tendon, or, rather, a muscle). The tendinous extremity of a muscle, whether it be flat or round. The term, though derived from νεῦρον, *nervus*, Latin, has nothing to do with nerves; it was not till the time of Galen, that the term νεῦρον was applied to a nerve, as an organ of sensation proceeding from the brain.

APOPHLEGMATIC MEDICINES (ἀποφλεγματίζω, to purge away phlegm). Medicines which promote the secretion of *phlegm* or mucus, as squill, &c.

APOPHLEGMATISM (ἀποφλεγματισμός). Properly the secretion or discharge of φλέγμα, or phlegm; but Dr. Greenhill states that the term is more commonly used to signify a medicine calculated to promote this secretion or discharge, whether used in the form of a gargle (or mouth-wash) or a masticatory.

APO'PHYSIS (ἀπόφυσις, an off-shoot). A process of a bone, and a part of the same bone (see *Epiphysis*). By the old writers the term *apophysis* was extended to other parts than bony protuberances, viz., to branches of a nerve, to the cerebral nerves, to a branch of the *vena cava*, to the male urethra, as being a prolongation of the bladder, and perhaps to the *labia* and *prepuce*.

APOPLE'CTIC (ἀποπληκτικός, apoplectic, relating to apoplexy). A term generally applied, by the early writers, to the individual struck by apoplexy; sometimes to the accidents or symptoms of the disease. Dr. Greenhill observes that the application of the word—1, to remedies for apoplexy; 2, to the constitution predisposing to apoplexy; 3, to the state or condition of apoplexy; and 4, to the jugular veins—is mediæval or modern.

APOPLE'XIA (ἀποπληξία, from ἀποπλίσσω, to cripple by a stroke). Apoplexy; apoplectic stroke or fit; a term denoting a sudden and more or less complete loss of sensation, perception, and motion, caused by injurious pressure upon the brain-substance, with or without rupture of some of its fibres.

1. The sudden and violent form of the disease constitutes the *apoplexia fulminans* of the old authors, the *apoplexia fortissima* of the moderns, and the *apoplexie foudroyante* of the French.

2. In *congestive* or *simple* apoplexy, there is distension of the vessels of the brain, with or without effusion into the ventricles; in *serous* apoplexy, there is effusion of serum into the ventricles, or under the arachnoid, on the surface or at the base of the brain; in *hæmorrhagic* apoplexy, there is effusion of blood into the substance of the brain, into the ventricles, at the base, or on the surface.

APOPLE'XIA PULMONA'RIS. This term has been recently

applied to hæmorrhage into the parenchyma of the lungs, usually attended by hæmoptœ.

APOPSY'CHIA (ἀπό, from, ψυχή, the soul). *Leipopsychia* of Hippocrates; syncope or fainting. But Dr. Greenhill observes that the term is of doubtful authority, and rests on one passage only of Galen, where the reading is undoubtedly corrupt. See *Apsychia*.

APOSE'PEDIN (ἀπό, from, σπιδών, putrefaction). A substance formed from the putrefaction of animal matters; it is also called caseous oxide.

APO'STASIS (ἀπόστασις, a standing away from). An aposteinc, imposthume, or abscess. When a disease passes away by some outlet, Hippocrates calls it *apostasis by excretion*; when the morbid matter settles on any part, he calls it *apostasis by settlement*; and when one disease turns to another, *apostasis by metastasis*.

APOSTA'XIS (ἀπόσταξις, a trickling down). The dropping of any fluid, as of blood from the nose.

APOSTE'MA (ἀπόστημα, an interval, an abscess). An abscess; a separation of parts, as expressed by the similar Latin word *abscessus*, "quæ ἀποστήματα Græci nominant." *Celsus*.

APOSYRINGE'SIS (σύριγξ, fistula). The degenerating of a sore into a fistula.

APOTHE'CA (ἀποθήκη, a shop, or store). A shop where medicines are sold. Hence the term *apothecarius*, an apothecary, a compounder of medicines. This designation is more correct than those of chemist and druggist.

APOTHE'CIA (ἀποθήκη, a case or repository). *Scutella*. Shields; a name given, in botany, to some of the organs of reproduction in cryptogamic plants, particularly the *Lichens*. The apothecium, which in English is called a *shield*, has various names according to its form: *scutellum* is a shield with an elevated rim; *pelta*, a flat shield; *tuberculum*, a convex shield; *trica* or *gyroma*, a furrowed shield; *lirella*, a linear shield; *globulus*, a round deciduous shield; and *pilidium*, an orbicular, hemispherical shield.

1. The *parts of the apothecium*, or shield, have also obtained distinct names: *perithecium* is the inside of the shield, in which the sporules are immersed; *hypothecium* is the substance that surrounds or overlies the perithecium; *nucleus* is the disk of the shield, which contains the sporules and their cases; and *asci* are the tubes in which the sporules are contained.

2. *Apothecia* is also the name given to the cases in which the organs of reproduction of many of the *Algæ* are contained. The reproductive granules contained in the apothecia of both *Lichens* and *Algæ* are called by some writers *gonoglyi*, from γόγγυλος, round.

A'POZEM (ἀπόζεμα, a decoction, from ἀπό, from, ζέω, to boil). A decoction; a preparation differing from a pisan only in the addition of various medicines, and in its being employed at prescribed intervals, and not as a habitual drink.

APPARA'TUS (*appareo*, to be at hand). A term applied to instruments employed in surgery, chemistry, &c.; also to certain methods of cutting for the stone. See *Lithotomy*.

APPARA'TUS LIGAMENTO'SUS COLLI. The occipito-axoïd ligament; a broad and strong band which covers in the odontoid process and its ligaments.

APPENDICULATE (*appendicula*, a small appendage). That which has appendages, as the calyx of scutellaria, &c.

APPE'NDIX (*appendo*, to hang to). *Appendicula*. A process or appendage; something appended to another part, without being essential to the existence of this part, as a thorn or gland in plants.

1. *Appendix cæci vermiformis*. A long worm-shaped tube or process, the rudiment of the lengthened cæcum, found in all the mammalia, except man and the higher quadrumana.

2. *Appendices epiploicæ*, vel *pinguedinosæ*. Small irregular pouches of peritonæum, filled with fat, and situated like fringes upon the large intestine. They are sometimes called *omentum intestini crassi*.

3. *Appendix auricularis*. A process situated at the anterior and upper part of the auricles of the heart.

APPERT'S PROCESS. A method introduced by M. Appert for preserving articles of food unchanged for several years.

APPETENCY (*appeto*, to seek). The disposition of organized beings to acquire and appropriate substances adapted to their support.

APPOSITION (*appono*, to place at). A term applied to that part of the function of nutrition, by which the components of the blood are transformed on the free surface of an organ into a solid unorganized substance, which is the mode of growth of the non-vascular tissues. See *Transformations*.

APPROBATION, LOVE OF (*approbo*, to approve). A term in phrenology, indicative of a desire of the esteem of others, love of praise, desire of fame or glory. It is common to man with the lower animals. Its organ is situated on each side of Self-esteem; when much developed, it generally elongates the upper and back part of the head, but it sometimes spreads out laterally, so as to widen rather than lengthen it.

APSY'CHIA (*ἀψυχία*, lifelessness, swooning). This term, as well as *apopsychia*, *leipopsychia*, and *leipothymia*, signifies faintness, or loss of spirits, but probably, according to Dr. Greenhill, never lifelessness.

APYRE'XIA (*α. priv., πύρεξις*, a fever). An intermission between the paroxysms of a fever, the duration of the intermission depending on the type of the fever. Also, the cessation of febrile symptoms in acute disease.

A'PYROUS (*α. priv., πῦρ*, fire). A term applied to bodies which sustain the action of a strong heat for a long time, without change of figure or other properties. It is synonymous with *refractory*.

A'QUA. Water. This substance is composed of one part of hydrogen, and eight of oxygen, by *weight*; and of two of hydrogen and one of oxygen, by *volume*.

1. *Aqua pluvialis*. Rain-water; the purest natural water, holding in solution carbonic acid, a minute portion of carbonate of lime, and traces of muriate of lime.

2. *Aqua fontana*. Spring-water; containing, in addition to the above substances, a small portion of muriate of soda, and frequently other salts. Spring-water which dissolves soap is termed *soft*; that which decomposes and curdles it is called *hard*.

3. *Aqua ex flumine*. River-water; generally of considerable purity, but liable to hold in suspension particles of earthy matter, which impair its transparency, and sometimes its salubrity.

4. *Aqua ex puteo*. Well-water; essentially the same as spring-water, being derived from the same source; but more liable to impurity from its stagnation or slow infiltration.

5. *Aqua ex nive.* Snow-water; differing apparently from rain-water only in being destitute of air, to which water is indebted for its briskness and many of its good effects upon animals and vegetables.

6. *Aqua ex lacu.* Lake-water; a collection of rain, spring, and river waters, contaminated with various animal and vegetable bodies, which, from its stagnant nature, have undergone putrefaction in it.

7. *Aqua ex palude.* Marsh-water; the most impure, as being the most stagnant, of all water, and generally loaded with decomposing vegetable matter.

8. *Aqua destillata.* Distilled water; having a vapid taste, from the absence of air, and slightly empyreumatic, in consequence probably of the presence of a small quantity of extractive matter, which has undergone partial decomposition.

9. *Aqua marina.* Sea-water; containing sulphate of soda, the muriates of soda, magnesia, and lime, a minute proportion of potass, and various animal and vegetable bodies.

A'QUA AMMO'NIÆ. *Liquor Ammoniaë.* Water impregnated with ammoniacal gas. The stronger kind, called *fortior*, is of a density of 882 at 62° F.; the other is of the density of 960.

A'QUA BINE'LLI. *Aqua Monterossi.* An Italian quack medicine, supposed to be a solution of ereosote, and celebrated at Naples for arresting hæmorrhage.

A'QUA CHALYBEA'TA. A water consisting of a solution of citrate of iron, highly charged with carbonic acid gas, and flavoured by a little aromatized syrup.

A'QUA COLORA'TA. A term applied in prescriptions to simple coloured water, in cases in which a *placebo* is required.

A'QUA FORTIS. A name applied by the alchemists to the nitric acid of the Pharmacopœia, on account of its strong solvent and corrosive properties. It is distinguished by the terms *double* and *single*, the latter being only half the strength of the former. The more concentrated acid, which is much stronger even than the double aqua fortis, is termed by artists *spirit of nitre*.

A'QUA INFERNALIS. Hell-water; the name of a liquor obtained by macerating the fruit of the *Saguerus Saccharifer*, or Gomuto palm, and used by the inhabitants of the Moluccas in their wars.

A'QUA LABYRINTHI. *Liquor of Scarpa*; a fluid found in the cavities of the petrous bone. It is secreted by a mucous membrane which lines the vestibule and semicircular canals.

A'QUA MORGAGNI. The name given to a minute quantity of fluid, supposed by Morgagni to be contained within the capsule of the lens.

A'QUA PHAGEDÆNICA. Phagedenic water; a lotion for ulcers, formed by the decomposition of corrosive sublimate in lime water.

A'QUA POTASSÆ. The aqueous solution of potassa, prepared by decomposing carbonate of potassa by lime.

A'QUA REGIA. *Nitro-hydrochloric acid.* Royal water; the name given by the alchemists to a mixture of two parts by measure of strong spirit of salt with one part by measure of strong aqua fortis; from its property of dissolving gold, styled the *king* of metals.

A'QUA TOFANA. A subtle, certain, slow-consuming poison, prepared by a woman of that name in Sicily, said by some to consist of opium and cantharides; by others, of a solution of arsenic.

A'QUA VITÆ. *Eau de Vie.* A name given in commerce to ardent spirit of the first distillation. Distillers call it *low wines*. As an intoxicating beverage, it might very properly be termed *aqua mortis*.

A'QUA VULNERA'RIA (*vulnus*, a wound). A remedy applied to wounds; another term for *arquebusade*.

A'QUÆ DESTILLATÆ. *Aquæ Stillatitiæ.* Distilled waters; waters impregnated with the essential oil of vegetables, principally designed as grateful vehicles for the exhibition of more active remedies.

A'QUÆ MINERA'LES. *Aquæ Martiales.* Mineral waters; a term conventionally applied to such waters as are distinguished from spring, lake, river, or other waters, by some real or supposed medicinal properties. Mineral waters are of four kinds:—

1. *Acidulous*; owing their properties chiefly to carbonate acid; as those of Pyrmont, Seltzer, Spa, Carlsbad, and Scarborough.

2. *Chalybeate*; containing iron in the form of sulphate, carbonate, or muriate; they have a styptic, inky taste; they are found at Brighton, Cheltenham, Bath, and Tunbridge.

3. *Sulphureous* or *hepatic*; deriving their character from sulphuretted hydrogen, either uncombined, or united with lime or an alkali; these are found at Enghien, Aix-la-Chapelle, Harrogate, and Moffat.

4. *Saline*; containing a large quantity of some salt; as those of Cheltenham, Leamington, Seidlitz, and all brackish waters.

A'QUEDUCT (*aquæ ductus*, a water-course). A term applied to certain canals occurring in different parts of the body, as those—

1. Of *Fallopian*. The canal by which the portio dura winds through the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

2. Of *Sylvius*. The canal which extends backwards, under the tubercula quadrigemina, into the fourth ventricle.

3. Of the *Cochlea*. A foramen of the temporal bone, for the transmission of a small vein from the cochlea.

4. Of the *Vestibulum*. The commencement of a small canal, which opens upon the posterior surface of the petrous bone, and transmits a small vein.

A'QUEOUS (*aqua*, water). A term now coming into general use for designating definite combinations with water. The term *hydrate* has long been employed for the same purpose. A prefix is used when there is more than one atom, as in *bin-aqueous*, *ter-hydrate*.

A'QUEOUS HUMOR (*aqua*, water). The fluid which fills the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye, and is, consequently, in contact with the two surfaces of the iris.

A'QUILA. Literally, an eagle. A term which had formerly many epithets joined with it to denote particular substances; thus *aquila alba*, seu *mitigata*, was one of the fanciful names of calomel.

A'QUO-CAPSULITIS. This term has been applied to inflammation of the capsule of the aqueous humor or lining membrane of the cornea. But, as there is no such membrane, the term really denotes inflammation of the posterior layers of the cornea.

A'QUULA (dim. of *aqua*, water). A little water; a small stream. A fatty tumor situated under the skin of the eyelid.

A'RABIN. A gummy principle, obtained from the gum of the rosaceous plants. The other principle is *prunin* or *cerasin*.

ARACHI'DIC ACID. A crystalline acid found in the oil expressed

from the seeds of the *Arachis hypogæa*, a plant growing in Guinea and Brazil. With glycerin it forms a compound called *arachine*.

ARA'CHNOÏD MEMBRANE (ἀράχνη, a spider's web, ἴδος, likeness). *Meninx media*. The fine *cobweb-like* membrane situated between the dura and the pia mater. It is the serous membrane of the cerebro-spinal centres, and, in common with other serous membranes, secretes a fluid, called the *arachnoïd fluid*, into its interior.

1. *Arachnoïditis*, or *Arachnitis*. Inflammation of the arachnoïd membrane of the brain; also termed *meningitis*.

2. *Sub-arachnoïdian fluid*. A serous secretion, which fills all the spaces between the arachnoïd and pia mater, and distends the arachnoïd of the spinal cord so completely, as to enable it to occupy the whole of the space included in the sheath of the dura mater.

3. The *Arachnoïd apophyses*, or cobweb-like offshoots, of the old writers, signified nervous filaments. Sometimes the term *arachnoïd* was applied to the *pulse*, when so small and unsteady that it was fancifully compared to a cobweb gently shaken by the wind; sometimes to the *urine*, when fatty substances, like cobwebs, float on the surface. The term *arachnoïd* was most frequently joined to χιτών, when it probably never signified the arachnoïd membrane of the brain (as in modern anatomical works), but one of the membranes of the eye. *Greenhill*.

ARÆO'METER (ἀραιός, thin or light, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument employed for the purpose of ascertaining the specific gravities of fluids, generally such as are less dense than water, but capable of being used also to determine those of any fluids, and even of solid bodies. It differs little from a *hydrometer*, the depth to which it sinks in any fluid being the test of the gravity of that fluid.

A'RAKA. An alcoholic beverage made in Tartary from fermented mares' milk. *Araki* is made in Egypt from dates. *Arika* is made in Tartary and in Iceland from fermented cows' milk.

ARÁ'LIA NUDICAULIS. The naked-stalked *Aralia*, the roots of which are sometimes mixed with the split sarsaparilla of the shops.

A'RBOR. A tree. The term is applied to certain *arborescent* forms assumed by *metals*:—

1. *Arbor Dianæ*. A term applied to silver, when precipitated from its oxide in the metallic form by mercury.

2. *Arbor Saturni*. A term applied to lead, when separated from its salts in a metallie state by zinc.

A'RBOR VITÆ CEREBELLI. Literally, *tree of life of the brain*. A term applied to the *arborescent* appearance presented by the cerebellum when cut into vertically.

Arbor vitæ uterina. A term applied to an *arborescent* arrangement of folds on the interior of the cervix uteri. They resemble the smallest of the carnæ columnæ of the heart.

ARCA'NUM. A secret; a secret remedy; a remedy which owes its value to its being kept secret. Thus, sulphate of potash was formerly called *arcanum duplicatum*; acetate of potash, *arcanum tartari*; dentoxide of mercury, *arcanum corallinum*, &c.

ARCH, FE'MORAL. The name of a considerable arch formed over the concave border of the pelvis. It is bounded above by Poupart's ligament, below by the border of the pubes and ilium.

ARCH, NEURAL; HÆMAL. Terms applied by Prof. Owen to the bony hoops constituting the chief part of the primary segment of

the vertebra in the archetype vertebrate skeleton. 1. The *neural arch* is that which is placed above the centrum or body of the vertebra (or projects backwards in the human skeleton), for the protection of a segment of the nervous axis. 2. The *hæmal arch* is that which is placed beneath the centrum (or extends forward in man), for the protection of a segment of the vascular system. See *Vertebra*.

Arches, visceral. A term applied to the hæmal arches of the cranial vertebrae in the embryo. Their interspaces are called *visceral clefts*.

ARCH OF THE AORTA. The curved portion occurring between the ascending and the descending portions of the aorta.

ARCH, PALMAR, DEEP. *Arcus palmaris.* The arch formed by the radial artery as it crosses the metacarpal bones to the ulnar side of the hand.

ARCH, PLANTAR. *Arcus plantaris.* The slight curve described by the transverse portion of the external plantar artery, the convexity being directed forwards.

ARCHÆUS (ἀρχή, a beginning). A hypothetical intelligent agent, adopted by Van Helmont, resembling the *anima* of Stahl. See *Anima*.

ARCHETYPE (ἀρχέτυπος, stamped as a model; from ἀρχή, a beginning, and τύπος, a type, from τύπτω, to stamp). A model or fundamental pattern on which a system is constructed, and to which all modifications of such a system may be referred.

ARCHIL. A violet-red or blue dye, procured from the lichens *Rocella tinctoria* and *Ceanora tartarea*.

ARCHOPTOMA (ἀρχός, anus, πτώμα, a fall). *Archoptosis.* Prolapsus ani. A descent of the rectum. See *Anus*.

ARCIFORM FIBRES (*arcus*, a bow, *forma*, likeness). A term applied by Mr. Solly to a set of fibres which proceed from the corpus pyramidale, and pass outwards, beneath the corpus olivare, to the cerebellum. He distinguishes them into two layers, the *superficial cerebellar*, and *deep cerebellar fibres*.

ARCTATIO (*arcto*, to narrow). Constipation of the intestines; also preternatural straightness of the vagina. Also, the *narrowing* of the calibre of an artery from inflammation. Total closure is called *occlusio*.

ARCTURA UNGUIS (*arcto* [arcto], to press together, to contract). A term applied to a narrow and contracted nail.

ARCUATE (*arcus*, a bow). Bow-shaped; bent like the arc of a circle, as the legume of *Medicago falcata*.

ARCUATIO (*arcus*, a bow). A gibbosity, or curvature, of the dorsal vertebrae, the sternum, or the tibia.

ARCUS CRURALIS. The crural arch; another name for Poupert's ligament, or the ligamentum Fallopii.

ARCUS SENILIS (bow of old age). An opaque circle round the margin of the cornea, occurring in advanced age, and depending on fatty degeneration.

ARDENT SPIRIT. A term applied to alcohol of moderate strength.

ARDOR (*ardeo*, to burn). A sense of heat or burning. Hence the terms, *ardor urinæ*, a sense of scalding experienced on passing the urine; *ardor ventriculi*, heart-burn; *ardor stomachi*, pyrosis; *ardor febrilis*, the hot period of fever, &c.

AREA. Literally, an *open place*. Under this term Celsus describes two varieties of *Alopecia*, or baldness, viz. :—

1. *Area diffluens*. Diffluent areated hair; consisting of bald plots of an indeterminate figure, in the beard as well as in the scalp. This is the true *alopecia* of the Greeks.

2. *Area serpens*. Serpentine areated hair; consisting of baldness commencing at the occiput, and winding in a line not exceeding two fingers' breadth, to each ear, sometimes to the forehead; often terminating spontaneously. This is the *ophiasis* of the Greeks.

A'REA PELLU'CIDA. The *transparent space* formed after the lapse of several hours in the incubated egg, around the first trace of the embryo, by the middle portion of the germinal membrane.

1. *Area vaseulosa*. A second distinct space surrounding the area pellucida, and so named from the formation of the blood-vessels in it.

2. *Area vitellina*. A third distinct space, surrounding the area vasculosa. This zone eventually encloses the whole yolk.

AREFA'CTION (*arefacio*, to make dry). The process of drying a substance previous to pulverization.

ARENATION (*arena*, sand). *Saburration*. The practice of sand-bathing; the application of hot sand, enclosed in a bag or bladder, to the body as a stimulant and sudorific.

ARE'OLA (dim. of *area*, a void space). The pink or brown circle which surrounds the nipple. Also the name given by Brown to an opaque spot or nucleus observed in the cells of plants, and since termed by Schleiden *cytoblast*.

ARE'OLAR TISSUE (*areola*, dim. of *area*, a void space). The filmy tissue which connects the other component parts of the body in such a manner as to allow of a greater or less freedom of motion among them. Hence it has also been termed *connective tissue*. It is the tela cellulosa, or *cellular tissue*, of older writers; but this term is manifestly inappropriate, as its ultimate structure appears to be of a fibrous character. For this reason it is also called *filamentous tissue*.

ARE'OLATE (*areola*, a small void space). Divided into areolæ, or small spaces, as applied to surfaces.

A'RGAND LAMP. A name applied, from one of the inventors, to all lamps with hollow or circular wicks. The intention of them is to furnish a more rapid supply of air to the flame, and to admit this air to the centre as well as to the outside of the flame.

A'RGEL. An *Aselepiadaceous* plant, the leaves of which form a portion of most samples of Alexandrian senna.

A'RGEMA (*ἀργεμα*, from *ἀργός*, white). A small white speck or ulcer, partly on the cornea, partly on the sclerotic coat of the eye.

ARGE'NTINE FLOWERS OF ANTIMONY (*argentum*, silver). The sesquioxide of antimony, frequently occurring in the form of small shining needles of silvery whiteness. See *Antimony*.

ARGE'NTUM (*ἀργός*, white). Silver; a brilliant white metal, occurring in the metallic state, and obtained from the ores of lead. *Argentum purificatum* is refined or pure metallic silver. *Argentum divisum* is metallic silver, finely pulverized. *Argentum foliatum* is silver-leaf. *Argentum in musculis* is shell-silver. *Argenti nitras* is lunar caustic. *Argentum zootenicum* is cyanide of silver. The following are *misnomers*:—

1. *Argentum musivum*. Mosaic silver; made of bismuth and tin melted together, with the addition of quicksilver.

2. *Argentum vivum*. Quicksilver, or mercury; found native, but mostly extracted from the native sulphurets.

3. *Argentum vivum purificatum*. Hydrargyrum purificatus; or quicksilver rubbed with an equal weight of iron filings, and distilled in an iron vessel.

ARGILLA (ἀργός, white). *Argillaceous Earth*. White clay, or potter's earth; the earth of clay, called in chemistry *alumina*, from its being obtained in greatest purity from alum. See *Alumina*.

Argilla vitriolata. Alum.

A'RGOL or ARGAL. *Wine-stone*. Crude tartar; an acidulous concrete salt, deposited by wine on the sides of vessels, and used by dyers as a mordant.

ARGY'RIA (ἀργυρος, silver). The slate-coloured stain of the skin produced by the internal use of the salts of silver.

ARICI'NA. An alkaloid said to be found by Pelletier in arica bark; its existence is, however, doubtful.

A'RILLODE. A false arillus or aril; a term now applied to the *mace* of the nutmeg, said to be nothing but an expansion of the *exostome*.

ARI'LLUS. A term applied, in botany, to an expansion of the placenta, or funiculus, about the seed: the *mace* of the nutmeg, and the red covering of the seed of the spindle-tree, are instances of arillus.

A'RNICA MONTA'NA. Leopard's bane; a composite plant, yielding a resin called *arnicin*, and an alkaloid called *arnicina*. From its reputed value for bruises it has been termed "*panacea lapsorum*."

ARNO'TTO. A pasty yellow colouring matter obtained from the seed-pulp of the *Bixa Orellana*, a plant of the West Indies.

ARO'MA (ἄρωμα, any spice, or sweet herb). The odorous principle of plants. The etymology is uncertain.

AROMATIC CONFECTION. A pharmacopœial preparation, consisting of cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, cardamoms, saffron, prepared chalk, sugar, and distilled water.

AROMATIC VINEGAR. An acetic solution of camphor, oil of cloves, lavender, and rosemary.

ARQUA'TUS MORBUS (*arcuatus*, from *arcus*, a bow). Literally, the *arched disease*; a name formerly given to jaundice, from the supposed resemblance of its colour to that of the rainbow.

ARQUEBUSA'DE (*arquebus*, a hand-gun). *Aqua vulneraria*. A lotion composed of vinegar, sulphuric acid, honey, alcohol, and various aromatics; originally applied to wounds inflicted by the arquebus.

A'RRACK, or RACK (*arak*, Arabic for perspiration). An intoxicating beverage made in India, by distilling the fermented juice of the cocoa-nut, the palmyra-tree, and rice in the husk. It may be imitated by dissolving forty grains of flowers of benjamin in a quart of rum. Dr. Kitchener calls this "*Vauxhall Nectar*."

1. *Goa Arrack* is made from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by incision from the cocoa-nut-tree.

2. *Batavia Arrack* is obtained by distillation from molasses and rice, and is stronger than that of Goa.

A'RRAGONITE. A impure species of carbonate of lime, brought from Arragon in Spain.

A'RRON-ROOT. A term applied to the fecula, or starch, prepared

from the tubers of the *Maranta Arundinacca* of the West Indies; the tubers are said to be efficacious in the treatment of wounds from poisoned arrows.

Arrow-root, British. A fecula prepared from the roots of the *Arum maculatum*, or Cuckoo-pint, in the Isle of Portland, by beating them into a pulp, which is repeatedly washed by passing it through a sieve; it is then dried in shallow pans.

ARSENICUM. (ἀρσενικόν, *masculine*, an ancient epithet, denoting strong acrimonious properties). Arsenic; an elementary substance of a bluish-white colour, occurring chiefly in the form of arseniuret of iron, nickel, or cobalt. Arsenic is often classed among the metals which it resembles in some of its properties.

1. *Arsenious Acid.* This compound, frequently called *white arsenic*, and *white oxide of arsenic*, is an anhydrous acid, obtained by roasting arsenical ores, and purified by sublimation. Its salts are called *arsenites*.

2. *Arsenic Acid.* The compound which results from the further acidification of the *arsenious* with nitric acid. Its salts are called *arsenates*.

3. *Fly Powder.* Poudre à mouches. A black powder, formed by the exposure of the metal to a moist atmosphere. It is generally regarded as a mixture of white oxide and metallic arsenic.

4. *Fuming Liquor of Arsenic.* A colourless volatile liquid, which fumes strongly on exposure to the air. It is the sesquichloride of arsenic, and is formed by throwing powdered arsenic into chlorine gas.

5. *Realgar.* Ruby or Red Arsenic; the protosulphuret. It occurs native, and may be formed by heating arsenious acid with about half its weight of sulphur.

6. *Orpiment.* Yellow arsenic; the sesquisulphuret. It occurs native, and may be formed by fusing together equal parts of arsenious acid and sulphur. It constitutes a well-known paint, and is the colouring principle of the pigment called *King's yellow*.

7. *Scheele's Mineral Green.* A well-known pigment, consisting of arsenite of copper, or the combination of the arsenious acid with oxide of copper.

8. *Liquor Arsenicalis.* A pharmacopœial preparation, called *Fowler's Solution* and *Tasteless Aque Drop*, consisting of arseniate of potash dissolved in water, and flavoured and coloured with spirit of lavender.

9. *Pâte Arsenicale.* Arsenical paste; a remedy used in France, consisting of cinnabar, sanguis draconis, and arsenious acid, made into a paste with saliva.

ARSENOVINIC ACID. A new acid produced by the action of arsenic upon alcohol.

ARTANTHE ELONGATA. A species of a genus of plants allied to Piper, yielding *matico*.

ARTEMISIA. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*. The species *Chinensis*, *Indica*, and *vulgaris*, yield the substance called *mora*, which is prepared by beating the tops of these plants in a mortar, until they become like tow. See *Absinthium*.

ARTERIA (ἀρ, air, τηρέω, to hold). An Artery. The Ancients applied this term to two distinct kinds of tube, viz., the smooth, or *arteries*, and the rough, or *bronchia*. The latter application seems to have suggested the etymology given above. But Dr. Greenhill observes

that the derivation from *αἶψα*, to raise or carry, will suit either of the meanings sufficiently well, "as the lungs may be supposed to be carried or suspended by the trachea, or the heart by the aorta."

1. *Arteria innominata* A trunk arising from the arch of the aorta.

2. *Arteriæ helicinæ* The name given by Müller to one set of the arterial branches of the corpora cavernosa penis. "They come off from the side of the arteries, and consist of short, slightly-curved branches, terminating abruptly by a rounded, apparently closed extremity, turned back somewhat on itself: these are sometimes single; sometimes several arise from one stem, forming a tuft."

3. *Arteriæ venosæ*. The four pulmonary veins were so called, because they contained arterial blood.

4. *Arterial Circle of Willis*. This is formed by branches of the carotid and vertebral arteries at the base of the brain.

ARTERIALIZATION. The conversion of the *venous* into the *arterial* blood; a term applied to the change induced in the blood as it passes through the lungs, by the evolution of carbonic acid and the abstraction of oxygen from the air.

ARTERIO'TOMY (*ἀρτηρία*, an artery. *τομή*, a section). The opening of an artery to let blood, generally the temporal. It is opposed to *phlebotomy*.

ARTERITIS. Inflammation of an artery or arteries. It occurs under two distinct forms, viz., *adhesive* or *limited*, and *diffused* or *erysipelatous*.

ARTE'SIAN WELL. A perpendicular perforation or boring into the ground, through which water rises from various depths, according to circumstances, above the surface of the soil, producing a constant flow or stream. These wells are supposed to have been first used in the district of Artois in France. They are seldom more than a few inches in diameter, and their action is due to the constant endeavour of water to seek its level. In the remarkable Artesian brine-well of Kissingen, a column of water started up, in 1850, to a height of 58 feet above the ground, from a depth of 1878 feet.

ARTHA'NATIN. A name applied by Saladin to a colourless crystalline matter, which is extracted by alcohol from the tuberous stem of the *Cyclamen Europæum*, or Sow-bread.

ARTHRITIFUGUM MAGNUM. A name given by Heyden to cold water, from its supposed great efficacy in arthritic complaints. Owing to its employment in fever, as a drink, it was termed by Dr. Hancocke *febrifugum magnum*.

ARTHRO'DIA (*ἀρθρωδία*, a particular kind of articulation, *Galen*). By the older writers this term was used, as it is now, to denote a species of *synarthrosis*, a joint having extensive movement. It is a shallow articulation, as that of the humerus with the glenoïd cavity.

A'RTHRON (*ἄρθρον*). A term sometimes generally applied to any kind of *joint*, but also restricted to the natural juxtaposition of *movable* bones, as distinguished from *symphysis*, or the union of *immovable* bones. In the latter sense it comprehended *diarthrosis*, *synarthrosis*, and *amphiarthrosis*; the first of these was divided into *enarthrosis*, *arthrodia*, and *ginglymus*; the second comprehended *raphé*, *gomphosis*, and *harmonia*.

1. *Arthritis*. Inflammatory disease, acute or chronic, of the whole or greater part of the structures that enter into the formation of a joint.

The term was applied by the Ancients to general gout, but has been extended to other affections of the joints. See *Gout*.

2. *Arthr-odynia* (ὀδύνη, pain). Pain of the joints.

3. *Arthro-logy* (λόγος, a description). A description of the joints.

4. *Arthro-pyosis* (πύον, pus). Suppuration of a joint.

5. *Arthro-sis*. Articulation, or joint. See *Articulation*.

ARTIADS (ἄρτιος, even, of numbers; opposed to *περισσός*, odd). A term connected with the new theory of atomic weights, and denoting elements of even atomicity, including the dyads, tetrads, and hexads. See *Atomicity* and *Perissads*.

ARTICULÁRIS (*artculus*, a joint). Relating to joints; particularly applied to the arteries given off from the popliteal.

Articularis genu. This, and the term *subcruræus*, have been applied to a few detached muscular fibres, frequently found under the lower part of the eruralis, and attached to the capsule of the knee-joint.

ARTICULÁTA (*artculus*, a joint). Articulated or jointed animals; a primary division of the animal kingdom. See *Zoology*.

ARTICULÁTION (*artculus*, a joint). *Arthrosis*, a joint. The mechanism by which the bones of the skeleton are connected with each other. All the forms of articulation may be reduced to three:—

1. *Synarthrosis*, or *Immovable*.

1. *Harmonia* (ἄρω, to adapt). Close joining; in which the bones merely lie in opposition to each other, as in the bones of the face.

2. *Schindylesis* (σχινδύλῃσις, a fissure). A mode of joining, by which a projection of one bone is inserted into a groove or fissure in another, as in the articulations of the vomer with the rostrum of the sphenoid and with the central lamella of the ethmoid bone.

3. *Gomphosis* (γόμφος, a nail). Nail-like insertion, as of the teeth into their sockets; their roots being fixed into the alveoli, like nails into a board. This is the only example of this kind of articulation.

4. *Sutura*. Literally, a seam. A dove-tailing mode of articulation, the most solid of the four forms of *synarthrosis*; it occurs in the union of the flat bones of the skull with each other. There are two varieties, viz.:—

a. *Sutura serrata*, as in the serrated, or *saw-like*, union of the frontal with the parietal bones, and of the parietal bones with each other.

β. *Sutura squamosa*, as in the *scale-like* connexion of the temporal with the parietal bone.

II. *Diarthrosis*, or *Movable*.

1. *Arthrodia*. In this form of articulation, the extent of motion is limited, as in the articulations of both extremities of the clavicle and ribs, in the articulations of the radius with the ulna, of the fibula with the tibia, of the articular processes of the vertebræ, and of the bones of the carpus and tarsus with each other, &c.

2. *Ginglymus* (γίγγλυμός, a hinge). *Hinge-like* articulation, in which the bones move upon each other in two directions only, viz., forwards and backwards; but the degree of motion may be very considerable. Examples occur in the elbow, the wrist, the knee, the ankle, the lower jaw, &c.

3. *Enarthrosis* (ἐν, in, ἄρθρωσις, articulation). *Ball-and-socket* joint, the most extensive in its range of motion of all the movable joints. There are three examples of this kind of joint, viz., the hip, the

shoulder, and the articulation of the metacarpal bone of the thumb with the trapezium.

III. *Amphi-artrosis, or Mixed.*

This kind of articulation is intermediate between the immovable and the movable forms. It is characterized by having an intervening substance between the contiguous ends of the bones, and permitting of only a slight or obscure degree of motion. Examples occur in the connexion between the bodies of the vertebræ, the union of the first two pieces of the sternum, and the sacro-iliac and pubic symphyses. This articulation has been called *diarthrose de continuité*.

ARTICULO MORTIS. At the critical moment of death. A term applied to a person who is moribund, or dying.

ARTOS (*ἄρτος*, a loaf of wheaten-bread). The Greek term for wheaten-bread, as distinguished from *μαῖζα*, or barley-bread. *Artokreas* is bread-meat or sandwich; *arto-gala*, bread and milk, perhaps a poultice; *arto-meli*, bread and honey, possibly a cataplasma.

ARYTÆNOID CARTILAGES (*ἀρύταινα*, a ewer, *εἶδος*, likeness). A term applied to two triangular cartilages of the larynx. The derivation of the term relates to the appearance of both cartilages taken together, and covered by mucous membrane. In animals, which were the principal subjects of dissection among the Ancients, the opening of the larynx with the arytenoid cartilages bears a striking resemblance to the mouth of a pitcher or ewer having a large spout.

ARYTÆNOID GLANDS. The mucous glands situated in the aryteno-epiglottidean folds of the larynx.

ASA-FŒTIDA. A gum-resin obtained from the root of the *Ferula* or *Narthex Asafœtida*, an umbelliferous plant of Afghanistan and the Punjab. It owes its powerful odour to an essential oil containing sulphur. The name in Persia is *anguzeh*, of which *asa* may be an abbreviation.

ASAGRÆA OFFICINALIS. A Mexican plant yielding the *sabadilla*, *cevadilla*, or *eebadilla* fruits.

ASA'PHATI (*α*, priv., *σαφής*, clear). A sort of serpigo, supposed to be generated in the pores, like worms.

ASA'PHIA (*α*, priv., *σαφής*, clear). Defective utterance; a want of clearness of articulation or speech.

ASARI FOLIA. *Asarabacca* leaves; the leaves of the *Asarum Europæum*, a plant of the order *Aristolochiaceæ*, abounding in a bitter principle called *asarin*, and used as an emmenagogue.

1. *Asurite*. A volatile oily matter, obtained from *asarabacca* root.

2. *Asurone*. A volatile solid, obtained from the *Asarum Europæum*. It has a remarkable tendency to crystallize in beautifully defined forms, and also to pass into the amorphous condition, from which it may be again brought into the crystalline state.

3. *Asarum-camphor*. Another volatile oily matter, procured from the same plant.

ASBESTOS (*α*, priv., *σβέννυμι*, to extinguish). *Asbestos*. A fibrous variety of hornblende or tremolite, of so soft a texture that it can be spun and woven like flax, and so incombustible that it can be cleaned, when dirty, by burning it. There are several varieties, all more or less flexible and fibrous, and termed *amianthus*, or *mountain flax*, *mountain leather*, &c.

AS'BOLE (*ἄσβολος*, soot). A resinous, pitchy substance, obtained

from wood-soot. Berzelius considers it to be a mixture of different matters with the acid pyretine.

A'SCARIS (*ἀσκαρίζω*, to jump). The name of a genus of parasitical worms found in the human body. *Ascaris lumbricoides* is the long and round worm; *ascaris vermicularis*, the thread or maw-worm. See *Vermes*.

ASCE'NSUS MORBI. The ascent or increase of a disease.

A'SCI (*ἄσκός*, a sack). The tubes which contain the sporules of lichens. See *Apothecia*.

ASCI'TES (*ἄσκός*, a sack; a skin-bottle; a big-bellied man). *Hydrops ventris, vel abdominis*. Dropsy of the belly or abdomen. It was so named from the presence of the fluid in the peritonæum, as in a skin or bag. It is one of the three species of dropsy recognized by the Ancients, the others being *anasarca* and *tympanites*.

ASCLE'PIADIN. A bitter, non-azotised substance of unknown composition, procured from the root of the *Aselepius vincetoxicum*.

ASCLE'PIAS GIGANTE'A. *Rumex Gigantea*. Mudar; a plant of high repute in the treatment of tubercular leprosy. It was discovered by Playfair, who called it *vegetable mercury*, and considered it specific in the cure of syphilis, elephantiasis, and cutaneous eruptions.

AS'CLEPIN. An American remedial agent procured from the root of the *Aselepias tuberosa*, or Pleurisy Root, so named from its reputed efficacy in pleurisy.

ASE'PTA (*ἀσηπτος*, not liable to rot; from *α*, priv., and *σήπομαι*, to become rotten). A term for substances which are free from the putrefactive process.

ASI'TIA (*α*, priv., *σιτος*, food). Literally, *want of food*. Hippocrates employs the word to denote fasting, and also want of appetite.

ASO'DES (*ἀσώδης*, from *ἄση*, nausea, and the termination *-ώδης*, denoting *fulness*). *Subject to nausea*, as applied to a patient or a diathesis; or *accompanied by nausea*, as applied to terms expressing pain, fever, &c.

ASPA'RAGIN. A crystallizable substance found in asparagus, in *Althæa officinalis*, and in other plants, especially those grown in the dark. See *Aspartic Acid*.

ASPA'RAMIDE. A principle discovered in the juice of the asparagus, and in the root of the marsh-mallow and liquorice. It is the same as the *agedoite* or Robiquet.

ASPA'RTIC ACID. An acid obtained from asparagin, when boiled for some time with hydrated oxide of lead or magnesia.

A'SPERA ARTE'RIA. Literally, a *rough air-vessel*. The trachea; so named from the inequality of its cartilages.

ASPERGI'LLIFORM (*aspergillus*, a brush. *forma*, likeness). Brush-like; divided into minute ramifications, as the stigmas of grasses, certain hairs of the cuticle of plants, &c.

ASPE'RMA (*α*, priv., *σπέρμα*, semen). Complete absence of seminal secretion; of rare occurrence, except in cases of atrophy or absence of the testes. See *Impotence*.

ASPE'RSION (*aspergo*, to sprinkle). A kind of *effusion*, in which the liquid is thrown, drop by drop, like rain, upon the body.

ASPHA'LTENE. A solid black substance, obtained by submitting the bitumens of Bechelborum, purified by ether, to a high and prolonged temperature.

ASPHA'LTUM (α , priv., $\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$, to slip; from its being used for cement). *Jews' Pitch*. Native bitumen; a solid brittle bitumen, found principally on the shores and on the surface of the Dead Sea, and named from the lake Asphaltitis.

ASPHY'XIA (α , priv., $\sigma\phi\acute{\upsilon}\xi\iota\varsigma$, the pulse). *Defectus pulsus*; *defectus animi*. This term simply means *pulselessness*, but it is generally used to express the effects of interrupted respiration, as in the case of drowning, hanging, or noxious vapours. For these conditions, however, *apnœa* is the proper term. This *leads* to asphyxia. But asphyxia may occur at once, the breathing continuing, and lead to apnœa, as in some cases of death from chloroform and amylene. See *Apnœa*.

ASPHY'XIATING SHELLS. Projectiles containing deadly chemical ingredients, among which the kakodyls and their compounds hold a prominent place. See *Kakodyl*.

A'SSAMAR. A thick, reddish-yellow, bitter syrup, found among the products of the destructive distillation of caramel and sugar.

ASSAY'ING. The chemical operation of ascertaining the quantity of any metal in an ore or mixture. It differs from Analysis only in degree, and is performed in the *dry way*, as by heat; in the *moist way*, as by acids and other re-agents; or by both methods. See *Cupellation*.

ASSES' MILK. *Lac Asininum*. The artificial milk may be prepared in the following way:—Boil eryngo-root, pearl-barley, sago, and rice, of each one ounce, in three pints of water till half wasted; strain, and put a tea-spoonful of the mixture into a coffee-cup of boiling milk, so as to render it of the consistence of cream; sweeten with sugar or honey to taste.

A'SSIDENT SIGNS (*assideo*, to sit by). A term applied to *occasional* symptoms of a disease.

ASSIMILA'TION (*assimulo*, to make like). The conversion of food into nutriment. 1. To the process of the mingling of the food, in the form of chyle, with the blood. Prout gave the name *primary assimilation*. 2. To the subsequent changes in the capillaries, and those connected with the formation and modification of the lymph, he gave the name *secondary assimilation*.

ASSOC'IA TE MOVEMENTS. *Consensual Movements*. Those movements which, contrary to our will, accompany other, voluntary, motions. Thus, the eye cannot be moved inwards, by the action of the rectus internus, without contraction of the iris being produced.

A'SSUS (quasi *arsus*, from *ardere*, to burn). Roasted, as applied to foods. But Celsus has *assa nutrita*, a careful nurse; quod pnero adsit, or assit, which is of a different origin. See *Eliaus*.

A'STHENIC DISEASES (α , priv., $\sigma\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, strength). Diseases characterized by want of vigour. The term *asthenic* is nearly synonymous with the words *typhoid* and *adynamic*. See *Sthenic*.

ASTHENO'PIA ($\alpha\sigma\theta\epsilon\nu\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, weak, $\omega\psi$, the eye). Weak sight; that "state of vision in which the eyes are unable to sustain continued exercise upon near objects, although the patient, on first viewing such objects, generally sees them distinctly, can employ his sight for any length of time in viewing distant objects, and presents no external appearance of disease of the eyes."—*Mackenzie*.

A'STHMA ($\alpha\sigma\theta\mu\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, to breathe heavily). Dyspnœa occurring in paroxysms, with intervals of freedom of respiration. *Humoral asthma*, or bronchorrhœa, is characterized by bronchial flux; *congestive asthma*,

or dry catarrh, by scanty expectoration; *spasmodic asthma*, by presumed spasmodic action of the muscular fibres of the air-tubes; *hay-asthma*, by the peculiarities of hay-fever; and *hysterical asthma*, by extraordinary frequency of the respirations, with perfectly healthy sound of the chest and breathing.

ASTIGMATISM (*a*, priv., *στίγμα*, a spot). A term applied by Dr. Donders to the phenomena which result from inequality of the refractive media, depending on variation of the density of the cornea.

1. *Irregular astigmatism*. "An aberration, which has reference to the rays refracted in one and the same meridian." In this variety a Roman letter, for example, appears confused.

2. *Regular astigmatism*. "An aberration dependent on the difference in the focal length of the different meridians of the light refracting system." In this variety a square appears extended into an oblong.

ASTIGMO'METER. An instrument employed in cases of *astigmatism*, for determining, and noting, for the guidance of the optician, the precise angular position of the axes of the cylindrical lenses required for correction.

ASTRA'GALUS (*ἀσπράγαλος*, a die). The ankle-bone; the analogous bones of some animal were used by the Ancients as dice.

ASTRA'GALUS CRETICUS. Cretan milk-vetch; a plant of the order *Leguminosæ*, which yields the *gum tragacanth* of commerce. Several other species of *Astragalus* yield this substance, particularly the *A. verus*, the *A. gummifer*, &c.

ASTRINGENT PRINCIPLE. A principle contained in the husks of nuts, of walnuts, in green tea, and eminently in the gall-nut. From the use of this principle in tanning skins it has obtained the name of *tannin*.

ASTRINGENTS (*astringo*, to bind). Remedies which contract the animal fibre, and arrest fluxes, hæmorrhages, diarrhæa, &c.

ASTROBOLI'SMUS (*ἀστήρ*, a star, *βάλλω*, to strike). *Astrobleisia*. The state of one star-struck, stricken by the sun, withered. The term has been applied to apoplexy, from the supposition of stellar influence. See *Sideratio*.

ASTRO'LOGY (*ἀστήρ*, a star, *λόγος*, a description). A description of the stars. The pretended science of foretelling events by inquiring of the stars. Hippocrates ranks this, and astronomy, among the necessary studies of a physician. "As 'chemist' only little by little disengaged itself from 'alchemist,' and that, whether we have respect to the thing itself, or the name of the thing, so 'astronomer' from 'astrologer,' 'astronomy' from 'astrology.'" It was long before the broad distinction between the lying art and the true science was recognized and fixed in words."—*Trench*.

AT'AVISM (*atavus*, a forefather). A term applied to a curious phenomenon of hereditary predisposition, in which the disappearance of a peculiarity of form, character, or morbid tendency, during one generation, is succeeded by its reappearance in the next. See *Hereditary*.

ATA'XIA (*a*, priv., *τάξις*, order). Ataxy; irregularity; a term applied to the *disorder* which characterizes *fever* of no certain type. The term is also applied to the *pulse*, when it is not simply irregular or uneven, but when it has no order in its irregularity; it is then *atactic*, or disorderly.

The *Atactic Apophyses*, or irregular offshoots of the old writers, applied to a vein, signified its extreme subdivisions.

ATA'XIC FEVER (α , priv., $\tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota\varsigma$, order). Irregular fever, in which the brain and nervous system are chiefly affected.—*Pinel*.

ATELE'CTASIS ($\alpha\tau\epsilon\lambda\eta\varsigma$, ~~infinite~~, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$, extension). A term applied to the vascular system of the skin. It signifies general or universal extensibility, such as takes place in the distension of the capillaries, in some forms of vascular nœvus, and also in cyanosis.—*E. Wilson*.

ATHE'RMANOUS (α , priv., $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\upsilon\alpha\iota$, to become hot). A term applied to substances which are impervious to heat. See *Diu-thermanous*.

ATHERO'MA ($\alpha\theta\acute{\eta}\rho\omega\mu\alpha$, a tumor filled with matter resembling $\alpha\theta\acute{\eta}\rho\eta$, gruel or pap). Under this term are included both fatty and granular degenerations of the blood-vessels, atheroma proper being an intermediate condition. The term is derived from the pultaceous or *pap-like* character of the deposits. See *Steatoma*.

A'THRIX (α , priv., $\theta\upsilon\acute{\rho}\iota\chi$, hair). Hairless; a term applied by Mason Good to a state characterized by diminished formation of hair. Thus *athrix calvities* is synonymous with *Alopekia senilis*, or senile baldness; and *athrix simplex* with *Defluvium capillorum*, or the simple and progressive fall of the hair, producing thinness.

ATHY'MIA (α , priv., $\theta\upsilon\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, courage). Lowness of spirits; depression; despondency.

ATLA'NTAL ASPECT. That aspect of the neck and trunk which is directed towards the Atlas. The term *Atlantad* signifies "towards the atlantal aspect." See *Anatomy*.

A'TLAS ($\tau\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$, to sustain). The *first* or uppermost of the cervical vertebræ, so named from its supporting the globe of the head, as Atlas was said to support that of the world.

ATMO'LYSIS ($\alpha\tau\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, vapor, $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\iota\varsigma$, a loosing or setting free). A term applied to the separation of gases by diffusion through a porous tube: thus, on transmitting an explosive mixture of oxygen and hydrogen gases through a tobacco pipe, the hydrogen will pass through the pores of the tube so much more rapidly than the oxygen that their explosive character will be entirely destroyed. See *Diffusion*.

ATMO'METER ($\alpha\tau\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, vapour, $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\omicron\nu$, measure). An instrument contrived by Professor Leslie for measuring the quantity of exhalation from a moist surface in a given time. This instrument is useful, not only for meteorological observations, but in chemical operations and in the application of science to agriculture.

A'TMOPYRE ($\alpha\tau\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, vapour, $\pi\tilde{\upsilon}\rho$, fire). The name given by Mr. D. O. Edwards to his invention for solidifying the flame of inflammable gases, and rendering them available either for warming apartments, or for culinary purposes.

AT'MOSPHERE ($\alpha\tau\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, vapour, $\sigma\phi\alpha\iota\rho\alpha$, a sphere). That volume of air which surrounds the earth. *Atmospheric air* consists chiefly of a mechanical mixture of nitrogen with one fifth of its volume of oxygen, and very small portions of carbonic acid and ammonia. The term "atmospheric air" was introduced to distinguish the atmosphere from other *airs*—a term formerly applied to all the *gases*.

1. *Atmospheric Pressure* is indicated by the length of a column of mercury. A mercurial column, 30 inches in length, presses on a given surface with the same force as the atmosphere in its ordinary state; and hence the force of a 60-inch column is equal to the

pressure of *two atmospheres*; that of 15 inches to half an atmosphere; that of one inch to 1-30th of the atmospheric pressure.

2. *Atmospheres*—two, three, &c. Multiplied pressures of air, arising from condensation, the ordinary pressure being fifteen pounds on the square inch.

ATMOSPHERIC RECORDER. The name given by the Messrs. Dollond to a meteorological apparatus, of a very complicated character, for self-registering simultaneously on paper the varying pressures of the atmosphere, the changes in temperature and in evaporation, the electrical changes in the air, the fall of rain, and the force and direction of the wind. These phenomena are recorded during any length of time, according to the length of paper employed.

A'TOM (ἄτομος, that cannot be cut). An ultimate particle of matter, incapable of further division. The term *atom* is, however, not only hypothetical, but often inapplicable, as when half atoms occur. *Equivalent* is only expressive when comparison with a correlative equivalent is directly implied. *Proportion* means similitude of ratios. *Proportional* is one of the terms of a proportion. *Combining quantity* or *weight* is sometimes expressive, but, besides being unwieldy, it is not always applicable. Dr. Donovan adds, the word *dose* is universally employed to designate a *determinate* or *definite quantity* of a thing *given*; it has the quality of involving nothing beyond a fact, and can often be used with advantage. See *Atom and Molecule*.

ATOM and MOLECULE. These terms have recently received new definitions, in compliance with the new views of atomicity. Thus an *Atom*, sometimes called "elementary atom," is the smallest quantity of an element or compound that can be *associated* with others, or transferred from one compound body to another; a *Molecule*, sometimes called "molecular atom," is the smallest quantity that can exist *isolated in a free state*, or stand by itself uncombined. See *Oxide of Oxygen*.

ATO'MIC HEAT. The term applied by Regnault to the specific heat of atoms. The *atomic heat* of a substance is the number obtained by multiplying its specific heat by its atomic weight.

ATO'MIC SATURATION. A term introduced to express a doctrine which affects all chemical compounds—viz., that each element is capable of combining with a certain limited number of atoms, and that this number can never be exceeded, although the energy of its affinities may have been increased by combination up to this point. See *Atomicity*.

ATO'MIC THEORY (ἄτομος, indivisible). A theory introduced by Dalton for explaining the *laws of definite proportions* in chemical combinations. It is founded on the supposition that matter consists of ultimate indivisible particles, called *atoms*; that these are of the same size and shape in the same body, but differ in *weight* in different bodies: and that bodies combine in definite proportions, with reference to those weights, which are hence called *atomic weights*.

ATO'MIC VOLUME. The volume or measure of an equivalent or atomic proportion of a body, termed by M. Kopp the *specific volume*. By dividing the atomic weight by this volume, we obtain the *calculated density*.

ATOMICITY. A term of modern date introduced for the purpose of describing those properties of *atoms* which were otherwise described by the term "equivalence," and of enforcing the fact that the effects referred to belong really to atoms. By the *atomicity* of an element, is meant the

number expressing the hydrogen-atoms to which one atom (or volume) of that element is usually equivalent. Hence the following terms:—

1. *Mon-atomic*; *uni-equivalent*, *monad* elements, the atomic weights of which are represented by the same numbers as their equivalent weights. Chlorine is the type of one-atom elements.

2. *Di-atomic*, *bi-equivalent*, *dyad* elements, of which the number representing the equivalent weight is half of that which represents the atomic weight. Oxygen is the type of two-atom elements.

3. *Tri-atomic*, *ter-equivalent*, *triad* elements, of which the number representing the equivalent weight is commonly taken as identical with that which represents the atomic weight, though, if the equivalent system were rigorously carried out, the equivalent should be one-third of the atomic weight. Nitrogen is the type of three-atom elements.

4. *Tetr-atomic*, *quadr-equivalent*, *tetrad* elements, of which the number representing the equivalent weight ought to be one-fourth of that which expresses the atomic weight, whereas it is usually represented as half that number. Carbon is the type of four-atom elements.

ATO'NIA (α , priv., τόνος. tone). A Hippocratic word, denoting relaxation or want of tone in the system generally. It seems to have been applied to the coats of the veins, and reckoned among the four causes of hæmorrhage occurring without a wound. It now expresses an inability of any part fitly to perform its proper functions.

Atonia palpebrarum. Blepharon atoniatum. A term denoting relaxation of the eyelids.

ATO'NIC GOUT. A variety of gout in which the characteristic symptoms of the disease are accompanied by *atony* of the stomach or other internal organ.

ATRA BILIS. *Nigra bilis*. Black bile; a term denoting melancholy or sadness: "quem nos furorem, μελαγχολίαν illi vocant; quasi vero atra bili solum mens, ac non sæpe vel iracundia graviore, vel timore, vel dolore moveatur."—*Cic. Tusc. Dis.*

ATRE'SIA (α , priv., τρώω, to perforate). Imperforation, as of the anus, meatus auditorius, uterus, &c. The substantive *atresia* is not found in Greek writers, but the adjective ἀτρητος occurs, both in an active and a passive signification. *Atresia iridis* is closure or imperforation of the pupil. See *Synechia*.

ATRO'PHIA (α , priv., τροφή, nourishment). Atrophy; want of nutrition; a disease of the whole body, or of any particular part; thus, *atrophy of the heart* is a fatty degeneration of the muscular tissue of that organ.

Atrophix. The designation of Hebra's seventh class of cutaneous diseases.

ATRO'PIA. A crystalline alkaloid prepared from the root of the *Atropa belladonna*. See *Belladonna*.

Atropic acid. A volatile crystallizable acid, procured from the *Atropa belladonna*, and distinguished from benzoic acid by its not precipitating the salts of iron.

AT'TROPOUS (α , priv., τρέπω, to turn). That which is not inverted; a term applied to certain ovules, as that of the nettle, and synonymous with *orthotropous*.

ATTE'NUANTS (*attenuo*, to make thin). Agents which make thin, as opposed to *inspissants*, which make thick.

ATTENUA'TION (*attenuo*, to make thin). The lessening of

weight or of consistency; emaciation. The term is applied to the process by which a fluid becomes of less specific gravity, as when it undergoes fermentation and parts with carbonic acid.

ATTO'LLENS (*attollo*, to lift up). A muscle which draws any part upwards, as the *attollens auriculam*, or superior auris, which raises the ear.

ATTRA'CTION (*attraho*, to draw to). A term denoting certain physical and chemical properties of matter.

1. *Attraction of Gravitation*. The tendency of masses of bodies to one another. See *Gravity*.

2. *Capillary Attraction*. The power by which a liquid rises in a fine tube higher than the surface of the liquid which surrounds it.

3. *Electrical Attraction*. The property displayed by certain substances of attracting certain others, on being rubbed.

4. *Magnetic Attraction*. The tendency of certain bodies, chiefly iron, to point towards the north pole of the earth and each other.

5. *Attraction of Cohesion*. The tendency of the molecules of a body to cohere, to form masses. It is the antagonist of *affinity*.

6. *Attraction of Affinity*. The tendency of the atoms of certain bodies to combine, to form chemical compounds. See *Affinity*.

7. *Attractions, elective*. A term denoting the apparent choice which bodies exhibit when under the influence of the attraction of affinity, the tendencies to combine being found to exist in different degrees between the particles of different bodies.

ATTRAHENS AURIS (*attraho*, to draw to). A muscle which draws the ear forwards and upwards; also called *anterior auris* and *prior auriculæ*.

-**ATUS**. This termination, as also that of *-ilus*, denotes the presence of the substance indicated by the word which it terminates; as *alatus*, having wings; *auritus*, having ears, &c.

AU'DITORY (*audio*, to hear). Belonging to parts connected with the sense of hearing, as applied to a process of the temporal bone; to two passages in this bone—the external and the internal meatus; and to a nerve—the *portio mollis* of the seventh pair.

AU'RA (*āw*, to breathe). A breath; a gentle gale: a breeze.

1. *Aura electrica*. Electricity, as received from a point; so called from the sensation of its communication.

2. *Aura epileptica*. A sensation of cold or pain felt in the extreme parts of the body, and gradually creeping upward to the head, before an attack of epilepsy—a kind of 'formicatio.'

3. *Aura podagrica*. A peculiar sensation creeping through the system in gout.

4. *Aura sanguinis*. The odour exhaled by blood newly drawn.

5. *Aura seminalis*. A term connected with the theory of the mode of action of the semen in the ovum, according to which it was supposed to take place through the intervention of a peculiar emanation, and not by immediate contact.

AURA'NTII CORTEX. Bitter orange-peel; the dried outer part of the rind of the *Citrus bigaradia*, or Bitter Orange, taken from the ripe fruit imported from the south of Europe.

AU'RIC ACID (*aurum*, gold). A name proposed by Pelletier for the peroxide of gold, from its property of forming salts with alkaline bases.

AURI'CU'LA (dim. of *auris*, the ear). An auricle; the prominent part of the ear. Also the name of two cavities of the heart which lead to the ventricles.

AURICULA'RIS (*auricula*, the external ear). A designation of the muscle which extends the little finger, or the *extensor minimi digiti*, from its turning up the little finger.

AURI'CU'ULATE (*auricula*, the external ear). Eared; having two rounded lobes at the base, as the leaf of *salvia officinalis*.

AURI'CU'LO-VENTRI'CU'LAR RING. The fibrous ring or opening which communicates between the auricle and the ventricle of the heart. This ring is larger on the right than on the left side.

AURI'FEROUS (*aurum*, gold, *fero*, to bear). Gold-bearing; a term applied to chemical solutions containing gold.

AURI'GO (*aurum*, gold). Orange-skin; a term applied to an orange hue, diffused over the entire surface of the skin in new-born infants. Sauvages terms it *epheles lutea*. Also an old name for jaundice, derived from its colour.

AURIPIGMENTUM (*aurum*, gold, *pigmentum*, paint). Orpiment; yellow sulphuret of arsenic, of a brilliant yellow colour.

AURIS (*audio*, to hear). The ear; usually employed in the plural number, as *aures*, the ears. The ear is distinguished into the *external* and the *internal*.

AURISCA'LPTUM (*auris*, the ear, *scalpo*, to scrape). An instrument for cleansing the ear; an ear-pick.

AURIST (*auris*, the ear). One who studies the diseases of the ear and their treatment.

AURIUM TINNI'TUS (*tinnio*, to ring). A ringing noise in the ears.

AU'RUM. Gold; a yellow metal of great malleability and ductility. It is found generally native, massive, and disseminated in threads through a rock, or in grains among the sand of rivers.

1. *Aurum fulminans*. Aurate of ammonia; an explosive substance, produced by precipitating a solution of gold by ammonia.

2. *Aurum graphicum*. An ore of tellurium, occurring in veins in porphyry in Transylvania. According to Klaproth, 100 parts of it consist of 60 tellurium, 30 gold, and 10 silver.

3. *Aurum foliatum*. Aurum in libellis. Gold-leaf, for gilding pills.

4. *Aurum in musculis*. Shell-gold; made by grinding the cuttings of gold-leaf with thick gum-water, and spreading the ground gold in pond-mussel shells.

5. *Aurum potabile*. Gold dissolved and mixed with volatile oil, to be drunk.

6. *Aurum pulveratum*. True gold-powder; made by rubbing together grain-gold and quicksilver, then distilling off the quicksilver, or corroding it away with spirit of nitre, and heating the black powder which is left to redness.

The following are *Misnomers*:—

1. *Aurum musivum*, seu *mosiacum*. Mosaic gold; the former name of the bisulphuret of tin. It is used as a pigment for giving a golden colour to small statues or plaster figures.

2. *Aurum sophisticum*. Powder-gold, or bronze-powder; consisting of verdigris, tutty, borax, &c., made into a paste with oil, and melted together; used in japan work as a gold colour.

AUSCULTA'TION (*ausculto*, to listen; from the ancient *aus* for *aures*, quasi *aures culto*, i.e. *aures colo*). Auricular exploration. The act of listening by the application of the ear, in the examination of disease. It is termed *immediate*, when practised by the unassisted ear; *mediate*, when performed by means of the stethoscope.

1. *Sounds of the Respiration.*

1. *Vesicular Respiration* is the natural sound of respiration produced in the vesicles of the lungs; it denotes that the lungs are permeable to air. It is at its maximum in infants, and is termed *puerile*; at its minimum in the aged, and termed *senile*.

2. *Bronchial Respiration* is the morbid sound of respiration, as heard in the larynx, trachea, and large bronchi; it appears dry, and the air seems to be passing through a large empty space. There are several varieties of this sound.

3. *Cavernous Respiration* is the morbid sound of respiration, produced in morbid cavities of the lungs. During expiration, the wind appears to be puffed into the ear of the auscultator.

4. *Souffle*, or *Blowing*, is a sound resembling that of the air being actually drawn from or propelled into the ear of the auscultator, when the patient speaks or coughs. The 'souffle' is sometimes modified by the sensation as of a *veil* interposed between a cavity and the ear, and is then termed *souffle voilé*, or the veiled blowing sound.

II. *Rattles, Râles, or Rhonchi.*

1. *Vesicular* or *Crepitating Rattles* are of two kinds, the moist and the dry. The former resembles the noise of salt thrown on the fire; the latter, that made by distending a dry bladder. The moist sound runs into the varieties of the bronchial rattle, and, when the bubbles are large, is called *subcrepitation*; the dry occurs in emphysema.

2. *Bronchial Rattles* are distinguished into the mucous, the sonorous, and the sibilant. The first resembles the rattling in the throat of the dying; the second, a sort of snoring sound, the tone of a base string in vibration, or a cooing sound; the third, a whistling sound. The mucous rattle, when seated in the bronchi or cavities, is termed *cavernous*, or gurgling.

III. *Sounds of the Voice.*

1. *Bronchophony* is the morbid resonance of the voice over the bronchi in condensation of the lung. It traverses the tube of the stethoscope, and is very similar to pectoriloquism. In thin persons it resembles laryngophony.

2. *Laryngophony*. The sound of the voice as it passes to the ear through the tube of the stethoscope, when placed over the larynx or trachea.

3. *Pectoriloquism* is distinguished from bronchophony by its cavernous and circumscribed character. The voice comes directly from the chest to the ear, as if it were formed within the lungs. It may be perfect or imperfect.

4. *Ætiophony* is a sound resembling the bleating of a goat, or a snuffling human voice. It seems as if an echo of the voice, of an acute, harsh, and silvery character, were heard at the surface of the lungs,

rarely entering, and scarcely ever traversing, the tube of the stethoscope. It is the sound of voice, vibrating through a thin layer of fluid.

IV. *Sounds of Cough.*

1. *Tubal Cough* is a resonance of the concussion produced by coughing over the larynx, trachea, and large bronchi. There is the obvious sensation of an internal canal. It denotes that the air is not allowed to enter the cells of the lungs.

2. *Cavernous Cough* is the resonance of the concussion produced by coughing over a cavity. It is attended by cavernous rattle.

3. *Metallic Tinkling* resembles the sound of a metallic vessel, or glass, struck by a pin. It is heard in respiration, but especially when the patient speaks or coughs; it is sometimes heard in cough, when inaudible in the respiration or in the voice.

4. *Amphoric Resonance* is a sound like that heard on blowing into a decanter. It is heard under the same circumstances as the previous sound.

V. *Sounds of the Heart.*

1. *Cri du cuir neuf*. The sound resembling the creaking of the leather of a new saddle. This sound has been supposed to be produced by the friction of the heart against the pericardium, when one or both have lost their polish from the effusion of solid lymph with little or no serum.

2. *Bruit de soufflet*. A sound of the heart resembling the puffing of a small pair of bellows, as employed to blow the fire. This sound usually takes the place of the natural one; sometimes the two are conjoined; it may take place during the first and second sound, or only during one of these.

3. *Bruit de scie*. A grating sound of the heart, resembling that produced by the action of a saw upon wood.

4. *Bruit de râpe*. A grating sound of the heart, like that produced by the action of a file or rasp. There is every intermediate gradation, from the smoothness of the *bellows-sound* to the roughest sounds produced by a large-toothed saw.

5. *Frémissement cataire* of Laennec, or *bruissement* of Corvisart. A peculiar thrill or tremor, perceived by the finger when applied to the heart or artery where it exists, resembling that communicated to the hand by the *purring of a cat*.

6. *Bruit musculaire*. The muscular sound, always heard during muscular contraction, and peculiarly distinct in patients shivering from cold, or when the muscles are put upon the stretch.

VI. *Sounds of the Arteries.*

1. *Bruit de soufflet intermittent*. An intermittent blowing sound, occasioned by contraction of the calibre of an artery, from tumor, &c. It is sufficient to compress the artery with the stethoscope to produce this noise.

2. *Bruit de soufflet continu*. A continuous blowing and snoring sound, resembling the blowing noise of the bellows of a forge. The *bruit de diable*, or sound of the humming-top, is a variety of this soufflet. Sometimes a kind of tune of the arteries is heard, resembling the humming

of certain insects; this is called *sifflement modulé, ou chant des artères*. The *bruit de mouche* is a buzzing sound like that of a fly.

VII. Sounds of Pregnancy.

1. *Bruit placentaire*. A sound of the placenta, produced, according to Bouillaud, by compression of one of the large vessels of the abdomen by the gravid uterus. It is analogous to the intermittent blowing sound of the arteries.

2. *Double pulsation of the heart of the fœtus*. A tolerably exact idea of this noise will be obtained by listening to the tic-tac of a watch placed under a pillow upon which the head rests. It occurs at the middle of the period of gestation.

AUTO'GENOUS (*αὐτός*, one's self, *γίνομαι* to be produced). A term applied by Prof. Owen to parts or processes which are developed from independent centres. Thus, the *autogenous* parts of a vertebra are its *elements*, as distinguished from its *exogenous* parts, or its *processes*.

Autogenous soldering. A process of constructing chambers of leaden plates by fusing their edges without solder, which would be rapidly corroded by acid vapours.

AUTOMATIC MOTIONS (*αὐτόματος*, of his own accord). Those muscular actions which are not dependent on the mind, and which are either persistent, or take place periodically with a regular rhythm, and are dependent on normal causes seated in the nerves or the central organs of the nervous system.

AUTOTPLASTY (*αὐτός*, one's self, *πλάσσειν*, to form). A general term for those surgical operations in which an injured part of the body is repaired by means of the healthy parts in the immediate neighbourhood of the lesion, as in rhinoplasty, cheiloplasty, blepharoplasty, &c.

AUTO'PSIA (*αὐτοψία*, from *αὐτός*, one's self, *ὄπτουμαι*, to see). Literally, seeing with one's own eyes; a term curiously applied to post-mortem examination, to inspection of the body after death.

AVA, CAVA, or ARVA. A beverage used by the Pacific Islanders, and similar in its mode of preparation to *chica*. It is procured from the root of the *Macropiper methysticum*, or Ava Pepper Shrub.

AVE'NA. Oats. The decorticated grains of the *Avena sativa*, or common oat. The decorticated grains are known as *groats*: when decorticated and ground to powder, as *prepared groats*. When dried in a kiln, and then coarsely ground, they form *oatmeal*, or *avenæ farina*.

AVU'LSION (*avello*, to tear asunder). The forcible separation from each other of parts of the body, which were previously more or less intimately united.

AXI'LLA (*ala*, a wing). The arm-pit; the space between the side of the chest and the shoulder. Hence the term *axillary*, applied to parts belonging to the *axilla*, or arm-pit. In botany, the term *axilla* is applied to buds, which are developed in the angle formed by a leaf-stalk and the stem; the *normal* position of every bud is axillary in this sense.

AXIS. *Vertebra dentata*. A designation of the second cervical vertebra, from its presenting a tooth-like process, on which, as on an axis, the atlas, or first vertebra, turns. Also a designation of the *modiolus*, or central, conical, bony nucleus of the cochlea.

A'XIS, CŒLIAC. The first single trunk given off by the abdominal aorta.

A'XIS CY'LINDER. The name given by Purkinje to the central filament or axis-fibre of a nerve, or primitive band of Remak.

A'XIS OF PLANTS. A term applied, in botany, to the root and stem of the plant, the latter being the *ascending*, the former the *descending axis* of growth.

A'XIS, THY'ROID. A short trunk arising from the front of the subclavian artery, close to the inner border of the anterior scalenus.

AXU'NGIA (so called from its being used to grease wheels—*ab axe rotarum quæ unguuntur*). Axunge, hog's lard, or the *Adeps præparatus* of the Pharmacopœia.

AXU'NGIA ARTICULA'RIS. *Unguen articulare.* Names of the peculiar lubricating fluid which favours the motions of the joints, and which is commonly called *synovia*.

AXU'NGIA CASTORIS. *Pinguedo Castoris.* A name formerly given to the secretion found in the *oil-sacs* near the rectum of the Castor Fiber, or Beaver. The Indians use it in smokiog.

AZELA'IC ACID. An acid obtained by treating oleic with nitric acid. It closely resembles suberic acid. Another acid, named the *azoleic*, is procured by the same process. The terms are derived from the words *azote* and *oleic*.

AZOBE'NZIDE. A compound formed by the decomposition of nitrobenzide by means of potash. Several other compounds have been analogously named, as *azobenzoyl*, *azobenzoid*, &c.

AZOERY'THRIN. A colouring principle, obtained from the archil of commerce.

AZOLI'TMIN. A pure colouring material, of a deep blood-red colour, obtained from litmus.

A'ZOTE (*a*, priv., ζωή, life). A constituent part of the atmosphere, so called from its being incapable, alone, of supporting life. This gas is also called *nitrogen*, from its being the basis of *nitric acid*, or *aqua fortis*.

AZO'TIC ACID. Another name for nitric acid. It exists only in combination.

AZO'TOUS ACID. Another name for nitrous acid, or the hypnitrous of Turner.

AZOTU'RIA (*azote*, and οὐράω, to make water). A term applied by Dr. Willis to that variety of chronic diuresis, in which a *greater* quantity of urea is excreted in the urine than in the healthy state. See *Anazoturia*.

AZU'LMIC ACID. A name given by Boullay to the black matter deposited during the decomposition of prussic acid; it is very similar to ulmic acid. See *Ulmic*.

A'ZURE. A fine blue pigment, commonly called *smalt*, consisting of a glass coloured with oxide of cobalt, and ground to an impalpable powder.

A'ZURE, EGYPTIAN. Carbonate of soda, calcined flints, and copper filings, mixed and fused together in a crucible for two hours, and, when cold, reduced to powder.

A'ZURE STONE. *Lapis Lazuli.* An azure blue mineral, from which the unchangeable blue colour *ultramarine* is prepared.

A'ZYGOS (*a*, priv., ζυγός, a yoke). A term applied to parts which are single, and not in pairs, as to a *process* of the sphenoid bone, and a *vein* of the thorax.

B.

BA'CCA. A berry; an inferior, indehiscant, pulpy fruit, the seeds of which lose their adhesion when ripe, and lie loose in the pulp, as the gooseberry. The term is often otherwise applied by botanists.

BA'CCATE (*bacca*, a berry). A term applied to fruits which have the characters of a berry, as the fruit of ribes.

BA'CCHIA (*Bacchus*, the god of wine). A goblet or drinking-vessel; a term applied to *gutta rosacea*, as indicative of a cause—a cause distinctly stated by Plenck, in his *gutta rosacea œnopleuron* (*οἶνοποττήρων*), or wine-bibers. See *Acne*.

BACK-STROKE OF THE HEART. A popular expression for the *diastole* or dilatation, as distinguished from the *systole* or contraction, of the ventricles of the heart.

BACTERI'DIES. A name given by M. Davaine to certain filiform infusoria, constituting the essential element of malignant pustule.

BA'CULUS. Literally, a stick; and hence the term has been applied to a lozenge, shaped into a little short roll, like a stick. *Bacillum* is a diminutive, signifying a little stick.

BADEN, MINERAL WATERS OF (Austria). Sulphurous waters, flowing from eleven springs into fifteen reservoirs or baths, at the rate of 80,640 cubic feet every twenty-four hours. The temperature of the hottest spring is 99° Fahr., and of the coolest 86°. Baden is the "Thermæ Cetæ" or "Austriacæ" of the Romans; it is situated in the Archduchy of Austria, about fifteen miles due south of Vienna.

BADEN, MINERAL WATERS OF (Switzerland). Celebrated thermal springs, containing carbonic acid gas, marine salt, Glauber's salt, carbonate of lime, and magnesia. The temperature of the hottest is 107° Fahr. Baden is the "Thermæ Helveticæ" of the Romans. It is on the high-road from Bern to Zürich.

BADEN-BADEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. Celebrated thermal springs, seventeen in number, impregnated with salt, alum, and sulphur. The temperature of these springs ranges from 115° to 153° Fahr., and their discharge is said to exceed 11,420,000 gallons per annum. The town is situated in the centre of the grand-duchy of Baden, about five miles from Rastadt, and eighteen south-west of Carlsruhe. It was the "Civitas Aurelia Aquensis" of the Romans.

BAKER'S ITCH. *Psoriasis pictoria*. The vulgar name of the Lichen agrius, a species of scale, occurring on the back of the hand of bakers, from the contact of flour.

BAKER'S SALT. A name given to the sub-carbonate of ammonia, or smelling salts, from its being used by bakers, as a substitute for yeast, in the manufacture of some of the finer kinds of bread.

BA'LANCE ELECTRO-METER. An instrument constructed on the application of the common balance and weights, to estimate the mutual attraction of oppositely-electrified surfaces.

BA'LANCEMENT. *Compensation*. A law of tetragony, by which, according to Geoffrey St. Hilaire, excessive development of one organ is supposed to be balanced or compensated by defective development of another, and *vice versa*.

BALANI'TIS (βάλανος, glans). *Gonorrhæa externa*. Inflammation of the surface of the glans and inside of the prepuce, with profuse purulent discharge and excoriation.

BALBU'TIES. Stammering. This is not a classical word, but in pure Latin *balbus* denotes one who lisps, or is incapable of pronouncing certain letters; *blæsus* one who stammers, or has an impediment in his speech. See *Bambalia*.

BA'LDWIN'S PHOSPHORUS. The fused nitrate of lime. This salt is so termed from its property of emitting a beautiful white light in the dark, when kept in a stoppered vial, after exposure for some time to the direct rays of the sun.

BALE'NIC ACID (*balæna*, a whale). An acid belonging to the acetic series of acids or the fatty acid series, forming soaps with alkalis.

BALI'STA (βάλλω, to cast). A sling. The astragalus was formerly called *os balistæ*, from its being cast by the Ancients from their slings. There are also *ballista* and *ballistra*.

BALL. A form of medicine used in farriery, corresponding to the term *bolus*; it is generally administered in the form of a cylinder of two or three inches in length.

BALL AND SOCKET JOINT. *Enarthrosis*. A species of movable articulation, in which the spheroidal surface furnished by one bone plays in a cup furnished by another, as in the hip-joint. See *Articulation*.

BALLI'SMUS (βαλλίζω, to trip or caper). A jumping about. A term which has been generally applied to those forms of palsy which are attended with fits of leaping or running.

BALLO'ON. A chemical instrument or receiver, of a spherical form, for condensing vapours from retorts.

BALLO'TA LANA'TA. A Labiate plant of Siberia, and much recommended by Brera in rheumatic and gouty affections.

BA'LLOTTEMENT (*ballotter*, French, to toss or bandy a ball at tennis). The repercussion or falling back of the fœtus, after being raised by an impulse of the finger or hand, and so made to float in the liquor amnii.

BALL-SODA. *Black-ash*. A mixture of carbonate of soda and oxy-sulphide of calcium.

BALM OF GILEAD. Balsam yielded by the *Balsamodendron Gileadense*, a Terebinthaceous plant, which appears to have been cultivated only in Palestine near the town of Jericho, and is never obtainable in Europe in a pure state.

BALM-TEA. An infusion of the leaves of the *Melissa officinalis*, or Common Balm, a Labiate plant much used on the Continent in the slightest nervous affections.

BA'LNEA ANIMA'LIA. Animal baths; baths prepared with blood and the soft parts of recently killed animals.

BA'LNEUM (balineum, from βαλανεῖον, a bath). A bathing-chamber; a bath. In the plural, *balneæ*. -arum, fem., and sometimes *balnea*. -orum, neut. Italian, *bagno*; French, *bain*. See *Bath*.

BA'LSAM OF HONEY. A pectoral remedy for cough, consisting of a tincture made of tolu and honey, of each one pound, and spirit, a gallon.

BA'LSAM OF HOREHOUND (Ford's). An aqueous infusion of horehound and liquorice-root, with double the proportion of proof

spirit or brandy; to which are then added opium, camphor, benzoin, squills, oil of aniseed, and honey.

BALSAM OF LIQUORICE. This consists principally of Paregoric Elixir, very strongly impregnated with the oil of aniseed.

BALSAM OF SULPHUR. A solution of sulphur in volatile oils. The absurdity of the term will be evident on referring to the article *Balsanum*.

BALSAMA'CEÆ. *Balsamifluæ.* A natural order of plants, consisting of lofty trees, abounding in balsamic juice. The whole order is restricted to the single genus *Liquidambar*, of which the species *orientale* is said to produce storax; the species *styraciflua* is almost inert.

BALSAMICA. Balsamies; a term generally applied to substances of a smooth and oily consistence, possessing emollient, sweet, and generally aromatic qualities. Dr. Cullen mentions them under the joint titles of *balsamica et resinosa*, considering that turpentine is the basis of all balsams. See *Balsanum*.

BALSAMITE. Essence of tincture of virgin balsam. This is a tincture of the fruit, and is made by digesting the fruit (deprived of its wings) in rum.

BALSAMODENDRON MYRRHA. The Myrrh-tree; a plant of the order *Terebinthaceæ*, which yields the gum-resin *myrrh*. Other species of *Balsamodendron* yield *bdellium*.

BALSAMUM (βάλαμον, the balsam-tree). A technical term used to express a native compound of ethereal or essential oils with resin and *benzoic acid*. Those compounds which have no benzoic acid are miscalled *balsams*, being in fact true *turpentine*s, as the so-called copaiba balsam, &c.

1. *Balsanum Peruvianum.* Balsam of Peru. "A balsam obtained from the *Myroxylon Pereiræ* (*Myrospermum* of Sonsonate). It exudes from the trunk of the tree, when the bark has been scorched and removed. From Salvador in Central America." *Br. Ph.* 1867.

2. *Balsanum Tolutanum.* Balsam of Tolu. "A Balsam obtained from the *Myroxylon Toluifera*. It exudes from the trunk of the tree after incisions have been made into the bark. From New Granada." *Br. Ph.* 1867.

BAMBA'LIA. Stammering; a kind of St. Vitus's dance, confined to the vocal organs. Its varieties are *hesitation* and *stuttering*. The term is not classical, and can hardly depend, for its derivation, upon βαυβαλνω, to lisp or stammer. See *Balbuties*.

BANDAGE. A roller, compress, or apparatus of linen or flannel, for binding parts of the body. It is simple or compound. 1. The *simple* bandage is termed *equal*, when the turns are applied circularly above one another; *unequal*, when the turns are not accurately so applied. When each turn is covered one-third only, the bandage constitutes the *doloiré* of the French; if the edges touch slightly only, it is the *moussé*; if the turns are very oblique and separated, it is called *spiral* or *creeping*, or the *rampant* of the French; if folded on one another, it is the *reversed* or *renversé*. 2. The *compound* bandage consists of various kinds of bandages united together, and it has received several names expressive of its figure, or of the parts to which it is applied, as the T bandage, the eighteen-tail bandage, the *capistrum*, &c. 3. According to their uses, bandages are termed *uniling*, *retaining*, *suspensory*, &c.

BANG. *Subjee* or *Sidhee*. An intoxicating preparation made from the larger leaves and capsules of the *Cannabis Indica*, or Indian Hemp.

BA'PTISIN. An American drug, procured from the *Baptisia tinctoria*, or Wild Indigo, and employed in amenorrhœa and defective menstruation.

BAPTORRHŒ'A (*βαπτρός*, infected, from *βάπτω*, to imbue, corrupt, poison, or infect, *ρέω*, to flow). A generic term proposed by Dr. R. G. Mayne, for the disease hitherto called *Gonorrhœa*, *Blennorrhœa*, *Blennorrhagia*, &c., epithets which in their application to the affection indicated are incorrect. It literally means an infected, or *infectious flow*, and this he holds to be the essential characteristic of the discharge from the mucous membranes of the canals, &c., implicated in the affection, which infectious discharge constitutes the disease itself.

BAPTOTHE'CORRHŒA (*βαπτρός*, infected or infectious, *θήκη*, a sheath, and so the vagina, *ρέω*, to flow). A term proposed by Dr. R. G. Mayne for gonorrhœa, or, as he designates it by the new term *Baporrhœa*, in women; literally it denotes an *infectious flow from the vagina*.

BAPTURE'THRRORRHŒA (*βαπτρός*, infected or infectious, *ὀρήθρα*, the urethra, *ρέω*, to flow). A term proposed by Dr. R. G. Mayne for gonorrhœa, or, as he designates it by the new term of *Baporrhœa*, in men; literally it means an *infectious flow or discharge from the urethra*, which he conceives is quite distinctive, for the affection cannot occur in the urethra of women without being also present in the vagina.

BARBA'DOES LEG. *Cochin leg*. *Bouknemia tropica*, or hypertrophy of the lower extremity, termed by the Greeks *Elephantiasis Arabum*. The *leg* is the favourite seat of the disease in the West Indies. See *Elephantiasis*.

BARBA'DOES NUTS. *Nuces Barbadosenses*. The fruit of the *Jatropha curcas*, or Physic Nut, a Euphorbiaceous plant of the Coromandel coast. The seeds are called *physic nuts*.

BARBA'DOES TAR. *Petroleum*. A species of bitumen, differing from naphtha in its greater weight and impurity. See *Bitumen*.

BA'RBARY GUM. *Morocco gum*. A variety of gum arabic, said to be produced by the *Acacia gummifera*.

BA'RBATE (*barba*, a beard). Bearded; covered with hairs resembling a beard, as applied, in botany, to surfaces.

BA'RBIERS. A vernacular Indian term of unknown derivation. It denotes a chronic affection, prevalent in India, and almost universally confounded by nosologists with *beriberi*.

BARE'GES. A village situated on the French side of the Pyrenees, celebrated for its thermal waters. A peculiar substance has been obtained from these and other waters, and termed *Barégén*.

Barèges Water, factitious. Made by adding 4 ounces of hydrosulphuretted water to 17½ ounces of pure water, 16 grains of carbonate of soda, and half a grain of chloride of sodium; to be closely bottled.

BARI'LLA. The crude soda extracted from the ashes of the plants *salsola* and *salicornia*, on the shores of the Mediterranean and other places, formerly employed in the manufacture of carbonate of soda. See *Kelp*.

BA'RMIUM (*βαρύς*, heavy). The metallic basis of the earth *baryta*, so named from the great density of its compounds.

Barium, chloride of. A compound never occurring native, but always obtained either by the decomposition of the native carbonate of baryta, or *Witherite*, or of the sulphate, or *heavy-spar*. It is employed more as a chemical test than as a medicinal agent.

BARK. Peruvian bark; a name formerly promiscuously applied to the three species of *Cinchona* bark. See *Cinchona*.

Fulse Bark. A term which has been applied to certain barks, as the *canella alba*, or *fulse winter's bark*.

BARK, ESSENTIAL SALT OF. This is merely an extract prepared by macerating the bruised substance of bark in cold water, and submitting the infusion to a very slow evaporation. It has no relation whatever to the late discoveries of Pelletier.

BARK OF PLANTS. The external envelope of trees and shrubs. It was formerly distinguished into an external *cortical* or *cellular* integument, and an *internal* or *fibrous* portion, called *liber*. More recently, bark has been distinguished into four portions:—

1. *Epidermis.* The external and cellular envelope, continuous with the epidermis of the leaves. This is never renewed; the following parts increase by successive additions to their interior.

2. *Epiphlæum* (ἐπί, upon, φλοιός, bark). A cellular portion lying immediately under the epidermis. Cork is the epiphlæum of the *Quercus suber*.

3. *Meso-phlæum* (μέσος, middle, φλοιός, bark). A cellular portion, lying immediately under the epiphlæum. This portion differs from the preceding in the direction of its cells.

4. *Endo-phlæum* (ἐνδον, within, φλοιός, bark). The *liber*, part of which is cellular, part woody.

BARLEY. *Hordei semina.* The fruit, incorrectly called seeds, of the *Hordeum distichon*. The specific name is derived from its two-rowed ears. See *Hordeum*.

BARLEY-WATER. *Decoctum hordei.* A mucilaginous demulcent liquid, containing the soluble parts of barley.

BARM, or YEAST. The froth of fermenting beer, used, in its turn, as a ferment in making bread or beer.

BAROMACROMETER (βάρος, weight, μακρός, long, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the weight and length of newly-born infants.

BARO'SMA (βαρύς, heavy, ὀσμή, odour). *Diosma.* A genus of plants of the order *Rutaceæ*. The leaves of several species constitute *buchu*. Under the name *barosmin*, the Americans employ a diuretic remedy for the correction of the uric and lithic acid diathesis.

BARRA'S. *Galipot.* An oleo-resinous substance, which exudes from incisions made into fir-trees.

BARRY'S EXTRACTS. These extracts differ from the common by the evaporation being carried on in a vacuum produced by admitting steam into the apparatus, which resembles a retort with its receiver; the part containing the liquor to be evaporated being a polished iron bowl. As the temperature is much lower than in the common way, the virtues of the plant are less altered, the extracts are generally green, and contain saline crystals, but some of them will not keep.—*Gray.*

BARTHOLIN'S DUCT. A duct of the submaxillary gland, longer than the other ducts, and opening close to Wharton's duct.

BARTHOLINI'S GLANDS. Racemose mucous-glands opening on the surface of the mucous membrane of the external organs of generation in the female.

BARYPHONIA (*βαρύς*, heavy, *φωνή*, voice). Heaviness of voice; a difficulty of pronunciation; hoarseness of voice.

BARYTA (*βαρύς*, heavy). *Barytes*. An alkaline earth, the heaviest of all the earths, and a violent poison. The native sulphate is called *heavy spar*. The native carbonate has been named, after Dr. Withering, its discoverer, *Witherite*.

BARYTIN. A new vegetable base, discovered in the rhizome of *Veratrum album*, and named in consequence of its being precipitated from its solution, like baryta. See *Jerrin*.

BA'SALT (*basal*, iron, Ethiopian). An argillaceous rock, consisting of silica, alumina, oxide of iron, lime, and magnesia.

BA'SANITE (*βασανίζω*, to test, from *βάσανος*, a Lydian stone). A stone by which the purity of gold was tried, and of which medical mortars were made. It consists of silica, lime, magnesia, carbon, and iron.

BASCULATION (*bascular*, French). A term used in examinations of the uterus in retroversion: the fundus is pressed upwards, the cervix drawn downwards; it is half the *see-saw* movement.

BASE. A compound body which is capable of neutralizing an acid, partly or entirely. An *alkali* is only a particular species of base, and may be defined as a base which is very soluble in water.

BA'SEMENT-MEMBRANE. *Limitary membrane*. A term applied by Mr. Bowman to "a thin, homogeneous expansion, transparent, colourless, and of extreme tenuity," which he finds beneath the *epithelium* of mucous membranes, on the one hand, and in contact with the vessels of the parenchyma, on the other. It is, in fact, the boundary layer of all vascular tissues, and is applied also, in this sense, to the external face of the *derma* of the skin, in which case it constitutes the base on which the epidermis rests. See *Membrane-basement*.

BASES, ORGANIC. *Alkaloids*. These names are given to a class of nitrogenized organic compounds, which, in their relations, are quite analogous to ammonia, or rather to oxide of ammonium. They must be distinguished from such basic oxides as oxide of ethyl, oxide of methyl, &c., which contain no nitrogen, and, although they form neutral compounds with acids, yet exist in a peculiar state in these compounds, which cannot be decomposed, like ordinary salts, by double decomposition; whereas the salts of the alkaloids undergo the same decompositions as those of ammonia.

BASIC SALTS. *Sub-salts*. Salts containing more base than exists in the neutral salt. See *Super and Sub-salts*.

BA'SIC WATER. A term applied in cases in which water appears to act the part of a *base*: phosphoric acid, for instance, ceases to be phosphoric acid, unless three equivalents of water to one of acid be present.

BASIHY'AL (*basis*, base, and *hyoides*, the hyoïd bone). A term applied by Professor Owen collectively to the four small subcubical bones, constituting the body of the inverted hyoïd arch, or the "hæmal spine" of the "hæmal arch," in some fishes. See *Vertebra*.

BA'SILAR (*βάσις*, a base). Belonging to the base; a term applied to several bones, to an artery of the brain, and to a process of the occipital bone.

BA'SILAR ASPECT (βάσις, the base). An aspect towards the base of the head. By the term *basilad*, used adverbially, is meant "towards the basilar aspect." See page 37.

BA'SILIC (βασιλικός, royal). A term generally of *eminence*, and hence applied to the large vein of the arm.

BASI'LICON (βασιλικός, royal). This term, with φάρμακον understood, is applied to a plaster of *royal* virtues, consisting of yellow wax, black pitch, and resin, of each one part, and olive oil, four parts. It was formerly called *unguentum tetrapharmacum*, the four-drug ointment.

BASI'LICUS PULVIS (βασιλικός, royal). The *royal* powder; an old preparation of calomel, rhubarb, and jalap.

BASI-OCCI'PITAL (*basis*, base, and *occipitalis*, the occipital bone). The name given by Professor Owen to the centrum, body, or basilar process, of the occipital bone. See *Vertebra*.

BASIO-GLOSSUS (βάσις, the base, γλῶσσα, the tongue). A muscle running from the base of the os hyoïdes to the tongue.

1. *Basio-chondro-kerato-glossus*. An unwieldy designation of the component parts of the hyo-glossus muscle, according to their origins and insertions.

2. *Basio-pharyngeus*. A term applied by Winslow to some fibres of the muscular layer of the pharynx, which proceed from the base of the os hyoïdes, and form part of the constrictor medius.

BA'SIS (βάσις, a base). 1. The substance with which an acid is combined in a salt. 2. A *mordaunt*; a substance used in dyeing, which has an affinity both for the cloth and the colouring matter. 3. The principal medicine in a prescription.

BA'SIS CO'RDIS. The base of the heart; the broad part of the heart is thus called, as distinguished from the *apex* or point.

BASISPHE'NOID (*basis*, the base, *sphenoides*, the sphenoid bone). A term applied by Prof. Owen to the base or body of the sphenoid bone.

BA'SSORIN. A constituent part of a species of gum brought from *Bassora*, as also of gum tragacanth, and of some gum resins.

BASTARD-POX. A popular name of *Varicella*, or Chicken-pox.

BA'SYL (βάσις, a base, ὕλη, nature or principle). A term proposed by Mr. Graham, to denote the metallic radical of a salt. Thus, sodium is the *basyl* of sulphate of soda; soda is the *base*, and sulphat-oxygen the *salt radical*, if the salt be viewed as consisting of sulphat-oxide of sodium.

BATH (βαλινεῖον, Gr., *balineum* or *balneum*, Lat., *bad*, Sax.). Baths are *general* or *partial*; they may consist of simple water or be *medicated*. The physiological and therapeutic effects of baths being modified by their temperature, the following classification, constructed on these principles, will be found practically useful:—

I. General Baths.

1. *Cold Bath*. Balneum frigidum. The temperature ranges from 33° to 60° Fahr. Below 50°, it is considered very cold.

2. *Cool Bath*. Balneum frigidulum. Temp. from 60° to 75° Fahr.

3. *Temperate Bath*. Balneum temperatum. Temp. from 75° to 85° Fahr.

4. *Tepid Bath*. Balneum tepidum. Temp. from 85° to 92° Fahr.

5. *Warm Bath.* Temp. from 92° to 98° Fahr. : about that of the body.

6. *Hot Bath.* Balneum calidum. Temp. from 98° to 112° Fahr.

7. *Vapour Bath.* Balneum vaporis; balneum laconicum. Temperature from 122° to 144.5° Fahr. When a vapour bath is applied only to a particular part of the body, it is called a *fumigation*, or vapour douche.

8. *Hot-air Bath.* Balneum sudatorium. The sweating bath. Temperature from 100° to 130° Fahr.

9. *Artificial Sea-water Bath.* Balneum maris factitium. A solution of one part of common salt in thirty parts of water.

II. Partial Baths.

These are the *hip-bath*, coxæluvium, or demi-bain of the French, in which the body is immersed as high as the hips or umbilicus; the *foot-bath*, or balneum pediluvium; the *head-bath*, or balneum capitiluvium; the *hand-bath*, or balneum manuluvium; and the *arm bath*, or balneum brachiluvium.

III. Medicated Baths.

1. *Saline Bath.* Prepared by adding common salt to water. The temperature ought not to exceed 92° Fahr.

2. *Sulphurous Bath.* Prepared by dissolving four ounces of sulphuret of potassium in thirty gallons of water in a wooden bathing-vessel.

3. *Gelatinous-sulphurous Bath.* Prepared by adding one pound of Flanders' glue, previously dissolved in water, to the sulphurous bath above described.—*Dupuytren.*

4. *Alkaline Bath.* Prepared with soap, the carbonates of soda and potash, or the solution of hydrate of potash.

5. *Metalline Bath.* Prepared by impregnating water with the scoræ of metals, particularly of iron.

6. *Ferruginous Bath.* Prepared with muriated tincture of iron, or sulphate of iron.

7. *Medicated Hot-air Bath.* Prepared by impregnating the hot air with some gas or vapour, as sulphurous acid gas, or chlorine.

BATH, CHEMICAL. An apparatus for modifying and regulating the heat in various chemical processes, by interposing a quantity of sand, or other substance, between the fire and the vessel intended to be heated.

1. *Water Bath.* Balneum aquosum; formerly called balneum mariæ, from the use of a solution of salt instead of water only. Any vessel of water, capable of being heated to the boiling point, and of containing a retort, will answer the purpose. A bath of steam may sometimes be preferable to a water bath.

2. *Sand Bath.* Balneum arenæ. An iron vessel containing sand, being gradually heated, communicates the heat to every vessel buried in the sand. Those distillations which, at any part of the process, require as much as a low red heat, are usually performed in sand baths.

3. *Solution Bath.* Where temperatures above 212° are required in baths, saturated solutions are employed; these, boiling at different temperatures, communicate heat up to their boiling points. Solution baths will produce temperatures up to 360° .

4. *Metal Bath.* For temperatures above 360° , metal baths are em-

ployed, as those of mercury, fusible metal, tin, or lead. The temperature may thus be raised to 600°.

BA'TRACHIUS (*βάτραχος*, a frog). *Ranula*. Designations of the distended sub-maxillary duct.

BA'TTERY, CA'RBO-ZINC (Bunsen's). A modification of the nitric acid battery, in which charcoal in contact with the nitric acid is substituted for platinum. In Snice's battery, instead of platinum, the equivalent is silver, on which a superficial coating of platinum has been deposited.

BA'TTERY, ELE'CTRICAL. A term applied to an arrangement of Leyden jars which communicate together, and may all be charged with electricity and discharged at the same time.

BA'TTERY, GALVANIC. A combination of several pairs of zinc and copper plates soldered together, and so arranged that the same metal shall always be on the same side of the compound plate.

BA'TTERY, GAS. An apparatus in which a supply of both negative and positive gas is kept over the liquid at each plate, to supply loss by absorption.

BA'TTERY, PNEUMATIC. An apparatus for effecting an explosion of gunpowder in mining operations, by means of pressure of air produced by an air-pump. It is used as a substitute for the more costly and delicate galvanic blasting in ordinary mining and quarrying.

BATTLE'S GREEN SENNA POWDER. A nostrum supposed to consist of senna leaves heated till they become yellow, and then mixed with powdered charcoal.

BATTLE'S SOLUTION. *Liquor opii sedativus*. A narcotic preparation, generally supposed to be an aqueous solution of opium. It is said to contain a meconate of morphia.

BAU'HIN, VA'LVULE OF. *Ileo-colic valve*. A valve within the cæcum, whose office is to prevent the return of the excrementitious matters from the cæcum into the small intestine. The extremities of its two lips form rugæ in the straight part of the cæcum, called by Morgagni *fræna of the valvule of Bauhin*.

BAUME'S FLUX. A deflagrating mixture, consisting of 90 grains of saltpetre, 30 of sulphur, and 30 of moderately fine sawdust.

BAY BERRIES. *Baccæ lauri*. The berries of the *Laurus nobilis*, or Sweet Bay. A solid substance is extracted from them, called *laurin*, or camphor of the bay berry.

BAY SALT. Chloride of sodium, or common salt, as obtained by solar evaporation on the shores of the Mediterranean.

BAY SORE. A disease endemic in Honduras, said to be allied to cancer.

BAYNTON'S ADHESIVE PLASTER (Strapping). This differs from the *Emplastrum Resinæ* of the London Pharmacopœia only in containing less resin, six drachms only being added to one pound of the litharge plaster. It is sold ready spread on calico.

BDE'LLA (*βδέλλα*, to suck). The Greek term for the *lecch*, or the *hirudo* of the Latins. The latter is the term now used.

BDE'LLIUM (*βδέλλιον*, a fragrant gum). A name applied to two gum-resinous substances. One of these is the *Indian bdellium*, or *false myrrh*, procured from the *Amyris commiphora*; it is the *bdellium* of the Scriptures. The other is called *African bdellium*, and is obtained from the *Heudelotia Africana*, or the *Balsanodendron Mukul* of Hook.

BDELLO'METER (βδέλλα, a leech, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument invented by Demours as a substitute for the leech, and consisting of a cupping-glass, a scarificator, and an exhausting syringe. Its advantage consists in its measuring the quantity of blood which is drawn. Krans proposes the more correct term *antibdella*.

BEAD-PROOF. A term denoting the strength of spirituous liquors, as shown by the continuance of the bubbles or beads on the surface.

BEA'BERRY. *Bear's Whortle-berry.* The *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, the leaves of which are employed in chronic affections of the bladder.

BEAUME DE PE'ROU EN COCOS. Balsam of Peru in cocoa-nut shells; a balsam similar to that of Tolu, with a strong agreeable odour, between that of Tolu and soft liquid ambar, but distinct from both.

BEBE'RIA or BIBIRINE. An alkaloid contained in Bebeeru-bark, the product of the *Nectandra Rodiæi*, a Laurineous tree, yielding the wood called *Greenheart*. It is a constituent, probably along with quinia, of Warburg's fever-drops. See *Nectandra*.

BE'CHICA (βηχικά, from βήξ, cough). *Tussicularia*; *tussiculosæ*. Cough medicines; demulcent, cerebro-spinal, and expectorant remedies. See *Bex*.

BEDE'GUAR. A remarkable gall, termed *sweet-briar sponge*, found on various species of *Rosa*, and produced by the puncture of several insect species.

BEEF-TEA. *Jus borinum.* An infusion of beef, made by simmering (not boiling) lean beef, cut into small pieces, in water, until half the water is evaporated; and then straining.

BEER (*bière*, Fr., *Bier*, Germ). *Cerevisia.* The fermented infusion of malted barley, flavoured with hops. The term *beer* is also applied to beverages consisting of a saccharine liquor, partially advanced into the vinous fermentation, and flavoured with peculiar substances, as spruce-beer, ginger-beer, &c.

BE'GUIN'S SULPHURATED SPIRIT. A variety of hydro-sulphate of ammonia, commonly called hepatized ammoniæ.

BELÆ FRUCTUS. Bael fruit; the dried, half-ripe fruit of the *Ægle marmelos*, an Aurantiaceous plant, employed for making *liquid extract of Bael*. From Malabar and Coromandel.

BELL-METAL. An alloy of 4 parts of copper and 1 of tin. This compound forms a hard, sonorous, and durable composition, for making bells, cannon, statues, &c.

BELLADO'NNA. Deadly nightshade; an indigenous species of *Atropa*, the juice of which is well known to produce a singular dilatation of the pupil of the eye. The name is derived from the words *bella donna*, beautiful woman, the juice of its berries being used as a cosmetic by the Italian women to make their faces pale.

Belladonnin. A volatile vegetable alkali, said to be contained in the leaves and stem of the deadly nightshade, and to be distinct from atropia.

BELLOWS' SOUND. An unnatural sound of the heart, resembling that of the puffing of a small pair of bellows, as heard by the stethoscope. See *Auscultation*.

BEN, OIL OF. The expressed oil of the Ben-nut, or the *Moringa pterygosperma*, remarkable for not becoming rancid for many years.

By saponification it yields *benic acid*, one of the acetic series of acids, or the fatty acid series.

BENEDI'CTUS (*benedico*, to bless). Benedict or blessed; a term prefixed to compositions and herbs, on account of their supposed good qualities; thus, antimonial wine was termed *benedictum vinum*; the lenitive electuary, or confection of senna, was *benedictum laxativum*; lime-water, *benedicta aqua*; the philosopher's stouck, *benedictus lupis*, &c.

BENEFICIUM NATURÆ. *Bénéfice de la nature.* A term by which the French denote the curative process of nature, when unaided by medicine, and which we popularly express by the term "effort of nature." It is synonymous with *alvi profluvium*, or spontaneous diarrhœa, which relieves or removes the symptoms of disease.

BENEVOLENCE. A term in phrenology indicative of a disposition for kindness, compassion, and other amiable qualities. It is common to man with the lower animals. Its organ is seated in the upper and middle part of the forehead, just where the hair begins to grow.

BE'NJAMIN. The popular name, or corruption, of benzoin. So *flowers of benjamin* means benzoic acid. See *Benzoinum*.

BENU'MBERS. Agents which cause topical numbness and muscular weakness.

BENZO'IC GROUP. A numerous family of organic compounds constituting one of the groups of the benzoic series, and containing the radical benzoyl, or its derivatives.

1. *Benzoic Acid.* *Flowers of Benjamin.* A crystalline acid obtained from benzoin, and prepared by sublimation. Its salts are called *benzoates*.

2. *Benzoic Alcohol*, or hydrate of toluyl. A body which stands to benzoic acid in the same relation as vinic alcohol to acetic acid.

3. *Benzine.* The name applied by Mitscherlich to the bicarburet of hydrogen, procured by heating benzoic acid with lime; this compound is termed by Liebig *benzole*, the termination in *ole* being assigned to hydrocarbons.

4. *Benzone.* A volatile fluid procured by heating dry benzoate of lime. It is also called *benzoyl-phenyl* and *benzophenone*. It is the acetone of benzoic acid.

5. *Benzoyl*, *benzoïle*, or *benzule*. The hypothetical radical of a series of compounds, including benzoic acid, &c.

6. *Benzamide.* A compound prepared by saturating chloride of benzoyl by dry ammoniacal gas, &c. See *Amide*.

7. *Benzimide.* A substance discovered by Laurent in crude essence of bitter almonds.

8. *Benzile.* A compound formed by passing a current of chlorine gas into melted benzoin. *Benzilic acid* is procured by the decomposition of benzile by means of potash and hydrochloric acid.

9. *Benzhydramide.* A compound isomeric with hydrobenzamide, contained in the crude oil of bitter almonds.

10. *Benzoglycollic Acid.* An acid formed by the action of hyponitrous acid upon hippuric acid. On decomposition it yields the benzoic and glycollic acids.

BENZO'INUM. Benzoin; a balsamic resin which exudes from incisions made into the bark of the *Styrax Benzoin*, or Benjamin-tree, growing in the islands of the Eastern Archipelago.

1. *Siam benzoin*. Benzoin of best quality. It occurs in *tears* and in *masses*. The presence of the white tears embedded in the brown resiniform mass gives an almond-like appearance, suggested by the term *amygdaloid benzoin*.

2. *Caleutta benzoin*. Benzoin of second and third quality, corresponding with the *common* or *brown benzoin* of some writers.

3. *Head benzoin* is a technical term for the first and purest portion; *belly benzoin* is the next in purity, mixed with parings of wood; *foot benzoin* is very foul, and used in India for fumigations, &c.

BERBERIN. An alkaloid found in Calumbo-root, and named from its having been first discovered in the *Berberis vulgaris*, or Barberry. It must be distinguished from *Beberia*.

BERGAMOT. The volatile oil of the rind of the fruit of the *Citrus Limetta*, var. *Bergamium*, an aurantiaceous plant, cultivated in the south of Europe, and employed as a perfume. The crude essence often deposits a camphor-like body called *bergaptene*.

BERGAMOT PEAR OIL. An ether formed by the action of acetic acid on fusel-oil.

BERGMEHL. Literally, *Mountain meal*; an earth, so named in Sweden, resembling fine flour, and celebrated for its nutritious qualities. It is composed entirely of the shells of microscopic animalcules.

BERIBERI. A spasmodic rigidity of the lower limbs, &c.; an acute disease occurring in India, and commonly confounded by nosologists with *barbiers*. Bontius and Ridley say that this term is derived from the Indian word signifying a *sheep*, on account of the supposed resemblance of the gait of persons affected with it to that of the sheep. Good derives it from $\beta\epsilon\rho\beta\epsilon\rho\iota$, the pearl oyster, or other shell, and hence uses it figuratively for *incurvation*. Marshall derives it from the reduplication of the word *beri*, signifying, in the language of Ceylon, weakness or inability, as if to express intensity of weakness.

BERLIN BLUE. *Prussian Blue*. The ferro-sesquicyanide of iron, sometimes called ferro-prussiate of iron.

BERLIN IRON. The exquisitely-delicate ornaments made of this material consist of Berlin cast-iron, the fluidity of which is supposed to be increased by the admixture of a little arsenic. In 1820, when the fashion was at its height, these iron ornaments sold for nearly their weight in gold.

BERRIES. *Baccæ*. The fruits of different species of plants.

1. *Bay berries*. The fruit of the *Laurus nobilis*; the berries and the oil obtained from them are imported from Italy and Spain.

2. *Juniper berries*. The fruit of the *Juniperis communis*, which yield an oil upon which the qualities of gin are said to depend.

3. *Turkey Yellow berries*. The unripe fruit of the *Rhamnus infectorius* of Linnæus, used for giving a yellow die in calico-printing.

4. *Persian Yellow berries*. Said to be of the same species as the preceding. They are termed *graines d'Avignon*, or berries of Avignon.

BERTHELO'TIA LANCEOLATA. A composite plant, the leaves of which yield a good substitute for scenna, and are employed, under the names *ra* and *rae-Suna*, by the natives of North-west India.

BERTIN, SPONGY BONES OF. Two small, triangular, turbinate bones, sometimes found beneath the orifice of the sphenoid sinus, and first observed by Bertin.

BERTINI COLU'MNÆ vel SEPTA. The septa formed between

the pyramids of the kidney, marking the original composition of the organ of separate lobes.

BESSEMER'S PROCESS. A method for superseding the puddling process, usually adopted in iron works, by forcing the air into the molten metal, by means of Bessemer's converting vessel.

BE'STUCHEFF'S NERVOUS TINCTURE. The *Tinctura ætherea alcoholica de muriate ferri*. This preparation is colourless in the sun, but yellow in the shade.

BE'TA. The second letter of the Greek alphabet, employed occasionally to distinguish an ingredient of a body: *beta-orcein* is one of the constituents of orchil or archil; *beta-resin*, or sylvic acid, is one of the resins of colophony. See *Alpha*.

BE'TEL. A famous masticatory employed in the East, consisting of the *areca*, *betel*, or *pinang nut*, the produce of the *Areca Catechu*, or *Catechu palm*. A portion of the nut is rolled up with a little lime in the leaf of the *Piper betel*, and the whole chewed.

BETULIN. A chemical resinoid substance found in the bark of the *Betula alba*, or Birch-tree.

BE'X (βίξ, βυχός, a cough). A Greek term used by some nosologists instead of the Latin term *tussis*, or cough. See *Bechica*.

BE'ZOAR (*pâd-zuhr*, Persian, a destroyer of poison). A morbid concretion formed in the bodies of land animals, to which many fanciful virtues were formerly ascribed. See *Ellagic Acid*.

1. *Bezoardics*. A name given to a class of *alexipharmic* medicines, from the imputed properties of the *bezoar*.

2. *Bezoardicum joviale*. A bezoar of tin and nitre, which differed little from the *Antihæcticum Poterii*.

3. *Bezoardicum minerale*. A bezoar of antimony, made by adding spirit of nitre to butter of antimony.

4. *Bezoardicum animale*. The name formerly given to the heart and liver of vipers, once used in medicine.

5. *Animal bezoars*. Bezoars found in the cavities of animals, as the *camel-bezoar*, found in the gall-bladder of the camel, and much prized, as a yellow paint, by the Hindoos; the *goat-bezoar*, procured, it is said, from the *capra gazella* of Persia, and called "*ægagropila*" by the Greeks; the *hog-bezoar*, found in the stomach of the wild boar in India; and the *bovine bezoar*, found in the gall-bladder of the ox in Nepal.

6. *Oriental bezoars*. These were formerly much valued in medicine; they are smooth, polished, and of a green colour: three of these, sent by the Shah of Persia to Buonaparte, were *ligniform*, or composed of fragments of wood; another was found to be composed of resin; some are *hairy*, others are of *fungous* origin.

7. *Spurious* or *facitious bezoars*. These were formerly made of lobsters' claws and oyster-shells, levigated on porphyry, made into a paste with musk and ambergris, and formed into balls like bezoars; of this kind were the *pierres de Goa*, or *de Malacca*, &c.

BI, BINUS (*bis*, twice). Two; a pair. Also a prefix of certain saline compounds, into which two proportions of acid enter for one of base, as *bi-arsenate*. The Latin *bi*, in compound terms, has the same meaning as the Greek *di*, from *dis*, twice.

1. *Bi-basic Salts*. A class of oxygen-acid salts, which, in the language of the acid theory, contain two equivalents of base to one of acid, as the *tartras potassæ et sodæ*, or *Rochelle salt*.

2. *Bi-carbon tes*. Salts containing a double proportion of carbonic acid.

3. *Bi-ceps* (caput, a head). Two-headed, or having two distinct origins, as applied to a muscle of the thigh and of the arm. The interosseal muscles are termed *bicipites*, from having each two heads.

4. *Bi-congregate* (congregatus, collected together). Bigeminate, or arranged in two pairs, as the leaflets of *mimosa unguis cati*.

5. *Bi-cornis* (cornu, a horn). A term applied to the os hyoïdes, which has two processes of horns; and, formerly, to muscles which have two insertions.

6. *Bi-crenate* (crena, a notch). Doubly crenate; when the crenate toothings of leaves are themselves crenate.

7. *Bi-cuspidati* (cuspidis, a spear). Having two tubercles; as applied to the first two pairs of grinders in each jaw.

8. *Bi-dentate* (dens, a tooth). Two-toothed, as applied to the fruit or achenia of *bidens*.

9. *Bi-ennial* (annus, a year). Enduring throughout two years, and then perishing; plants which bear leaves only the first year, leaves, flowers, and fruit the second year, and then die.

10. *Bi-farious* (bifarius, two-fold). Arranged in two rows, not necessarily opposite to each other; in this particular, the term is different from *distichous*.

11. *Bi-foliolate* (foliolum, a leaflet). When two folioles or leaflets are developed at the same point at the end of the petiole, as in *zygophyllum fabago*. The term is synonymous with *conjugate*.

12. *Bi-furcate* (furca, a fork). Twice-forked, as applied to the inflorescence of *stellaria*, and synonymous with *dichotomous*.

13. *Bi-furcation* (furca, a fork). The division of a vessel, a nerve, into two branches, as that of a two-pronged fork.

14. *Bi-gaster* (γαστήρ, the belly). Two-bellied, as applied to muscles: a hybrid term synonymous with *bi-venter* and *di-gastricus*.

15. *Bi-hernius* (hernia, ἔρνος, a branch). Having a scrotal hernia on each side.

16. *Bi-jugous* (jugum, a pair or yoke). In two pairs, as applied to the leaflets of a pinnate leaf.

17. *Bi-lobate* (lobus, a lobe). Having two lobes resembling the tips of ears, as applied to the leaves of *Bauhinia*, &c.

18. *Bi-ocular* (oculus, a cell). Two-celled; divided into two cells; a term applied, in botany, to the anther, to certain capsules, &c.

19. *Bi-mana* (manus, a hand). Two-handed, as characteristic of man, the only mammal that possesses two perfect hands.

20. *Bi-nate* (natus, born). Growing in pairs; a term synonymous with *bi-foliolate*.

21. *Bin oculus* (oculus, the eye). Having two eyes; a bandage for securing the dressings on both eyes. The term *binocular vision* relates to impressions made upon both retinae, which are combined into *single vision*.

22. *Bin-oxide*; *sesquioxide*. Names applied by Thénard to oxides which are capable of combining with acids, and contain, respectively, twice and once and a half as much oxygen as the protoxides of the same metal. He avoids the use of the word "deutoxide," and limits the application of "peroxide" to those oxides which do not combine with acids.

23. *Bi-partite* (bipartitus, divided into two parts). Parted into two, as applied to the segments of a leaf.

24. *Bi-pinnate* (pinna, the fin of a fish). Doubly pinnate; a term employed, in botany, when the leaflets of a pinnate leaf themselves become pinnate, as in *fumaria officinalis*.

25. *Bi-serrate* (serra, a saw). Doubly sawed; as applied to the margins of leaves, when the serrations are themselves serrate.

26. *Bi-serial* (series, a row). Arranged in two series, or rows; a term synonymous with *bifurcous*.

27. *Bi-ternate* (terni, three apiece). A term applied, in botany, when three secondary petioles proceed from the common petiole, and each bears three leaflets, as in *fumaria bulbosa*.

28. *Bi-valved* (valvæ, folding-doors). Two-valved, as the shell of the oyster, a legume, &c.

29. *Bi-venter* (venter, the belly). The name of muscles which have two bellies, as the occipito-frontalis. The term is synonymous with *di-gastricus*.

BIBITORIUS (*libo*, to drink). A former name of the *rectus internus oculi*, from its drawing the eye inwards towards the nose, and thus directing it into the cup in *drinking*.

BICHAT. This writer considered man to consist of two distinct and co-existent lives, called the *organic* and the *animal*, with two distinct assortments of sensibilities, the conscious and the unconscious. Each of these lives is limited to a separate set of organs, commencing coetaneously and perishing at the same moment.

BIGARADE. The bitter orange, or fruit of the *Citrus Bigaradia*, known in the English market as the *Seville orange*. The leaves yield a bitter aromatic water, known as *eau de naphre*, and a volatile oil, called *essence de petit grain*. The flowers yield *orange-flower water* and *oil of Neroli*. The unripe fruits are called *orange-berries*. The rind of the fruit is employed for medical purposes, also in the preparation of *candied orange-peel* and for flavouring *Curaçoa*.

BILIARY CONCRETIONS (*bilis*, bile). Concretions occurring in some part of the *biliary apparatus*, comprising all the parts concerned in the secretion and concretion of the bile. See *Gall-stones*.

BILIARY DUCTS (*bilis*, bile). These are the hepatic, the cystic, and the ductus communis choledochus, the first connected with the liver, the second with the gall-bladder, the third being the common excretory duct of the liver and gall-bladder.

BILIFELIC ACID. The term *bilifellie acid* with excess of *biline* has been applied by Berzelius to biliary matter, or the acid choleate of soda. "But the biline of this chemist, and also his sugar of bile, are nothing more or less than either pure bile or choleic acid."

BILIOUS (*bilis*, bile). A term employed to characterise a class of diseases caused by a too copious secretion of bile.

BILIS. Bile, gall, or choler; the secretion of the liver. Bile is distinguished as the *hepatic*, or that which flows immediately from the liver; and the *cystic*, or that contained in the gall-bladder. According to Dr. Macleod, bile is distinguishable into the "true, or *hepatic* (cystic), and the factitious, or *enteric*;" the former is a true secretion of the liver, the latter a *vicarious* secretion of the intestines. See *Icterus*.

1. *Bilis atra*. Black bile formerly supposed to be the cause of

low spirits, an affection named accordingly from the same term in Greek, *μελαίνα χολή*, or melancholy.

2. *Bilin*. Biliary matter; the principal constituent of the bile. It may be separated, by chemical processes, into *taurocholic* acid (which contains all the sulphur) and *glycocholic* acid. When it contains acetate of soda, and is modified by the action of acetic acid, it is called *bile-sugar* or *pieromel*.

3. *Bilifulvin* (fulvus, yellow). A yellow colouring matter found by Berzelius in the bile; it appears to be the lime or soda-salt of a peculiar acid.

4. *Biliphein* (φαιός, fuscus, dusky). A brown colouring matter found in the bile and in the intestinal canal. It is to this substance that the solid excrements owe their colour.

5. *Bili-verdin* (viridis, green). An ingredient in the bile, being the principal constituent of the yellow matter forming the concretions found in the ox, and much prized by painters.

BINARY COMBINATION. A term connected with the chemical theory that combination takes place between the atoms of bodies only. When only one combination of any two elementary bodies exists, it is assumed, unless the contrary can be proved, that its elements are united atom to atom singly. Combinations of this sort were termed by Dalton *binary*. But if several compounds can be obtained from the same elements, they combine, as he supposed, in proportions expressed by some simple multiple of the number of atoms, prescuting *ternary* and *quaternary* combinations.

BINO'CULAR VISION (*lini oculi*, a pair of eyes). The faculty of using the two eyes harmoniously. Without this faculty a person cannot appreciate the effects of the ordinary stereoscope.

BIO'LOGY (*βίος*, life, *λόγος*, an account). Another term for physiology, or the doctrine of life.

BIO'LYSIS (*βίος*, life, *λύσις*, a loosing). The destruction of life. Hence the term *biolytic* is applied by Schulz to those agents which have a disorganizing tendency, and lessen or destroy strength, as acids, salts, metallic substances, and narcotics. See *Morpholysis*.

BIRDLIME. A glutinous substance, prepared from the middle bark of the holly. It contains resin, which has been called *viscina*.

BISMUTH (*Wismuth*, German). Marcasita, tectum argenti, or tin-glance. A crystalline, pinkish-white metal, usually found in tin mines. It occurs as an oxide, under the name of *bismuth ochre*; as a sulphuret, called *bismuth glance*; as a sulphuret with copper, called *copper bismuth ore*; and with copper and lead, called *needle ore*. Eight parts of bismuth, five of lead, and three of tin, constitute *Newton's fusible metal*. See *Pearl Powder*.

Magistery of bismuth. The nitrate of teroxide of bismuth; a white, inodorous, tasteless powder, also called Spanish white and pearl-white. The *butter of bismuth* is the chloride; the *flowers of bismuth*, the sublimed oxide; and the *glance of bismuth*, the native sulphuret.

BISTOURY (*bistouri*, French). A small curved knife for surgical operations, so called, it is said, from the town of Pistori, where there was a celebrated factory of these instruments, which were accordingly named *gladii Pistorenses*, Pistori swords. The *bistouri caché* is an instrument containing a blade which protrudes to a certain extent on touching a spring.

BITTER PRINCIPLE. A general term applied to an intensely bitter substance, procured by digesting nitric acid on silk, indigo, &c., also to quinia, quassia, salicina, &c.

BITTERING. Corruptly *Bittern*. A preparation for adulterating beer, composed of cocculus indicus, liquorice, tobacco, quassia, and sulphate of iron or copperas. A similar preparation is sold for the same purpose under the name of *bitter balls*.

BITTERN. The *mother water*, or uncrystallizable residue left after muriate of soda has been separated from sea-water by crystallization. It owes its bitterness to sulphate and muriate of magnesia. It contains bromine.

BITTERS. A class of vegetable tonics, as gentian, chamomile, &c. In popular language they are called *stomachics*.

BITUMEN (πίτυμα, πῖτος, pine). A mineral pitch, supposed to be formed in the earth by the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances. In its most fluid state it constitutes *naphtha*; when of the consistence of oil, it becomes *petroleum*; at the next stage of induration it becomes *elastic bitumen*; then *maltha*; and so on until it becomes a compact mass, and is then called *asphaltum*.

BIXIN. The red colouring principle of annatto, extracted from the seeds of the Bixa Orellana, a native of the West Indies.

BLACK ASH. *Bull-soda*. A mixture of carbonate of soda and oxysulphide of calcium.

BLACK BLOOD. A common term for *venous blood*, derived from its intensely purple hue, and as distinguished from the *scarlet blood*, commonly known as *arterial*.

BLACK BOY GUM. A red resin, recently imported from New Holland, and supposed to be produced by the *Xanthorrhœa arborea*.

BLACK CHALK. Drawing-slate; a soft clay, of a bluish-black colour, composed principally of silica.

BLACK DEATH. The name given in Germany and the North of Europe to an Oriental plague, which occurred in the fourteenth century, characterized by inflammatory boils and black spots of the skin, indicating putrid decomposition. In Italy it was called *la mortalega grande*, the great mortality.

The *New Black Death*, or Black Plague, which has lately appeared in Dublin, somewhat resembles the Black Plague of the fourteenth century. Dr. Stokes suggests, as an appropriate name for the disease, *malignant purpuric fever*. It has also been designated cerebro-spinal typhus, purpura maligna, cerebro-spinal meningitis, cerebro-spinal arachnitis, black fever, &c.

BLACK DISEASE. This, and *black jaundice*, are English terms for the *morbus niger* of the Latins and the *melæna* of the Greeks.

BLACK DRAUGHT. A popular purgative, consisting of the infusion of senna, with sulphate of magnesia.

BLACK DROP. A celebrated nostrum consisting of opium boiled with aromatics in verjuice of the wild crab, to which sugar is added, and the whole is then fermented. One drop is considered equal to two or three drops of laudanum. The morphine salt contained in the "black drop" is said to be the *citrate*.

BLACK DYE. A compound of oxide of iron with gallic acid and tannin.

BLACK EXTRACT. *Hard multum.* A preparation from cocculus indicus, imparting an intoxicating quality to beer.

BLACK FLUX. A mixture of finely-divided carbon with carbonate of potash, used for the reduction of metals on a small scale. It differs from *white flux* only in the proportion of the ingredients.

BLACK-HEAD. The blackened extremity of the contents of a sebaceous follicle.

BLACK, IVORY. Ebur ustum, or animal charcoal; procured from charred ivory shavings, and used as a dentifrice and pigment, under the name of *blue black*, being of a bluish hue; but bone-black is usually sold for it.

BLACK JACK. The name given by miners to blende, or mock lead; a native sulphuret of zinc.

BLACK, LAMP. Fuligo lampadum. A form of charcoal, procured by burning resinous bodies, as the refuse of pitch, in furnaces.

BLACK LEAD. Plumbago, or graphite; a carburet of iron. It is named from its *lead*en appearance, for it does not contain a particle of lead.

BLACK LION. A name given to a sloughing syphilitic ulcer, from which the British soldiers suffered severely in Portugal.

BLACK MEASLES. A rare form of measles, described by Willan under the name of *Rubeola nigra*, and characterized by a purplish and livid appearance of the efflorescence.

BLACK NAPHTHA. A name for petroleum, or rock-oil.

BLACK RUST. A disease of wheat, in which a black, moist matter is deposited in the fissure of the grain. See *Brown Rust*.

BLACK SALTS. The name given in America to *wood-ashes*, after they have been lixiviated, and the solution evaporated, until the mass has become black.

BLACK, SPANISH. A form of charcoal made of burnt cork, and first used by the Spaniards.

BLACK STICKING PLASTER. A solution of isinglass, with some tincture of benjamin, brushed over black sarsenet.

BLACK TURPETH. Another name for the protoxide of mercury, commonly called the gray, ash, or black oxide.

BLACK VOMIT. *Melena cruenta.* Substances of a black appearance rejected in certain forms of disease, as in yellow fever, &c.

BLACK WADD. The peroxide of manganese; a well-known ore, commonly called, from its black appearance, black oxide of manganese; it is used as a drying ingredient in paints.

BLACK WASH. A lotion prepared by the decomposition of calomel in lime-water; employed in medical and surgical practice.

BLACK WATER. This and *waterbrash* are English terms for pyrosis.

BLAC'TIÆ. The name given by Ingrassias to Rubeola, or Measles.

BLA'DDER, IRRITABLE. A state of the bladder in which there is no inflammatory action, but in which the symptoms resemble those of cystitis.

BLA'DDER, U'RRINARY. *Vesica urinaria.* The reservoir which contains the urine.

1. *Columnar bladder.* A term applied in cases in which there is an unusual development of the muscular fasciuli of the bladder, giving an appearance of persistent prominences or *columns*.

2. *Trigonal space of the bladder.* A smooth *triangular* surface on the inside of the bladder, in the middle of its fundus, where the mucous membrane is destitute of rugæ.

3. *Neck of the bladder.* The orifice of the urethra; it is crescentiform, and embraces a small tubercle, called *uvula vesicæ*, formed by the projection of the mucous membrane.

4. *Fundus of the bladder.* All that part of its internal surface which corresponds to the inferior region of its external surface.

BLA'DDERY FEVER. *Bullosa febris.* Vesicular fever, in which the skin is covered with *bullæ*, or blisters. See *Pemphigus*.

BLÆ'SITAS (*blæsus*, one who stammers). Mispronunciation; a species of *psellismus*, in which articulate sounds are freely but inaccurately enunciated; in which soft consonants are substituted for the hard, as *z* for *s*, *d* for *t*, &c.

BLAIN. A blister; an "orbicular elevation of the cuticle, containing a watery fluid."—*M. Good*.

BLA'NCHING (*blanchir*, to whiten). The process of *whitening*, as of almonds, by depriving them of their brown skin by immersion in hot water.

BLANCHING OF THE HAIR. Whiteness of the hair—in degree, "snowy" or "silvery;" in kind, congenital, accidental, or senile. See *Canities*.

BLA'NQUETTE. A kind of barilla procured from different species of *salicornia* and *salsola*, and containing from three to eight per cent. of carbonate of soda.

BLA'NQUININ. A supposed new alkaloïd, discovered in White Cinchona bark. It is probably *aricin*.

BLA'STEMA (*βλαστάνω*, to bud). *Cyto-blastema*. A term applied to the rudimental mass of an organ in a state of formation. According to Schwann, it consists partly of a fluid, partly of granules which spontaneously change into the nuclei of cells and into cells, and partly, also, of such nucleated cells already formed.

BLA'STODERM (*βλαστάνω*, to germinate, *δέρμα*, the skin). *Cicatricula*. Another name for the *membrana germinativa*, or the membrane which lies over the uppermost portion of the yolk of the egg, and is covered by the *membrana vitellina*.

Blastodermic vesicle. The membrane which immediately envelopes the yolk of the egg, and is subsequently called the *vesicula umbilicalis*.

BLEACH-KILLING. A process employed in paper-making for neutralizing the excess of chlorine after bleaching the rags. The agent is sulphate of soda. See *Antichlore*.

BLEACHING. The chemical process of *whitening* linen or woollen stuffs. 1. *Linen* is bleached by the old process, by exposure to air and moisture; by the new process, by means of chlorine or solution of chloride of lime. 2. *Woollen stuffs* are bleached by exposure to the vapour of sulphurous acid.

BLEACHING POWDER. *Calx chlorinata*. Chloride of lime, formerly called oxymuriate of lime, supposed to be a compound of hypochlorite of lime with chloride of calcium, in the proportions of one equivalent of each. In solution it is employed as a disinfectant.

Bleaching liquid, eau de Javelle, or oxymuriatic alkaline water, is the above compound obtained in solution, by transmitting a stream of chlorine gas through hydrate of lime suspended in water.

BLEAR-EYE. A chronic catarrhal inflammation of the eyelids. See *Lippitudo*.

BLEB. *Pemphix*. A bulla, vesicle, or bladdery tumor of the skin, distended by a fluid. See *Pemphigus*.

BLÉNDE (*blenden*, German, to dazzle, or blind). Native sulphuret of zinc; a massive mineral of an adamantine lustre, and often black. It is called by the miners *black-jack*.

BLENNOPHTHA'L'MIA (*βλέννα*, mucus, *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye). A muco-purulent discharge from the eye; purulent conjunctivitis.

BLENNORRHA'GIA (*βλέννα*, mucus, *ρήγνυμι*, to burst forth). An excessive discharge of mucus from the urethra.

BLENNORRHŒ'A (*βλέννα*, mucus, *ρέω*, to flow). A discharge of mucus from the urethra; a term synonymous with *gonorrhœa*. This term, as well as *blennorrhagia*, is used to denote purulent or gonorrhœal ophthalmia.

BLENNO'SES (*βλέννα*, mucus). The name given by Alibert to affections of the mucous membranes.

BLE'PHARA (*βλέφαρον*, the eye-lid). Plural of *blepharon*, the eyelid. Hence the following terms:—

1. *Blepharitis*. Inflammation of the eyelids; purulent ophthalmia. The term is synonymous with *blepharitis idiopathica* and *blephar-ophthalmia* or *-ophthalmitis*.

2. *Blepharo-blennorrhœa*. Gonorrhœal ophthalmia; occasioned by the direct application of gonorrhœal or leucorrhœal matter to the eye.

3. *Blephar-onkôsis* (*ὄγκωσις*, a puffing out). Tumor of the cellular tissue of the eyelid; it may be solid, pulpy, melicerous, or gelatinous.

4. *Blepharo-plásty* (*πλάσσω*, to form). The operation for forming a new or artificial eyelid. See *Plasty*.

5. *Blepharo-plégia* (*πληγή*, a stroke). Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eyelid; also called *ophthalmoplegia*.

6. *Blepharo-ptôsis* (*πτῶσις*, a falling down). A falling of the upper eyelid; inability to raise the upper eyelid, from relaxation of the integuments, or paralysis of the levator palpebræ.

7. *Blepharo-spâsmus* (*σπασμός*, a spasm). Spasm of the eyelid; spasmodic action of the levator muscle—one of the causes of *lagophthalmus* or hare-eye.

BLE'TTING. A term applied to that state of decomposition of ripe fruits, in which spots, or *blets*, appear upon them. It occurs after the period of the formation of sugar, and is attended with the development of carbonic acid; the nitrogenized substance enters into a state of putrefaction, and the sugar undergoes fermentation. The process of bletting has been attributed to the existence of a low form of *fungus*.

BLIGHT. A slight palsy, induced by sudden cold or damp, applied to one side of the face. The nerves which lose their power are branches of the *portio dura*, or the respiratory of Bell.

BLIGHT IN THE EYE. Blood-shot eye; the extravasation of blood between the outermost coats of the eye-ball, from the bursting of a vessel.

BLIND PILES. *Cæcæ hæmorrhoides*. Piles which are unaccompanied by any discharge.

BLIND SPOT. A term applied to that point of the retina at which the optic nerve enters; it is absolutely blind.

BLISTER. *Vesicatorium*. An application to the skin, producing a

serous or puriform discharge, by exciting inflammation. The effect is termed *remulsion*, antispasmodic, or derivation. The terms *vesicatories* and *epispastics* are frequently given to external applications to the skin.—See *Cantharis*.

Flying Blisters. *Vésicatoires volants*. A mode of treatment employed by the continental practitioners, for the purpose of ensuring a more diffusive counter-irritation. According to this plan, the blister remains only till it produces a *rubefacient* effect; as second blister is then applied to some other part, and so on in succession.

BLOOD (*blod*, Saxon). *Sanguis*. The well-known fluid, which circulates through the tubes called, from their function, *blood-vessels*. Blood contains albumen in three states of modification, viz., *albumen*, properly so called, *fibrin*, and *red particles*.

BLOOD-CORPUSCLES (*corpusculum*, a little body). Another term for the minute, flattened, disc-like bodies, of a red colour, constituting the heaviest part of the solid matter of the blood.

BLOOD-CRYSTALS. Crystals which, under certain circumstances, separate from the outer shell of the red blood corpuscles, in man as prisms, in other animals in other forms.

BLOOD-LETTING. The abstraction of blood, as performed by venæsection, arteriotomy, cupping, or leeches.

BLOOD-PLASMA (*πλάσμα*, any thing formed or moulded). Another name for the *liquor sanguinis*, or the colourless fluid portion of the blood, in which the red particles float during life.

BLOOD-PROPER FLUID. A term applied by Dr. Williams to a distinct kind of nutrient fluid, which exists in invertebrate animals, which is always contained in definitely organized, or walled, blood-vessels, and which has a determinate circulatory movement. See *Chylo-Aqueous Fluid*.

BLOOD-STONE. *Hæmatites*. A species of calcedony, supposed to have been useful in stopping a bleeding from the nose.

BLOOD-STROKE. *Coup de sang*. An instantaneous and universal congestion, without any escape of blood from the vessels.

BLOODY FLUX. Another name for *dysentery*, from the bloody nature of the intestinal discharges.

BLOODY SWEAT. *Ephidrosis cruenta*. A morbid, red discoloration of the perspiration, depending probably for its peculiar tint on the colouring principle of the blood. See *Hæmidrosis*.

BLOW-PIPE. A small conical tube, bent at one end, so as to be easily introduced into the flame of a candle or lamp, for the purpose of directing a stream of flame, by *blowing* through it, upon any object which is to be heated.

Oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe. An apparatus for producing intense heat, by supplying a stream of hydrogen with pure oxygen, so that the two gases issue together in the form of a jet from the nozzle of the blow-pipe.

BLUE BLACK. Another name for ivory black, or the eburnum, from its bluish hue.

BLUE, CHINESE. *Cobalt blue*. A colouring matter made of moist alumina and nitrate of cobalt.

BLUE COPPER-ORE. The finely-crystallized subcarbonate of copper.

BLUE DISEASE. Blue jaundice of the Ancients; a disease in

which the complexion is tinged with blue or venous blood. See *Cyanosis*.

BLUE EYE-WATER. The *Liquor Cupri Ammoniaci*, or solution of ammoniated copper.

BLUE JOHN. A name given by the miners to *fluor spar*, also called Derbyshire spar.

BLUE OINTMENT. Neapolitan ointment; the *Unguentum Hydrargyri*, or mercurial ointment, prepared by mechanical mixture of metallic mercury, or chemical combination of its oxide, with lard.

BLUE PILL. *Pilula hydrargyri*. Mercurial pill, prepared by rubbing together metallic mercury with conserve of roses, till globules can be no longer seen, adding liquorice powder, and beating the whole till incorporated.

BLUE POT. Another term for a black-lead crucible, made of a mixture of coarse plumbago and clay.

BLUE, SAXON. Sulphate of indigo; a solution of indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid.

BLUE STONE, or BLUE VITRIOL. Blue copperas; the sulphate of copper, prepared by the roasting and oxidation of sulphuret of copper.

BLUE, THENARD'S. *Cobalt-ultramarine*. Made by mixing hydrate of alumina with phosphate of cobalt, and heating the mixture with a little peroxide of mercury.

BLUE, TURNBULL'S. Ferrocyanide of iron; a beautiful blue precipitate, thrown down on adding red prussiate of potash to a proto-salt of iron.

BLUE VERDITER. An impure carbonate of copper, said to be prepared by decomposing nitrate of copper by chalk.

BODY. Any determinate part of matter. Its forms are the *solid*, as crystals; and the *fluid*, which are *elastic* and *aëriform*, as gases, or *inelastic* and liquid, as water.

BOHEIC ACID. An astringent acid said to be contained in black tea. Its existence is, however, very doubtful.

BOIL. *Furunculus*. The popular name of a small tumor, which suppurates imperfectly, and contains a central core or slough of mortified cutaneous tissue. A *blind boil* is one which neither suppurates nor sloughs, but gradually and slowly subsides, the contents, if any, being absorbed; this may be called the *indolent boil*.

BOILING POINT. That degree in the scale of the thermometer, at which *ebullition* is produced under the medium pressure of the atmosphere. Thus, 212° F. is the boiling point of water, when the barometer stands at 30 inches; at 31 inches, it is 213.76; at 29, it is only 210.19; in a common vacuum, it is 70°.

BOLE (*βῶλος*, a clod of earth). A general term for a massive argillaceous mineral, as Armenian bole, mountain soap, &c. Formerly, boles were made into various forms, stamped with specified signs, and termed *terræ sigillatæ*.

BOLETIC ACID. An acid extracted from the expressed juice of the *Boletus pseudo-ignarius*, a species of mushroom.

BOLETUS IGNARIUS. A fungus employed, under the name of Amadou or German tinder, for stopping hæmorrhage from wounds. From being incorrectly referred to the genus *Agaricus*, it has been termed *agaric*, a word often used synonymously with *styptic*.

BOLO'GNA PHIAL. A phial differing from an ordinary phial only in being much thicker at the bottom than at the sides, and in having been suddenly cooled in the open air instead of slowly cooled in an annealing oven. The result of its susceptibility to fracture is most extraordinary. See *Rupert's Drops*.

BOLO'GNIAN PHOSPHORUS. A substance produced by heating sulphate of baryta with carbonaceous matter, and possessing the property of being luminous in the dark for some time after exposure to the direct rays of the sun.

BOLORE'TINE. The name of one of four resinous compounds found in the peat of Denmark, on the remains of pine-trees.

BOLUS (*βῶλος*, a bole or lump). A form of medicine larger than a pill, but capable of being swallowed as a pill.

BOLUS AD QUARTANUM. A remedy used by Laennec in pneumonia, consisting of one grain of emetic tartar to a drachm of bark, made into a mass by extract of juniper.

BOLUS ARME'NIÆ RUBER. Red Armenian bole; a compound of aluminum found in Armenia. The substance sold under this name is made by grinding together pipeclay and red oxide of iron, and levigating.

BO'MBIC ACID (*βόμβυξ*, the silk-worm). An acid contained in a reservoir near the anus of the silk-worm. Its salts are called *bombiates*.

BO'MBUS (*βόμβος*, the humming of bees). A sense of beating in the ears; a species of *bourdonnement*, consisting in a dull, heavy, intermitting sound.

BONE. *Os, ossis.* Bone consists of about one-third of animal substance, which is almost entirely reducible to gelatine by boiling, and two-thirds of earthy and alkaline salts. See *Skeleton*.

BONE-ASH. Animal ashes; the residue of the combustion of bone.

BONE-BLACK. A substance manufactured by heating bones in close vessels. It is also called *ivory-black*, *animal-black*, and *animal-charcoal*.

BONE-EARTH. Phosphate of lime; the earthy basis of the bones of animals.

BONE-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. *Calcis phosphas præcipitatum.* Triphosphate of lime; the earthy matter of bones, teeth, and horns; employed for obtaining phosphorus and phosphate of soda. It exists in most plants.

BONE-SPIRIT. *Bone-liquor.* A brown, ammoniacal liquor, consisting of carbonate of ammonia dissolved in water, and obtained in the process of manufacturing animal charcoal from bones. *Bone-oil* is a black, tar-like fluid, produced in the same process.

BONPLA'NDIA TRIFOLIA'TA. A name of the *Galipea cusparia*, which yields the *Cusparia*, or *Angostura Bark*.

BORA'CIĆ ACID. A saline substance, generally known by the name borax. See *Borax*.

BO'RACITE. Bi-borate of magnesia, a rare natural production.

BORAGINA'CEÆ. The Borage tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants or shrubs, with leaves alternate, covered with asperities; corolla gamopetalous; stamens inserted in the corolla; fruit four nuts distinct.

Borago officinalis. Common Borage; a well-known plant, naturalized in most countries of Europe, formerly highly esteemed as a cordial, but really possessing, in common with all the family to which it belongs, no very active properties. It contains gum, and may therefore be used as a demulcent; and nitrate of potash, which renders it slightly febrifuge.

BO'RATE. A salt formed by combination of boracic acid. The only important one is *borax*, or the bi-borate of soda, perhaps the *chrysocolia* of Pliny.

BO'RAX (*baurach*, Arab.). *Sodæ biboras*. A native bi-borate of soda, chiefly found in an impure state, and then called *tineal*, or crude borax, a saline incrustation in the beds of certain small lakes in Thibet. When the refined salt is deprived of its water of crystallization by fusion, it forms a vitreous transparent substance, called *glass of borax*, or vitreous boracic acid.

Honey of borax. Mel boracis. Powdered borax and clarified honey.

BORBORY'GMUS (βορβορυγμός, Hipp., a rumbling in the bowels). The rumbling noise occasioned by flatus in the bowels, frequently occurring, during health, in nervous subjects.

BORIDES. Compounds of boron with metals. *Boro-fluorides* are compounds of boron and fluorine.

BORN ALIVE. A term applied to those newly-born infants only who exhibit other acts of life than that of respiration; this is, indeed, according to English law, a sign of *life*, but not of *live birth*—not of being “wholly born alive.”

BO'RNEENE. The name given to a compound of carbon and hydrogen found in valeric acid, and which, on exposure to moisture, acquires the properties of *Borneo-camphor*; it is supposed to be identical with liquid camphor. The camphor itself has been named *borneol*, and it is converted, by the action of nitric acid, into laurel-camphor.

BO'RNEO-CAMPHOR. *Sumatra-camphor*. A crystalline solid found in crevices of the wood of the *Dryobalanops aromatica*.

BO'RON. A non-metallie element closely allied to silicon, and found in boracic acid, whence it derives its name. It may be obtained in three states, viz., the *amorphous*, an olive-green powder; the *graphitoid*, corresponding to the black-lead variety of carbon; and the *adamantine*, or crystallized, also called *diamond of boron*.

BOSO'PRIC ACID. Cow-dung acid; a strong colourless acid, procured from fresh cow-dung, of great efficacy in purifying mordanted cotton in the cow-dung bath. A better term would be *boukopric*, from βoύς, an ox, κόπρος, dung.

BOSWELLIA THURI'FERA. The Olibanum-tree, an Indian plant of the order *Terebinthaceæ*, yielding the gum-resin *olibanum*.

BOT'AL, FORAMEN OF. The *foramen ovale* of the fœtal heart, first noticed publicly, in modern time, by Leonard Botal, of Piedmont.

BO'TANY (βοτάνη, a plant). The science which treats of the Vegetable Kingdom: 1. *Structural Botany* relates to the laws of vegetable structure, internal or external, independently of the presence of a vital principle. 2. *Physiological Botany* relates to the history of vegetable life, the functions of the various organs of plants, their changes in disease or health, &c. 3. *Descriptive Botany* relates to the description and nomenclature of plants. 4. *Systematic Botany* relates

to the principles upon which plants are connected with, and distinguished from, one another.

BOTANY-BAY RESIN. A spontaneous exudation from the *Acarois resinifera* of New Holland.

BOTHRE'NCYMA (βόθρος, a pit, ἔγχυμα, *enchyma*). A name applied, in botany, to the *pitted tissue* or *dotted ducts* of former writers, the appearance of these tubes being occasioned by the presence of little pits sunk in their walls. It is either *articulated* or *continuous*.

BOTHRIOCE'PHALUS LATUS (βόθριον, a pit, κεφαλή, the head). *Tania lata*. The broad Tape-worm, found in the intestines. See *Vermes*.

BOTTLES, 500 OR 1,000 GRAIN. Under this name are sold bottles for ascertaining the specific gravities of liquids. The bottles are so adjusted that they contain a known weight of water at 60° F., usually 500 or 1,000 grains, and are supplied with counterpoise or tare for the bottle or stopper. They are obviously calculated to save time, inasmuch as one process only of weighing has to be performed, and the specific gravity of a substance operated upon is read off at once without any calculation.

BOTTS. Worms which breed in the intestines of horses; the maggots of the horse gadfly.

BOTULINIC ACID (*botulus*, a sausage). A peculiar fatty acid, produced by decomposing sausages, and supposed to be the cause of their deleterious qualities.

BOU- (βου). A Greek particle often used in composition to express something *huge* and *monstrous*, as in *boulimia* or *bulimia*, *bouphthalia* or *buphthalmia*; but doubtless it is merely a form of βους, an ox, just as we often find compounds of ἵππος, a horse, as horse-radish, horse-chestnut, horse-laugh, &c.

BOU'GIE. Literally, a wax-taper. Bougies are cylindrical instruments, generally made of slips of linen, spread with wax or plaster, and rolled up with the waxed or plaster side outermost, on a hot glazed tile, and shaped. These instruments are intended to be introduced into the canals of the urethra, the rectum, the œsophagus, &c., for the purpose of dilating them. Metallic bougies are also employed.

BOURDONNEMENT. The name given by the French to the several varieties of imaginary sounds, termed *syrignus*, or ringing in the ears; *susurrus*, or whizzing sounds; and *bombus*, or beating sounds.

BOURRELET. A French term denoting a *border*, and hence applied to the fibro-cartilaginous border which surrounds certain articular cavities, as the glenoid cavity of the scapula and the acetabulum, by which the depth of these cavities is augmented.

BOUZA. *Murwa*. A favourite beverage of the Crim Tartars, prepared from fermented millet-seed and certain astringent substances.

BOVINA FAMES (*bovinus*, pertaining to oxen, *fames*, hunger). *Bulimia*. Voracious appetite.

BOYLE'S FUMING LIQUOR. Hydro-sulphuret of ammonia, or volatile liver of sulphur. See *Fuming Liquor*.

BOYLE'S HELL. A former extravagant designation of the long-necked flask employed in the manufacture of the red oxide (protoxide) of mercury.

BRACHE'RIUM (*brachium*, the arm). A term used by some Latin writers for a truss, or bandage, for hernia.

BRA'CHIA CE'REBRI (*brachium*, an arm, *cerebrum*, the brain). The name of two processes of the brain: the *brachium anterius* passes from the nates on each side obliquely outwards into the thalamus opticus, and the *brachium posterius* passes from the testis with the same destination.

BRA'CHIAL (*brachium*, the arm). Belonging to the arm, as an artery, a plexus, an aponeurosis, &c.

BRACHIA'LGIA (*βραχίον*, the arm, *ἄλγος*, pain). Pain of the arm; neuralgia of the arm.

BRA'CHIATE (*brachium*, an arm). Armed; a term applied, in botany, to branches which diverge nearly at right angles from the stem.

BRACHILU'VIUM (*brachium*, the arm, *lavo*, to wash). An arm-bath. Other topical baths are indicated by the analogous terms *coæluvium*, *mannluvium*, and *pediluvium*.

BRA'CHIUM (*βραχίον*, an arm). The arm; the part from the shoulder to the elbow. The part from the elbow to the wrist is termed *lacertus*. Thus, "subjuncta lacertis brachia."—*Ovid*.

BRA'CTEA. A Latin term, denoting a thin leaf or plate of any metal. It is applied, in botany, to all those modifications of leaves which are found upon the inflorescence, and are situated between the true leaves and the calyx of the flower. They compose the *involucrum* of *Compositæ*, the *glumes* of *Graminæ*, the *spathe* of the *Arum*, &c.

BRADY-SPERMATISMUS (*βραδύς*, slow, *σπέρμα*, semen). Seminal misemission, in which the discharge is retarded from organic weakness.

BRAIN. *Encephalon*. A collective term for those portions of the nervous system, exclusive of the nerves themselves, which are contained within the cranium, and include the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the medulla oblongata. They consist of a *cortical*, *cineritious*, or *grey* substance, which covers the brain in general, and a *medullary*, or *white* substance, or the mass contained within the former.

BRAIN-SAND. A gritty matter found in the pineal gland and other parts of the brain, consisting of phosphate and carbonate of lime, and phosphate of magnesia and ammonia, with some organic matter.

BRAN'CA (Spanish for a *foot* or *branch*). A term applied to some herbs supposed to resemble a particular foot, as *brank-ursine*, or *branca ursina*, the name of the *Heracleum sphondylium*.

BRAN'CHIA (*βράγχια*, gills). Gills; filamentous organs for breathing in water. Hence the term *branchio-poda* (*ποῦς*, *ποδός*, a foot), or gill-footed animals; animals which have gills instead of feet, as the *monoculus*, the sixth order of the *Crustaceans*.

BRAN'CHIAL ARCHES (*βράγχια*, gills). An assemblage of *splanchno-skeleton* bones, which support the gills, and are in the form of slender bony hoops.

BRANCHIO'STEGAL (*βράγχια*, gills, *στέγω*, to cover). Covering the gills; a designation of seven long and slender curved bones, found in the "hæmal arch" of certain fishes. See *Vertebra*.

BRANDISH'S ALKALINE SOLUTION. Best American pearl-ashes, six pounds; quick lime, fresh prepared, wood-ashes from the Ash, of each, two pounds; boiling water, six gallons. Add first the lime, then the pearl-ashes, and afterwards the wood-ashes to the boiling water; then mix. In twenty-four hours the clear liquor may be drawn off.

BRANDY (*Brantwein*, burnt wine). The alcoholic or spirituous portion of wine, separated from the aqueous part, the colouring matter, &c., by distillation.

BRANTWEIN. The coarsest sort of spirit used in Germany, manufactured principally from potatoes, but occasionally from rye.

BRASS. *Æs, æris* of the Romans. An alloy of copper and zinc. Common brass consists of three parts of copper and one of zinc. The brass of the Ancients contained no zinc; it was an alloy of copper and tin, what we should call *bronze*. See *Similor*.

BRA'SSICA RUBRA. The Red Cabbage; employed by chemists as an excellent test for acids and alkalies.

BRAYERA ANTHELMINTICA. A rosaceous plant of North Abyssinia, the flowers of which constitute the drug *koussou*.

BRAZIL WOOD. The wood of the *Cæsalpinia Braziliensis*, which yields a red colouring matter used by dyers, and termed *Brazil-wood lake*, Berlin red, Florentine lake, washing red, &c. *Braziletto* is an inferior species of Brazil-wood.

BREAD-FRUIT-TREE. The *Artocarpus incisa*, a tree of the order *Urticaceæ*, the fruit of which is, to the inhabitants of Polynesia, what corn is to the inhabitants of other parts of the world.

BRE'GMA, BRECHMOS, or BRECHMA (*βρέχω*, to moisten; because this part of the bone is longest in hardening). *Fontanel*. The two spaces left in the head of the infant where the frontal and the occipital bones respectively join the parietal. It is distinguished as *anterior* and *posterior*. See *Cranium*.

BRESLAU FEVER. An epidemic which broke out in the Prussian army at Breslau, in the middle of the last century, and which has been named by Sauvages *tritæophya Vratisluriensis*.

BREVISSIMUS OCULI (superl. of *brevis*, short). A synonym of the oblique *inferior*, as being the shortest muscle of the eye.

BRE'ZILIN. The name applied by Chevreul to the colouring matter of Brazil-wood, obtained from several species of *Cæsalpinia*.

BRICKLAYERS' ITCH. A species of *Lichen agrius*, local tetter, or impetigo, produced on the hands of bricklayers by the contact of lime. See *Lichen*.

BRIDLE-STRICTURE. *Pack-thread stricture*. Narrow and sharp annular strictures, consisting of bands stretching across the urethra.

BRIDLES. The vernacular term for the tough and irregular bands which sometimes stretch across a cicatrix.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE. *Albuminuria*. A diseased state of the kidney, occasioning the secretion of albuminous urine, and first described by Dr. Richard Bright. It is also called *granular disease of the kidney*, from the morbid condition presented by this organ.

BRIM OF THE PELVIS. The oval ring which parts the cavity of the pelvis from the cavity of the abdomen. The *Outlet of the Pelvis* is a lower circle, composed by the arch of the pubes and the sciatic ligaments.

BRIMSTONE. A name for sulphur. The sublimed sulphur of the Pharmacopœia, is termed *flowers of brimstone*, or of sulphur.

BRISTOL HOT-WELL. A calcareous spring at Bristol, almost purely thermal, slightly acidulated; celebrated for the cure of incipient pulmonary consumption.

BRITANNIA-METAL. *Tutania.* An alloy of zinc, tin, copper, antimony, and lead or bismuth.

BRITISH GUM. A term applied to starch when reduced to a *gum-like* state by the action of dilute acids, diastase or heat. It then becomes of a brown colour, and in that state is employed by calico printers. It is a cheap substitute for gum-arabic.

BRITISH HERB-TOBACCO. The basis of this is Coltsfoot. This appears to have had a very ancient origin, for the same plant was smoked through a reed in the days of Dioscorides, for the purpose of promoting expectoration, and was called by him *βηγίον*, from *βήξ*, tussis; whence "Tussilago."

BRITISH OIL. Camphor one ounce, rectified spirits of wine four ounces, sweet oil twelve ounces, and oil of hartshorn five ounces, boiled together. This name is also given to the *Oleum petrae vulgare*, or common oil of petre, a variety of petroleum.

BRO'DIUM. A term synonymous, in pharmacy, with *jusculum*, or broth, the liquor in which any thing is boiled; as *brodium salis*, a decoction of salt.

BRO'MA (*βιβρώσκω*, to eat of a thing). Food; any thing that is masticated. Hence, *bromatology* denotes a description of, or treatise on, food.

BRO'MAL. A colourless oily liquid, formed by adding bromine to alcohol cooled by ice.

BRO'MICA. A class of pharmaceutical remedies, consisting of bromine and its compounds, employed as alteratives, liquefacients, resolvents, and sorbefacients.

BRO'MIDES. Salts formed by the combination of bromine with salifiable bases, as bromide of potassium.

BROMIDRO'SIS (*βρωμῶσις*, a stench, especially of beasts at rut, *ἰδρωσις*, sweat). Fetid perspiration. The term is synonymous with *osmidrosis*.

BROMISATINE. Bromine acts on isatine, and forms two compounds, *bromisatine* and *libromisatine*, forming the bromisatinic and the libromisatinic acids.

BRO'MOFORM. A volatile, heavy, liquid compound, obtained by distilling a mixture of bromide of lime with alcohol and water.

BRO'MUM (*βρωμῶσις*, a stench). Bromine. A deep-red coloured, fetid liquid, formerly called *muride*; an ingredient of sea-water, of several salt-springs, of the ashes of sea-weeds, and of those of the *Janthina violacea*, and other animals. It combines with oxygen, and forms *bromic acid*; and with hydrogen, forming the *hydro-bromic acid*.

BRO'MURET. A combination of the bromic acid with iodine, phosphorus, sulphur, &c.

BRO'NCHI (*βρόγχος*, the wind-pipe). The name of two tubes into which the trachea divides, opposite the third dorsal vertebra; the *right bronchus*, larger than the left, passing off nearly at a right angle to the upper part of the corresponding lung; the *left bronchus* descending obliquely, and passing beneath the arch of the aorta, to reach the left lung.

BRO'NCHIAL RESPIRATION. A morbid sound produced by the passage of the air in respiration, and indicating, to the auscultator, condensation of the lung.

BRO'NCHIAL SOUND. A natural sound produced by the pas-

sage of the air in respiration, and heard, through the stethoscope, near the upper part of the sternum, and between the scapulæ.

BRONCHIAL TUBES AND CELLS (βρόγχος, the wind-pipe). The *bronchial tubes* are the dichotomous divisions and subdivisions of the two bronchi, which take place as these enter the lungs. The terminations of the bronchial tubes within the lungs are called the *bronchial cells*, or *air-cells*, which have sacculated walls.

BRONCHITIS (βρόγχος, the wind-pipe, and the termination *-itis*, denoting inflammation). Inflammation of the bronchi, or ramifications of the trachea. It is called bronchial inflammation, peripneumonia notha, &c. See *Catarrh*.

Plastic bronchitis (Bronchial polypi). A form of bronchitis characterized by expectoration of branched fibrinous casts moulded in bronchial tubes of the third or fourth diameter.

BRO'NCHOCELE (βρόγχος, the wind-pipe, κήλη, a tumor). *Cynanche thyroidea*; *thyrophraxia*. A permanent enlargement of the thyroid gland; termed in Switzerland *goître*, and in this country Derbyshire-neck. Attention has been called to an *exophthalmic* variety of the disease, characterized by protrusion of the eye-balls.

BRONCHO-HÆMORRHÆ'GIA (βρόγχος, the wind-pipe, αἱμορραγία, hæmorrhage). A term recently proposed by Andral, to designate the exhalation of blood from the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes, commonly called bronchial hæmorrhage. See *Pneumohæmorrhagia*.

BRONCHOLEMMITIS (βρόγχος, the wind-pipe, λέμμα, a membrane, and *-itis*, a termination denoting inflammation). A membrane-like inflammation of the bronchial tubes. See *Diphtherite*.

BRONCHO'PHONY (βρόγχος, the wind-pipe, φωνή, voice). The resonance of the voice over the bronchi, as heard on auscultation. See *Auscultation*.

BRONCHORRHÆ'A (βρόγχος, the wind-pipe, ῥέω, to flow). Bronchial flux; a synonym of humoral asthma.

BRONCHO'TOMY (βρόγχος, the wind-pipe, τομή, section). The surgical operation of making an incision into the larynx or trachea, for the purpose of extracting a foreign body, or of permitting the passage of air to the lungs. When practised on the larynx, the operation is called *laryngotomy*; when on the trachea, *tracheotomy*; when on both, *tracheo-laryngotomy*.

BRONZE. An alloy of copper, 8 or 10 per cent. of tin, and other metals, used for making statues, &c.

BRONZE SKIN DISEASE. A designation of *Addison's Disease*, derived from the discoloration of the skin.

BRONZING. The art of giving to objects of wood, plaster, or other material, the appearance of their being made of bronze; or the imparting of any metallie appearance to such objects. See *Aurum sophisticum*.

BROOM ASHES AND TOPS. A remedy formerly extolled for dropsy, consisting of the ashes and green tops of the *Cytisus scoparius*, or common broom.

BROW-AGUE. Rheumatic pain, felt generally just above the eye-brow, and usually of intercurrent character. It is distinguished from the *douloureux* by the seat of the pain, which is generally *beneath* the eye.

BROWN PINK. A pigment formed by boiling French berries, fustic, and pearlsh, and precipitating the colouring matter by means of alum.

BROWN RUST. A disease of wheat, in which a dry, brown powder is substituted for the farina of the grain. Compare *Black Rust*.

BROWNING. A preparation of sugar, port-wine, spices, &c., for colouring and flavouring meat and made dishes.

BRU'CIA. *Vomicina.* A substance procured from the bark and seeds of *nux vomica*, and from St. Ignatius's bean. It is said to be a compound of strychnia and resin, and not a peculiar alkaloid.

BRUIT. The French term for a *sound*, applied to various sounds heard on percussion and auscultation. See *Auscultation*.

BRU'NNER'S GLANDS. Small, flattened, granular bodies of the mucous membrane of the small intestine, visible to the naked eye; distributed singly in the membrane, and most numerous in the upper part of the small intestine. These glands, sometimes erroneously termed "solitary," were described by Peyer as being as numerous as the "stars of heaven." Von Brunn compared them collectively to a second pancreas; and after him they have been named *Brunner's Glands*, or *Duodenal Glands*. See *Peyer's Glands*.

BRUNO'LIC ACID. One of the particular products which have been isolated in the distillation of coal.

BRUNO'NIAN THEORY. A theory founded by John Brown, according to which no change can take place in the state of the excitable powers without previous excitement; and it is only by over-excitement that the excitability, with life, can be exhausted.

BRUNSWICK BLACK. A preparation for varnishing grates, made of common asphaltum, linseed oil, and oil of turpentine.

BRUNSWICK GREEN. An ammoniaco-muriate of copper, used for oil-painting.

BRÝ'GMUS (*βρυγμός*, from *βρύχω*, to gnash with the teeth). *Brygma*. Gnashing or grating with the teeth.

BRYO'NIA DIO'ICA. Bryony, or wild wine, a *Cucurbitaceous* plant, of which the fresh root is sold under the name of *white bryony*. Its properties are owing to an extractive matter called *bryonin*.

BU'BO (*βουβών*, the groin). A *consecutive* symptom of syphilis, consisting of a swelling of the lymphatic glands, particularly those of the groin and axilla. It is termed *sympathetic*, when arising from the mere irritation of a local disorder; *venereal*, when arising from the absorption of the syphilitic virus; and *constitutional*, as the pestilential—a symptom of the plague—or scrofulous swellings of the lingual and axillary glands.

1. *Creeping bubo*. A term applied to a bubo which has a tendency to creep or spread over the neighbouring integument, and is characterized by a peculiar semicircular or horse-shoe shape.

2. *Bubon d'Enblée*. A term given by the French surgeons to a *primary* form of bubo, said to occur from direct absorption of the syphilitic virus, without the previous formation of a chancre.

BUBO'NOCELE (*βουβών, βουβῶνος*, the groin, *κήλη*, a tumor). Inguinal hernia; hernia in which a part of the bowel passes through the abdominal ring.

BU'CCAL (*bucca*, the cheek). A term applied to a branch of the

internal maxillary artery, to certain branches of the facial vein, and to a branch of the inferior maxillary nerve.

Buccal glands. The name of numerous follicles situated beneath the mucous layer of the cheek and the pharynx.

BUCCINATOR (*buccina*, a trumpet). The trumpeter's muscle: a muscle of the cheek, so called from its being much used in blowing the trumpet.

BUCCO-LABIALIS. The name given by Chaussier to a nerve of variable origin, being sometimes a continuation of the exterior fasciculus of the portio minor; at other times arising from the interior fasciculus, or from the deep temporal, though generally from the inferior maxillary.

BUCHU FOLIA. Buchu leaves. The leaves of the *Barosma betulina* and other species; these are *Rutaceous* plants, imported from the Cape of Good Hope.

BUCKTHORN. The vernacular name of the *Rhamnus catharticus*, derived from the spinous nature of some of the species; for the same reason it has been termed *spina cervina*, or stag's horn. The berries yield a delicate green, named by painters *verdevissa*.

BUCNE'MIA (*Bou*, a Greek augmentative, *κνήμη*, the leg). *Bouknemia*. Literally, bulky or tumid leg. See *Barbadoes leg*.

BUDE LIGHT, ATMOSPHERIC. A flame produced by means of coal-gas, the brilliancy of which is increased by a current of atmospheric air ingeniously introduced, according to the plan of Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney, of Bude, in Cornwall, the inventor of the oxy-hydrogen light which is used with the microscope of that name.

BUFFER-ACCIDENTS. A term applied to accidents resulting from the carelessness of railway officials, who, trying to pass between carriages in motion, are caught and squeezed between the buffers.

BUFFY COAT. The buff-coloured fibrin which appears on the surface of the crassamentum of blood drawn in certain states of disease.

BU'LAM FEVER. A name given to Yellow Fever, from its fatal visitations on the Guinea coast and its adjoining islands.

BULB OF THE URETHRA. The posterior *bulb*-like commencement of the corpus spongiosum penis; hence, the included urethra is called the *bulbous portion*.

BULBO-CAVERNO'SUS. *Accelera'tor urinæ*. The name of a muscle situated beneath the bulb of the urethra, and covering part of the corpus spongiosum. Chaussier termed it *bulbo-urethralis*.

BU'LBUS. A bulb; a scaly leaf-bud, which develops roots from its base, and a stem from its centre. When the outer scales are thin, and cohere in the form of a thin envelope, as in the onion, this is the *tunicated bulb*. When the outer scales are distinct and fleshy, as in the lily, this is called the *naked bulb*. There can be no such thing as a *solid bulb*. See *Cormus*.

BU'LBUS AO'RTÆ. The bulb of the aorta: an enlargement at the commencement of the aorta, caused by three dilatations of the walls of the vessel, the *sinus aortici* (*sinus va'salvæ*), and corresponding with the three semilunar valves.

BU'LBUS ARTERIO'SUS. The name of the anterior of the three cavities of the heart in all vertebrata, as exhibited in the early period of its development.

BU'LBUS OLFACTO'RIOUS. That portion of the olfactory nerve,

which expands into a *bulb*-like form, and rests upon the cribriform lamella of the ethmoid bone.

BU'LBUS RHACHI'DICUS (ράχis, the spine). The spine-bulb; a designation of the medulla oblongata, or upper enlarged portion of the spinal cord.

BU'LBUS VENÆ JUGULA'RIS. A dilatation at the commencement of the external jugular vein.

BULIM'IA (βου, an intensive particle, from βοῦς, an ox, and λιμός, hunger). *Boulimia*. Ox-appetite; voracious appetite; also termed *adephagia*, *bupeina*, *cymorexia*, *fumes canina*, or dog-appetite, &c. It is analogous to *polydip'ia*, or the insatiable desire of drinking. See *Pica*.

BU'LITHUM (βοῦς, an ox, λίθος, a stone). A bezoar or stone found in the kidneys, the gall, or urinary bladder, of the ox.

BULLA. A water-bubble or bleb; "a large portion of the cuticle detached from the skin by the interposition of a transparent watery fluid." Under the general term *bullæ*, or *blebs*, are comprised vesicles of a larger size than those designated by the term *vesiculæ*. The varieties are *pemphigus*, or vesicular fever; and *rupia*, or atonic ulcer.

BU'NIOID (βούνιον, a turnip, εἶδος, likeness). The designation of a variety of cancer, in which the morbid product resembles a turnip.

BU'NION (βούνιον, a turnip). An enlargement of the bursa at the inside of the ball of the great toe; or the formation of a new serous sac on the inner and posterior part of the metatarsal bone.

BUPHTHA'LMIA (βοῦς, an ox, ὀφθαλμός, eye). *Bouphthalamia*. Ox-eye; dropsy of the eye; the first stage of hydrophthalmia.

BURANHEIM. *Guaranheim*. An extract of the bark of the Chrysophyllum Buranheim, a Brazilian tree. The bark was introduced, a few years ago, into France, under the name of monesia, or *monesia-bark*. It contains an aerid principle analogous to saponine, called *monesine*.

BURETTE. An instrument invented by Gay-Lussac, and employed by chemists for the purpose of dividing a given portion of any liquid into 100 or 1000 equal parts.

BUR'GUNDY PITCH. Resin of the *Abies excelsa*, melted in water, immediately after being scraped from the tree, and strained through a cloth. The *prepared* pitch is strained through a hair sieve.

BURNETT'S DISINFECTING LIQUID. A solution of chloride of zinc, first used by Sir William Burnett for preserving timber from dry rot, and afterwards as an antiseptic and deodorizer.

BURNS and SCALDS. Injuries produced by the action of excessive heat on the body, producing either inflammation of a part, or charring and disorganization of its tissue. See *Ambustio*.

BURNT HOLES. This, *white blisters*, and *eating hire*, are popular names applied, in several counties of Ireland, to Pemphigus gangrenosus, or Sordid Blane. See *Pemphigus*.

BURNT SPONGE. An article prepared by cutting sponge into small pieces, and burning it in a covered vessel until it becomes black and friable, when it is rubbed to a very fine powder.

BU'RSÆ MUCO'SÆ (*bursa*, a sac). Small closed sacs interposed between surfaces which move upon each other so as to cause friction, frequently associated with the articulations, analogous in structure to synovial membrane, and secreting a similar synovial fluid.

BURSA'LIS (*bursa*, a sac). *Marsupialis*. Former designations of the obturator internus muscle.

BURSO'LOGY (*βύρσα*, *bursa*, λόγος, a description). A description of the *bursæ mucosæ*.

BU'TEA FRONDO'SA. A leguminous plant, a native of Hindustan, yielding a red juice, which, when evaporated, is found to consist principally of tannin, and is brought into the market under the name of *East India Kino*. The generic name of the plant was derived from that of John, Earl of Bute, a great patron of botanists.

BUTTER (*βούτυρον*, *butyrum*, from *βοῦς*, a cow, *τυρός*, coagulum). A substance procured from the cream of milk by churning. *Buttermilk* is the thin and sour milk separated from the cream by churning. The term *butter* is applied in pharmacy to *butter-like* substances, as those of antimony, bismuth, &c., meaning the *chlorides*.

BUTTER OF CACAO. An oily, concrete, white matter, obtained from the Cacao, or cocoa nut, of which chocolate is made.

BUTTON-SUTURE. The name given by Dr. Bozeman to his mode of closing vaginal fistula by means of a thin leaden plate, called "the button." This suture is also employed in the treatment of hare-lip.

BU'TUA-ROOT. *Abutu-root*. The name sometimes given in commerce to the root of the *Cissampelos pareira*, more commonly called *pareira brava*.

BU'TYL (*βούτυρον*, butter, ὕλη, matter). *Valyl*; *tetryl*. A radical contained in a numerous family of organic substances, as *butylic alcohol*, *butylie ether*, &c.

BU'TYRIC ACID. An oily, limpid liquid, one of the volatile acids of butter. By distillation, it yields a substance called *butyrone*.

BU'TYRIC ETHER. *Butyrate of oxide of ethyl*. An ether formed by distilling alcohol and butyric acid with sulphuric acid. It is employed to flavour spirits.

BU'TYRINE. A peculiar oleaginous principle procured from butter.

BU'XINE. An alkaloid procured from the *Buxus sempervirens*.

BYNE' (*βύνη*, malt for brewing). *Brasium*; *maltum*. Malt; barley which has been made to germinate by moisture and warmth, and afterwards dried; by which process part of the protein matter of the barley is converted into *diastase*.

C.

CABBAGE-BARK. *Surinam bark*. The bark of the *Andira inermis*, a leguminous plant of the West Indies.

[CAC-, CACO-] KAK-, KAKO- (*κακός*, bad). Terms compounded with this word will be found in their proper place under the letter K. The reader is referred to some observations on this subject in the *Preface* to this volume.

CACA'O. Cacao; the bruised seeds of the *Theobroma cacao*, a sterculiaceous plant. The seeds reduced to a paste, mixed with sugar and flavoured with vanilla, constitute *chocolate*. More than half the substance of the cacao-seed is made up of *cacao-butter*, a fatty matter consisting of oleine and stearine.

CACHOU' AROMATISE'. Aromatic pastilles, made of Spanish liquorice, flavoured with essential oils.

CACTI'N. A carmine-red colouring matter extracted from the flowers of the *Cactus speciosus*.

CADA'VER (*cadō*, to fall). A corpse, or dead body. Hence the term *cadaverous* or *Hippocratic face*, expressive of great exhaustion.

CADE, OIL OF. *Huile de Cade.* *Oleum Cadinum.* An oil prepared in France and Germany from the dry distillation of the wood of *Juniperus oxycedrus*.

CADET, LIQUOR OF. *Alcarsin.* A liquid obtained by distilling acetate of potash and arsenious acid, and remarkable for its insupportable odour and spontaneous inflammability in air. It is an impure oxide of kakodyl.

CAD'MIA FORNÁ'CUM (*fornax, fornacis*, a furnace). *Cadmia factitia.* Furnace cadmia or tutty; an impure oxide of zinc found in the chimney of the furnace in which the zinc ores are roasted, or in which zinciferous lead-ores are smelted. When prepared by levigation and elutriation, it is called *prepared tutty*.

CADMIUM. *Klaprothium; Melinum.* A bluish-white metal found in several of the ores of zinc; so named from *cadmia fossilis*, a former name of the common ore of zinc.

CADU'CA (*cadō*, to fall). Sub. *membrana.* The *deciduous* membrane; so called from its being cast off from the uterus.

CADU'COUS (*caducus*, that is about to fall). A term applied, in botany, to parts which *fall* early, as the calyx of the poppy, the petals of the gum-cistus, &c. Parts which continue on the plant long are termed *persistent*.

CÆ'CITAS (*cæcus*, blind). A general term for blindness. The term is of rare occurrence in classical literature.

CÆ'CUM (*cæcus*, blind). The term *intestinum* being understood, the word denotes the caput coli or *blind intestine*; a cul-de-sac, about two inches and a half in length, situated at the commencement of the large intestine.

CÆSA'RIAN SECTION. *Hysterotomia.* The operation by which the fœtus is taken out of the uterus, by an incision through the parietes of the abdomen. Persons so born were formerly called *Cæsones*—a *cæso* matris utero.

CÆ'SIUM (*cæsius*, bluish-gray). The name of a bluish-gray, or sky-blue, metal, discovered, in 1860, by Bunsen and Kirchhoff, in a certain spring-water, by means of spectrum-analysis. Rubidium was discovered at the same time and by the same means.

Cæsia. The oxide of cæsium, of strong alkaline properties.

CÆ'SPITOSE (*cæspes*, a turf or clod). Growing in tufts; forming dense patches or tufts, as the young stems of many plants.

CA'FFEIC ACID. An acid discovered in coffee, containing the aroma of the roasted berry.

1. *Caffein* or *Thein.* A crystalline substance obtained from coffee, from tea, from guarana—a prepared mass from the fruit of *Paullinia sorbilis*; and from the leaves of the *Ilex Paraguayensis*.

2. *Caffone.* A brown aromatic oil produced in the roasting of coffee.

CAGLIA'RI PASTE. *Turundæ Italicæ.* Macaroni, Vermicelli, or Italian pastes, made with the finest and most glutinous wheat, in the form of stars, lentils, &c.

CALNICIC ACID. An acid obtained from the root of the *Chiococca anguifuga*, a plant employed in the Brazils as an antidote to the bite of serpents.

CAJUPUTI OLEUM (*kayu-puti*, white wood). Oil of Cajeput; the oil distilled from the leaves of the *Melaleuca minor*, or Cajeput-tree, a myrtaceous plant, growing in the Molucca Islands.

CALABAR BEAN. The seed or bean of the *Physostigma venosum*, a leguminous plant. See *Physostigmine*.

CALAMI RADIX. Sweet Flag-root; the *rhizome* of the *Acorus calamus*.

CALAMINA (*calamus*, a reed). Calamine; native impure carbonate of zinc; a pulverulent mineral, generally of a reddish or flesh colour, named from its reed-like appearance.

Calamina præparata An oxide of zinc, prepared from calamine, the native carbonate, by heat and elutriation.

CALAMUS AROMATICUS. A species of *Andropogon*, from which the *grass-oil of Namur*, or *ginger-grass-oil*, is obtained. This oil is known to perfumers by the name of *oil of geranium*.

CALAMUS DRACO. The Dragon's Blood Calamus; a plant of the Indian Archipelago, the berry of which yields the resinous substance called in commerce *dragon's blood*.

CALAMUS SCRIPTORIUS. Literally, a *writing-pen*. A groove upon the anterior wall, or floor, of the fourth ventricle. Its pen-like appearance is produced by the divergence of the posterior median columns, the feather by the *lineæ transversæ*. At the point of the pen is a small cavity, lined with gray substance, and called the *Ventricle of Arantius*.

CALCA'NEUM (*calx*, the heel). A rare form for *calx*. The os calcis, or heel-bone; the largest of the tarsal bones.

CALCARATE (*calcar*, a spur). Spurred; having a calcar or spur, as the petals of *aquilegia*, or columbine.

CALCA'REOUS. The name of a class of earths, consisting of lime and carbonic acid, as chalk, marble, &c. *Caleareous rock* is another term for limestone. *Caleareous spar* is crystallized carbonate of lime; Iceland spar is one of its purest varieties.

CALCA'REOUS SOAP. An oleo-margarate of lime, formed by mixing linseed and olive-oils with lime-water.

CALCES. A former name for *oxides*, in consequence of their earthy character, resembling that of *calx* or lime. See *Calx*.

CALCIFICATION (*calx*, a lime-stone, *fio*, to become). The deposition in the coats of arteries, and in the fibrous tumours, of gritty, earthy, and saline matters, incorrectly termed osseous. In the former case it may be *laminar*, *annular*, or *tubular*.

CALCIGENOUS METALS (*χάλιξ*, *calx*, a lime-stone, *γεννάω*, to produce). Metals, the oxides of which were termed by the ancient chemists *calces*; as distinguished from the *terrigenous* and the *kaligenous* metals. The term *chalikogenous* is correct; calcigenous is hybrid.

CALCIGEROUS CELLS (*calx*, a lime-stone, *gero*, to carry). A name given to the bone-cells and tubuli, from the opinion held by Müller and Henle that they are the principal seat of the calcareous matter of bone.

CALCINATION (*calx*, quicklime). A term formerly applied to express the oxidation of a metal effected by the action of the air; the

oxide thus formed was denominated a *calx*, from its being earthy like lime. The term is now generally applied whenever any solid matter has been subjected to heat, so as to be convertible into a state of powder.

CALCIUM (*calx*, quicklime). The metallic base of lime, discovered by Davy, in 1808, by the action of voltaic electricity. See *Lime*.

CALCULATION. *Number.* A term in phrenology indicative of the faculty of arithmetic, and of whatever relates to number or calculation. In those in whom the power is strongly developed, the external angle of the eye-brow is either much depressed or elevated, the organ of this faculty being situated beneath that part of the brow.

CALCULUS (dim. of *calx*, a lime- or chalk-stone). A solid or unorganized concretion found in various parts of the human body, and commonly called *stone*, or *gravel*. It is apt to be formed in the kidney, in the circumstances of those constitutional derangements which have been denominated *calculous diatheses*, of which the principal are:—

1. The *Lithic Diathesis*, characterized by yellow, red or lateritious, or pink deposits of lithate of ammonia; or by the formation of red gravel, or crystals of uric or lithic acid.

2. The *Phosphatic Diathesis*, characterized by the formation of white gravel, or crystals of phosphate of magnesia and ammonia; or by the white sediment of the mixed phosphates of magnesia and ammonia, and of lime.

a. Amorphous Sediments.—These are pulverulent, and may consist, 1, of *uric acid*, which is of a yellow or brick-dust colour, like the ordinary sediment of cooled urine; 2, of *phosphate of lime*, mixed with *phosphate of ammonia and magnesia*, and a considerable quantity of mucus; and 3, of the *mucus of the bladder*, which, having no earthy salts, becomes of a greenish yellow on drying, and the urine is always acid.

β. Crystalline Deposits, or Gravel.—These substances usually consist of, 1, acid urate of ammonia in the form of small, shining, red or yellow, pointed, crystalline groups; 2, of oxalate of lime, in pale yellow or green crystals; or, 3, of phosphate of ammonia and magnesia.

γ. Varieties of Calculus.—Urinary Calculi have usually a *nucleus* in the centre, consisting of one substance, which afterwards alternates with unequal *layers* of other, and in some cases of all, the principles of urinary calculi. Many calculi consist of the same substance in successive layers. The *varieties* of calculus may be thus arranged:—

1. The *Lithic or Uric Acid*, or the light brown.—This acid is the most constant constituent of urinary calculus.

2. The *Triple Phosphate of Magnesia and Ammonia*, or the white.—This is never found quite alone in calculi; but is often one of their chief constituents.

3. The *Mixed Phosphates of Magnesia and Ammonia, and of Lime*.—This variety, next to uric acid, constitutes the most common material of calculus. From its ready fusibility before the blow-pipe, it is termed the *fusible calculus*.

4. The *Oxalate of Lime*.—This is, apparently, a frequent constituent of calculus, particularly in children. The stone has usually an uneven surface, resembling the mulberry, and is hence called the *mulberry calculus*.

5. The *Alternating*.—The nucleus is most frequently lithic acid, rarely the phosphates; these, on the contrary, generally form upon some nucleus, and are seldom covered by other depositions.

6. The *Xanthic Oxide*.—Discovered by Dr. Marcet, and so named from its forming a *lemon-coloured* compound, when acted upon by nitric acid.

7. The *Fibrinous*.—Discovered by Dr. Marcet, and so termed from its resemblance to fibre.

CALEFA'CIENTS (*calefacio*, to make warm). Medicines which excite warmth.

CALE'NDULIN. A mucilaginous substance of unknown composition, found in the leaves and flowers of the *Calendula officinalis*.

CA'LENTURE (*caleo*, to be hot). A violent fever, attended with delirium, incident to persons in hot countries. Under its influence, it is said, sailors imagine the sea to be green fields, and will throw themselves into it, if not restrained.

CA'LICES (pl. of *calix*, *calicis*, a cup). A term applied to processes of the infundibula of the kidney, embracing the papillæ and forming a separate pouch around each.

CALI'GO (darkness). A disease of the eye, imparting dimness, cloudiness, obscurity. In former times, this opacity, as well as pterygium, was denominated a "web of the eye." The term is derived from the same root as the Greek ἀχλὺς, a mist. See *Achlys*.

Caligo lentis. The true cataract, or the glaucoma Woulhousi.

Caligo corneæ. Dimness, cloudiness, or opacity of the cornea.

Caligo pupillæ. Blindness from obstruction of the pupil.

Caligo humorum. Blindness from error of the humours.

Caligo palpebrarum. Blindness from disorder of the eyelids.

CALISA'YA BARK. The true Calisaya, or *yellow bark* of English commerce, obtained from the *Cinchona Calisaya*.

[CALISTHE'NIC] KALISTHE'NIC (καλός, beautiful, σθένος, strength). Another term for *gymnastic*, as applied to bodily exercises practised for the improvement of health and strength. As suggestive of beauty and strength, it is preferable to the term *gymnastic*, which reminds us of the custom of the Greeks, who stripped themselves naked before engaging in bodily exercises.

CALLO'SITY (*callosus*, thick-skinned, from *callus*, hard, thick skin). A hardness of the skin; a corn. See *Clavus* and *Tylosis*.

CA'LLUS. This term denotes *hardened skin*, especially of the feet and hands, but it is applied, in old works on surgery, to the new material which constitutes the bond of union in fractured bone. The temporary deposit is called *provisional callus*; that which is permanently left, is called *definitive callus*. The term *calli* is also applied to the nodes of gout.

CA'LOMEL (καλός, good, μέλας, black [!]). The chloride, lately submuriate, of mercury; formerly known by numerous fanciful names, as *draco mitigatus*, *aquila alba*, *munna metallorum*, sweet mercury, &c. The derivation of the term *Calomel* is still a mystery.

CALOR (Latin). Heat. *Calor fervens* denotes boiling heat, or 212° Fahr.; *calor lenis*, gentle heat, between 90° and 100° Fahr.

CALOR MO'RDICANS. Literally, a *biting heat*; a term applied to a dangerous symptom in typhus, in which there is a biting and

pungent heat upon the skin, leaving a smarting sensation on the fingers for several minutes after touching it.

CALORIC (*calor*, heat). This term, in philosophical language, denotes the *cause* of the sensation of heat—a fluid, or condition diffused through all bodies.

1. *Sensible* or *free caloric* is that which produces the sensation of heat, or affects the thermometer; all caloric is sensible, if it be considered in reference to bodies of which the *form* is permanent.

2. *Insensible caloric*, formerly supposed to be latent or combined, is that portion which passes into bodies during a change of form, without elevating their temperature; as into ice at 32° , as it becomes water, and is termed *caloric of fluidity*; or into water at 212° , as it passes into vapour, and is termed *caloric of vaporization*.

3. *Specific caloric* is the (unequal) quantity of caloric required by similar quantities of *different* bodies to heat them equally. The specific caloric of water is 23 times as great as that of mercury; thus, if equal weights of the former at 40° , and of the latter at 160° , be mixed together, the resulting temperature is 45° . This quality of bodies is called their *capacity* for caloric.

4. *Absolute caloric* denotes the total amount of heat in bodies; no method is known by which this can be ascertained.

5. *Evolution of caloric* denotes the escape of caloric on a change of capacities in bodies, from greater to less, as in combustion, on mixing water with sulphuric acid, or alcohol, &c.

6. *Absorption of caloric* is the reverse of the former, as in the melting of ice, the evaporation of water or other fluids, &c.

7. *Diffusion of caloric* denotes the modes by which its *equilibrium* is effected; viz., by conduction, radiation, and convection:—

a. Conduction of caloric, or its passage through bodies: those which allow it a free passage through their substance, as metals, are termed good conductors; those of a different quality, bad conductors.

β . Radiation of caloric, or its emission from the surface of all bodies equally in all directions, in the form of radii or rays; these, on falling upon other bodies, are either reflected, absorbed, or transmitted.

γ . Convection of caloric, or the conveying of caloric; as when a portion of air, passing through and near a fire, has become heated, and has conveyed up the chimney the temperature acquired from the fire. The convection of heat, philosophically considered, is in reality a modification of the conduction of heat; while the latter may be viewed as an extreme case of radiation.

8. The *effects of caloric* are *Expansion*, or augmentation of bulk; *Liquefaction*, or change from the solid to the liquid form; and *Vaporization*, or the passing of a liquid or solid into an aëriiform state.

CALORIDE (*calor*, heat). A term applied to the state of a body with reference to its capacity for combined heat: thus, as the oxide of chromium possesses more combined heat when in the soluble than in the insoluble state, the former is viewed as the higher *caloride*, and the body in question may have different proportions of this as well as of any other constituent.

CALORIFACIENT (*calor*, heat, *facio*, to make). A term applied to substances supposed to generate heat in the animal system, as fat, starch, and other non-azotized articles of food. These are termed by Liebig “elements of respiration.” See *Nitrogenized Foods*.

CALORI'METER (*calor*, heat, μέτρον, measure). A hybrid designation of an apparatus for measuring the specific heat of a body. Three methods are employed in *calorimetry*:—1, by measuring the heat by the quantity of ice which a body liquefies; 2, by calculating the heat by means of mixtures; 3, by observing the rate at which heated bodies cool.

CALORIMO'TOR (*calor*, heat, *moveo*, to move). An apparatus, constructed by Dr. Hare of Philadelphia, for evolving caloric.

CALO'TROPIS GIGANTE'A. An Asclepiadaceous plant, introduced from India, under the name of *mudar* or *madar*, as an alterative and sudorific. It is said to contain a peculiar principle, called *mudarinc*.

[CA'LOTYPE] **KALOTYPE** (καλός, beautiful, τύπος, type). *Talbotype*. The process by which Mr. Henry Fox Talbot prepared sun-pictures upon paper coated with chloride of silver. Other processes have been described under the names of Fluorotype, Ferrottype, Chromotype, Chrysotype, Cyanotype, Catatysotype, and Anthotype. These terms refer to the chemical agents by means of which the processes are severally effected.

CALU'MBA. Calumbo; the root of the *Cocculus palmatus*, or Calumba-plant, a Menispermaceous plant, supposed to have been named from Columbo, the modern capital of Ceylon; but it is imported from Africa. It contains a neutral principle, called *calumbin*; an acid, called *calumbic*; and an alkaloid, called *berberin*.

CALVA'RIA (*calva*, the bald scalp; *calvus*, bald). The skull, of man and beasts. The term *calvarium* is sometimes used for the skull, but this is not its primary meaning.

CALVI'TIUM (*calvus*, bald). Baldness. The term *calvities* is occasionally used in the same sense. It is synonymous with *Alopecia senilis*, or the baldness of old age.

CALX. (This term, when masculine, denotes the *heel*; when feminine, a chalk-stone, or *lime*.) *Calx recens usta*. Lime. An alkaline earth, with some impurities, obtained by calcining chalk or limestone so as to expel carbonic acid.

1. "*Calx chlorinata*. Chlorinated lime; a product obtained by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine gas as long as the latter is absorbed. It possesses bleaching and disinfecting properties."—*Br. Ph.*, 1867.

2. *Calx viva*. Quicklime; unslaked or uncombined lime; obtained by heating masses of limestone to redness in a limekiln.

3. *Calx catincta*. *Calcis hydras*. Slaked lime, or the hydrate of lime; procured by adding water to *calx viva*, or quicklime, which then swells, cracks, and subsequently falls to powder.

4. *Calcis carbonas*. Carbonate of lime; a substance occurring in the forms of marble, chalk, &c.

5. *Calx e testis*. Lime made from oyster-shells.

6. *Calx eum kali puro*. Limo with pure kali, or the *potassa cum calce* of the pharmacopœia.

7. *Calcis hypochloris*. Hypochlorite of lime, chlorinated lime, or Tennant's bleaching powder. It has been also termed oxymuriate of lime, chloride of lime, &c.

8. *Calcis subphosphas*. Subphosphate of lime; the principal part of the earth of bone.

CALYCIFLO'RÆ (*calyx*, a flower-cup, *flos*, a flower). Plants which have their flowers furnished with both a calyx and a corolla, the latter consisting of distinct petals, and their stamens perigynous.

CALY'ULATE (*calyculus*, a small bud). Having an involucreum of bracts exterior to the calyx, as in many composite plants.

[CALY'PTRA] KALÝPTRA (*καλύπτω*, to veil). Literally, a *veil* or *hood*. A term applied to a membranous covering, which envelops the urn-like capsule of mosses, and is eventually ruptured and falls off.

[CALY'PTRATE] KALYPTRATE (*καλύπτρα*, a veil or hood). Having a calyptra or hood, as the fructifying organ of mosses, the calyx of *eschscholtzia*, &c.

CALYSA'YA. A name of the pale or crown bark. See *Cinchona*.

CA'LYX (*calyx*=*κάλυξ*, a cup). The flower-cup, or external envelope of the floral apparatus. Its separate pieces are called *sepals*: when these are distinct from one another, the calyx is termed *poly-sepalous*; when they cohere, *gamo-sepalous*, or, incorrectly, *mono-sepalous*. The calyx is said to be *superior*, when it is placed above the ovary or lower part of the pistil; and *inferior*, when it is placed below the ovary.

CA'MBIUM. A viscid juice abounding in spring between the bark and wood of trees, and supposed to be closely connected with the development of woody fibre.

CAMBO'GIA. Gamboge; a gum-resin, procured from the *Garcinia Morella*, var. *pedicellata*, a Guttiferous plant, imported from Siam. It issues from the broken leaves or branches in drops, and has hence been termed *gummi guttæ*.

CA'MERA. Literally, a *chamber*. A term applied to each of the chambers of the eye.

CAMPA'NULATE (*campanula*, dim. of *campana*, a bell). Having the form of a campanula or little bell; a term applied to the corolla of some plants. But neither campanula nor campana is found in classical authors. A bell is *tintinnabulum*.

CAMPEA'CHY WOOD. The *Hæmatoxyli Lignum*, or Log-wood; used for dyeing, in the form of chips.

CAMPER'S LIGAMENT. *Ligamentum triangulare*; *perineale*. Another name for the deep perineal fascia, a thin layer of aponeurosis stretched across the anterior portion of the outlet of the pelvis.

CA'MPHINE. A spirit for burning in lamps, said to consist of oil of turpentine with a species of naphtha.

CA'MPHORA. Camphor. A concrete volatile oil, prepared by sublimation from the wood of the *Camphora officinarum*, imported from China and Japan, and re-sublimed in England, in bell-shaped masses. *Camphor* is a kind of stearopten remaining after the claopten or ethereal oil of the live tree is evaporated.

1. *Dutch camphor*. Java camphor; brought from Batavia, and said to be the produce of Java. It is imported in tubs, and is hence called *tub camphor*.

2. *China camphor*. Ordinary crude camphor, produced in the island of Formosa. It is purified by sublimation, and then called *refined camphor*.

3. *Liquid camphor*. This substance contains the same proportions

of carbon and hydrogen as solid camphor, but only half as much oxygen. It is the elapton of the *oil of camphor* of commerce.

4. *Artificial camphor*. The name given to a white, granular, crystalline, volatile product, having a smell resembling that of camphor, which is obtained by passing hydro-chloric acid gas through oil of turpentine.

5. *Camphoræ flores*. The subtle substance which first ascends in subliming camphor; it is merely camphor.

6. *Camphoræ flores compositi*. Compound flowers of camphor; or camphor sublimed with benzoin.

7. *Camphoric acid*. A compound procured by digesting camphor in nitric acid. Its salts are called *camphorates*.

8. *Campholic acid*. An acid with the consistence of camphor, but containing two parts more of hydrogen and oxygen.

9. *Camphogen*. A colourless liquid obtained by distilling camphor with anhydrous phosphoric acid.

10. *Camphrone*. A light oil obtained by dropping fragments of camphor into a porcelain tube containing quicklime heated to redness.

11. *Campho-creosote*. A colourless oily body obtained by the action of potash upon oil of carraway.

12. *Borneo camphor*. A variety of camphor, produced by the *Dryobalanops camphora*, more opaque than the true camphor.

13. The term *Camphor* has been applied to all the volatile oils which are concrete at the ordinary temperature, provided they do not, at the same time, contain any notable quantity of fluid oil. Thus we have the *Camphor of Tobacco*, *Camphor of Anemone*, *Camphor of Elecampane*, &c.

[**CAMPYLO'TROPOUS**] KAMPYLOTROPOUS (καμπύλος, curved, τρέπω, to turn). A term applied to the ovule of plants, when its axis, instead of remaining rectilinear, is curved down upon itself, the base of the nucleus continuing to be contiguous to the hilum, as in Caryophyllaceous plants.

CAMWOOD. A red dye-wood, principally obtained from the vicinity of Sierra Leone.

CANADA BALSAM. A terebinthinous "balsam," obtained from the *Abies balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead Fir. See *Terebinthina*.

CANALICULATE (*canaliculus*, a small channel or pipe). Channelled; long and concave, as the leaves of *Tradescantia Virginica*.

CANALICULI (dim. of *canalis*, a canal). The name given by Morgagni to some large lacunæ, which secrete mucus in the canal of the urethra; also a designation of the numerous ramifications proceeding from the lacunæ of bone.

CANALIS (*canna*, a reed). A canal, groove, or channel; a part hollowed out in the form of a reed. A hollow instrument used by surgeons as a splint.

1. *Canalis arteriosus*. A blood-vessel which unites the pulmonary artery and aorta in the fœtus.

2. *Canalis venosus*. A canal which conveys the blood from the *vena portæ* of the liver to the ascending *vena cava* in the fœtus.

3. *Canal of Fontana*. A minute vascular canal situated within the ciliary ligament, and so named from Felix Fontana, an anatomist of Tuscany, its discoverer. It is also termed the *ciliary canal*.

4. *Canals of Havers*. Branching and inosculating canals which tra-

verse the *basis substance* of bone, in all directions, giving passage to vessels and nerves.

5. *Canal of Nuck*. A process of the peritoneum extending, in the young subject, for a short distance along the spermatic canal; it is sometimes pervious in the adult.

6. *Canal of Petit*. A triangular canal situated immediately around the circumference of the crystalline lens, formed by the *membrana vasculosa retinae*, and named after John Louis Petit, a celebrated French surgeon, its discoverer. When distended with air, or size injection, it presents a plaited appearance, and has hence been called by the French *canal godronné*.

7. *Canal of Sylvius*. Aqueduct of Sylvius, or the *iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum*, leading backward beneath the posterior commissure and through the base of the corpora quadrigemina to the upper part of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

CANCELLATE (*cancelli*, a lattice, bars, or railings). Latticed; a term applied to a leaf which has veins without connecting parenchyma, as in *Hydrogeton fenestralis*.

CANCELLI. A Latin noun, without a singular number, denoting a *lattice*, or window made with cross-bars of wood, iron, &c. Hence it is applied to the spongy structure of bones; and hence the term *cancellated* is applied to any thing which is cross-barred, or marked by lines crossing one another. The term *cancelli* is a diminutive of *cancer*, *canceri*, a lattice, a word connected with the Greek *κυγκλῖς*, of the same meaning.

CANCER (Lat. a crab). A disease consisting of the development of peculiar cells, called *cancer-cells*, accompanied by a liquid, called "cancerous juice," contained in the *stroma* of a new or previously existing tissue. The term is derived from the *crab-like* spreading of the veins. The varieties are:—

1. *Soft cancer*, *encephaloma*, or *fungus medullaris*, of about the consistence of brain or of very firm blanc-mangé.

2. *Hard cancer*, *scirrhus*, or *carcinoma*, of firmer consistence, but of varying degrees of firmness.

3. *Black or melanic cancer*, usually of the soft variety, but infiltrated with black pigment.

4. *Colloid, gelatiniform, or alveolar cancer*, composed of concentric layers of "colloid matter," and resembling pulmonary tissue.

5. *Hæmatode cancer*, or *fungus hæmatodes*, a variety of soft cancer, characterized by excessive vascularity.

6. *Cystic cancer*, characterized by the development of cysts, or superadded to previously existing cystic growths.

7. *Osteoid cancer*, or *malignant osseous tumor*, characterized by ossification of tissue in cancer, developed in or upon bone.

8. *Villous cancer*, in which the disease is accompanied by the growth of fine papillæ from the surface of mucous membrane.

9. *Reticular cancer*. A term applied by Müller to cancer when portions of it have been changed into a yellow tubercular-looking mass, mingled with the seat of the tumor, presenting a reticulated appearance. By Lebert this was termed *phymatoid cancer*.

10. The *Textures of Cancer* were further designated by Bayle as *chondroid*, or cartilaginous; *hyaloid*, vitriform or glassy; *larinoid*, lardiform or fatty; *bunoid*, napiform or turnip-like; *encephaloid*,

cerebriform or brain-like; *compound*, *mixed*, and *superficial* cancerous.

CANCER (BANDAGE). A crab; a term denoting a bandage resembling a crab in the number of its legs, and called the *split-cloth of eight tails*.

CANCER-CELLS. Nucleated cells of various forms occurring in cancerous growths. See *Cancer*.

CANCER SCROTI. *Chimney-sweeper's cancer*. An affection of the scrotum, said to be occasioned by the irritation of soot. The disease is probably, in general, epithelioma, sometimes cancer. See *Soot-wart*.

CANCEROID (*cancer*, and εἶδος, likeness). *Cheloid*. This term, and *semi-malignant*, are applied to tumors which have some, but not all, of the vital characteristics of cancerous growths; and to tumors which, like the fibroplastic, resemble cancer in their coarse appearance, though not in their real structure. See *Kelis*.

The term *Cancroid* should be rejected from medical terminology, as it not only is hybrid, but may be conveniently replaced by *cheloid* or *karkinoïd*; the former of these terms is in common use.

CANCRO'RUM LAPI'LLI. Crabs' eyes, or crabs' stones; the names of two calcareous concretions found in the stomach of the *Astacus fluviatilis*, or Cray-fish, at the time when the animal is about to change its shell; these were formerly ground and employed in medicine as absorbents and antacids.

Cancrorum chelæ. Crabs' claws; the claws of the *Cancer pagurus*, the Black-clawed, or Large Edible Crab; these, when prepared by grinding, constitute the *prepared crabs' claws* of the shops, formerly used for the same purposes as the crabs' stone.

CANCRO'UM ORIS. *Gangrenous stomatitis*. A peculiar phagedænic ulceration, occasionally occurring in the mouth of ill-fed children, living in low and damp situations.

CANDLE-TREE OIL. A solid oil, obtained from the seed of the *Croton sebiferum*, or Candle-tree, a native of China. It is used by the Chinese for making candles.

CANDLES, MERCURIAL. Candles made of wax and vermilion, recommended for mercurial fumigation.

CANDY. A mass of sugar, qualified by boiling with certain substances. *Sugar-candy*, or caudied sugar, is merely sugar rendered very pure by crystallization.

CANE'LLA ALBA. Laurel-leaved Canella or Wild Cinnamon; a Guttiferous plant of the West Indies, the inner bark of which constitutes the *canella-bark* of the shops, sometimes termed on the Continent *costus dulcis*, or *costus corticosus*. The term *Canella* is a diminutive of *Canna*, formerly applied to the Cinnamon, with which the plant was confounded when discovered in South America. *Canellin* is a crystallizable saccharine substance found in canella bark.

CANINE APPETITE. *Fames canina*. Voracity; insatiable desire for food. See *Bulimia*.

CANINE TEETH (*canis*, a dog). *Cuspidati*. Eye-teeth; the four which immediately adjoin the incisors. See *Dens*.

CANI'NUS (*canis*, a dog). A name given to the *levator anguli oris*, from its arising above the canini, or dog-teeth. Compare *Iucisirus*.

CANI'TIES (*canus*, hoary). *Trichosis poliosis*. Whiteness or greyness of the hair. The *degrees* are designated as "snowy" or au

opaque white, and "silvery" or clear and transparent. The *kinds* are congenital, accidental, and senile.

CA'NNA EDU'LIS. The plant from which it is now concluded that the fecula called *tous-les-mois* is procured. This starch was formerly supposed to be obtained from the *C. coccinea*, but this plant has fibrous, not tuberous, roots.

CA'NNABIS INDICA. *Cannabis Sativa.* Indian hemp; an Urticaceous plant, yielding a poisonous substance, called *cannabin*, and other substances, called *churrus*, *gunjah*, *bang*, &c.

CANNEL COAL. A bituminous substance which yields, on combustion, a bright flame without smoke. The term is probably a vulgarism for *candle coal*, in allusion to its illuminating properties.

CANNON METAL. An alloy of copper, tin, and small quantities of other metals, used for casting cannon.

CA'NNULA (dim. of *canna*, a reed). A small tube, made of metal or other substances, generally applied to that of the trochar, &c.

CA'NTHARIS VESICATO'RIA (*cantharis*, a beetle). *Lytta vesicatoria.* The Blister-Beetle or Spanish Fly; a coleopterous insect, found on species of *Oleaceæ* and *Caprifoliaceæ*; rare in England; collected chiefly in Hungary.

Cantharidin. A crystalline substance procured from the insect *cantharis*, and existing probably in all blistering beetles; 1000 parts of cantharides yield four parts of pure cantharidin.

[CA'NTHUS] KANTHUS (*κανθός*, the angle of the eye). The angle or commissure of the eye-lids; the *inner* canthus is that nearer to the nose; the other is called the *outer* or lesser canthus.

CA'NTON'S PHO'SPHORUS. A substance made by exposing calcined oyster-shells and sulphur to a red heat. On exposure to light, it acquires the property of shining in the dark.

CAOUTCHOUC. Elastic gum, or Indian rubber; the concrete juice of the *Hævea Caoutchouc* and other South American trees. *Caoutchin* is a volatile oil produced by distillation of caoutchouc at a high temperature.

CAPELI'NA (*capeline*, Fr., a woman's hat). A double-headed roller put round the head, resembling a riding-hood.

CAPER-SPURGE. The *Euphorbia Lathyris*; an indigenons or naturalized biennial plant, the seeds of which, called *grana regia minora*, yield an oil which may be employed as a substitute for croton-oil.

CAPERS. The pickled buds of the *Capparis spinosa*, or Caper-plant.

[CAPHOPI'CRITE] KAPHOPIKRITE (*καφίω*, to exhale, *πικρός*, bitter). The bitter principle of rhubarb, also called *rhubarberin*. But what this principle consists in, appears to be wholly undetermined.

CAPILLAIRE. A syrup made of sugar, honey, and orange-flower water.

CAPILLARIES (*capillus*, a hair). Capillary vessels; hair-like vessels; a network of microscopic vessels, varying from $\frac{1}{5000}$ th to $\frac{1}{1500}$ th of an inch in diameter, intermediate in situation between the arteries and the veins, distributing through almost every part of the body, and constituting the medium through which all the phenomena of nutrition and secretion are performed.

CAPILLARY ATTRACTION (*capillus*, a hair). The attraction

by which a liquid rises in a capillary tube higher than the surface of that which surrounds it.

CAPILLARY FISSURE (*capillus*, a hair). *Cupillatio*. A very minute crack in the skull.

CAPILLARY TUBES (*capillus*, a hair). Minute tubes, the diameter of which is less than the twentieth part of an inch.

CAPILLUS (*caput*, the head). The hair of the head, sometimes of the beard, while *crinis* is any hair. Specific terms are *cilium*, the eyelash; *pilus*, the hair of the head; *villus*, the shaggy hair of beasts; *seta*, a bristle; *pappus*, the down on the cheek; *vibrissa*, the hair of the nostril, &c.

CAPISTRUM (*capio*, to take; *capestro*, Ital.). Literally, a bridle. The single split-cloth bandage, so called from its being used to support the lower jaw like a bridle.

CAPITATE (*capitatus*, furnished with a *caput* or head). Headed; a term applied, in botany, to hairs which terminate in a glandular enlargement.

CAPITILUVIUM (*caput*, the head, *lavo*, to wash). A bath for the head. See *Bath*.

CAPITULA SANTORINI (*capitulum*, a little head). *Cornicula laryngis*. Two small pyriform fibro-cartilages, forming prolongations at the upper part of the arytenoid cartilages.

CAPITULUM (dim. of *caput*, a head). A little head; a form of inflorescence in which numerous flowers are seated on a depressed axis, as in the Compositæ. It is also termed *anthodium*, *calathium*, &c.

CAPIVI. A mis-called balsam, yielded by several species of *Copaifera*. It yields a resinous acid, called *capivie*, and isomeric with pinic acid. See *Balsam*.

[CAPNOMOR] KAPNOMOR (*καπνός*, smoke, *μοῖρα*, part: so called from its being one of the ingredients of smoke). A colourless, transparent liquid, occurring along with ereosote in the heavy oil of tar. It is the only ingredient in tar which can dissolve caoutchouc.

CAPREOLUS (dim. of *caper*, a goat). A tendril of plants which is in connexion with the stem alone, as that of the passion-flower and of the vine. See *Cirrus*.

CAPRIFICATION (*caprificus*, the wild fig). A term applied, 1, to the process by which the maturation of the *fig* is accelerated in the Levant; and, 2, to the fecundation of the *date-palm*, mentioned by Herodotus. The two processes are essentially different.

CAPROIC ACID (*caper*, a goat). An oily liquid existing in cows' and goats' butter, but generally prepared from cocoa-nut oil and other fatty matters. See *Heayl*.

CAPRYL. The radical of a series of compounds including caprylic acid and caprylic alcohol. The latter is also called *octylic* (*ὀκτώω*, eight), from being the eighth in the series of homologous alcohols.

CAPUSICUM. Capsicum; Guinea pepper; Pod pepper; Chillies. The dried ripe fruit of the *Capsicum fastigiatum*, a Solanaceous plant growing in Guinea and in the East and West Indies. Powdered capsicum is *Cayenne pepper*. A volatile principle, called *capsicin*, is obtained from the fruit.

CAPSULE (*capsula*, dim. of *cap-a*, a chest). Literally, a little chest. 1. A capsule or bag which encloses any part, as the *Capsule of Glisson*, or the cellulo-vascular membrane which envelops the hepatic

vessels. 2. The membrane which contains the crystalline lens. 3. In botany, the term denotes a dry, superior fruit, dehiscent by valves, and always proceeding from a compound ovary.

1. *Capsules, supra-renal*. Two yellowish, triangular, and flattened bodies, lying over the kidneys in the fetus, in which they are as large as the kidneys themselves. In the adult they are two lobes.

2. *Capsular ligament*. A loose bag which contains the synovia of the joints. This must be distinguished from the synovial membrane which produces this fluid. The latter is allied, by structure and function, to the serous membranes; the former to the fibrous.

3. *Capsulitis*. Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens. The term is barbarous.

CAPSULES (*capsula*, a little ease). Small egg-shaped bulbs or cases made of a mixture of gelatine and sugar, or of animal membrane, used for administering nauseous medicines.

CAPUT. The head of man and of the lower animals. It is distinguished into the skull, or *cranium*, and the face, or *facies*.

CAPUT COLI. The head of the colon, the cæcum, or blind intestine.

CAPUT GALLINÆ (woodecock's head). *Veru montanum*. A lengthened fold of mucous membrane, situated on the inferior wall or floor of the prostatic portion of the urethra.

CAPUT MORTUUM. Literally, a *dead head*. The inert residuum of a distillation, or sublimation; a term nearly obsolete.

CAPUT OBSTIPUM (*obstipus*, bent to one side; opp. to *rectus*). Literally, a *stiff head*; a term for torticollis or wry-neck; a disease frequently arising from unequal contraction of the muscles of the neck.

CARABAYA BARK. The produce of the *Cinchona ovata*, var. *rulgaris*; first imported into London, in 1846, from Islay, the nearest port to the province of Carabaya, where the bark is collected.

CARAMEL. The name given to the dark-brown, porous, shining mass, produced by heating sugar at a high temperature. It is used as a colouring matter by confectioners, and also for colouring spirits.

CARAPINE. An alkaloïd of unknown composition, found in the *Carapus Guianensis*.

CARATE. A term probably derived from the Portuguese word *carão*, complexion, and denoting a partial leukasmus, endemic on the western coast of South America, and especially in New Granada and Peru.

CARAWAY FRUIT. The fruit, incorrectly called *seeds*, of the *Carum Carui*, or Common Caraway, containing about 5 per cent. of volatile oil of stimulant, carminative properties.

CARBAZO'TIC ACID (*carbon* and *azote*). *Nitro-picric Acid*. An acid formed by the action of nitric acid on indigo and many other vegetable and animal substances. See *Chrysolepic Acid*.

CARBO ANIMALIS (*carbo*, a coal). Animal charcoal; bone-black. The residue of bones which have been exposed to a red heat without the access of air; consisting principally of charcoal and phosphate and carbonate of lime.

Carbo animalis purificatus. Purified animal charcoal. Animal charcoal from which the earthy salts have been almost wholly removed.

CARBO LIGNI (*carbo*, a coal). Wood-charcoal. Wood charred by exposure to a red heat without access of air.

CARBO MINERALIS (*carbo*, a coal). Mineral charcoal, containing various proportions of earth and iron without bitumen.

CARBON (*carbo*, a piece of burning or charred wood; charcoal). A non-metallic element, occurring under various aspects; in its state of absolute purity it constitutes the *diamond*; it is black and quasi-metallic in *graphite*, velvety and porous in wood-charcoal, and variously associated in the numerous forms of *coal*.

1. *Carbon Vapor*. The name of a *hypothetical* substance, for carbon has never been obtained in the insulated form of vapor. When the term is used in chemical language, it denotes the *condition of carbon as it exists in carbonic acid*.

2. *Carbonic Acid*. A compound of carbon and oxygen, in the proportion of 6 parts by weight of carbon and 16 of oxygen. It exists in the atmosphere in the proportion of about four volumes to 10,000 volumes of air. It was termed by Black *fixed air*, from its having been found to exist, in a fixed state, in limestone and the mild alkalies, from which it was expelled by heat and by the action of acids.

3. *Carbonic Anhydride*. The name given by some chemists to what is generally termed *carbonic acid*, which they consider to be not an acid until it is associated with water. According to this view, carbonic acid is as yet an undiscovered compound.

4. *Carbonic Oxide*. A compound of carbon and oxygen, in the proportion of 6 parts by weight of carbon and 8 of oxygen. Carbonic oxide, unlike carbonic acid, is a *permanent* gas.

5. *Carbonates* and *Bicarbonates*. Compounds of carbonic acid with alkalies, constituting two classes of well-defined salts, and consisting of one atom of acid and one of base, and of two of acid and one of base respectively.

6. *Carburets* or *Carbides*. Combinations of carbon with some metals by fusion; thus steel is a carburet of iron. The term has also been applied to a peculiar compound of sulphur and hydrogen, the *carburet of sulphur*, also termed sulphuret of carbon and alcohol of sulphur.

7. *Carburetted Hydrogen*. A colourless, inflammable gas, abundantly formed in nature in stagnant pools, wherever vegetables are undergoing the process of putrefaction; it also forms the greater part of the gas obtained from coal. This gas was formerly called *heavy inflammable air*. See *Olefiant Gas*.

8. *Carbamic Acid*. An acid derived from one equivalent of dry ammoniacal gas and two equivalents of carbonic acid.

9. *Carbamide*. A compound of amidogen and carbonic acid—an ingredient of chloro-carbonate of ammonia. See *Amide*.

10. *Carbo-hydrogens*. Combinations of carbon and hydrogen. These are highly inflammable compounds, resembling one another in chemical characters generally.

11. *Carbydrogen*. A name suggested for pyroxylic or wood-spirit, which consists of one atom of hydrogen and one atom of carbon. The name consists of these two terms.

12. *Carbomethylic Acid*. An acid obtained by Dumas and Peligot, by acting upon pyroxylic spirit with carbonic acid.

13. *Carbolic Acid* (*oleum*, oil). "An acid obtained from coal-tar-oil by fractional distillation and subsequent purification" (*Br. Ph.* 1867). It is also called *phenic acid*.

CARBONISATION (*carbo*, *carbonis*, charcoal). The blackening

of a substance by the separation of the carbon it contains—a laboratory test of the existence of organic matter in a substance.

CARBUNCULUS (dim. of *carbo*, a piece of burning or charred wood). *Anthrax*. A carbuncle; an aggravated form of boil, characterized by its black appearance and burning nature.

[CARCINOMA] KARKINOMA (καρκίνωμα=*κάρκινος*, cancer, a crab). The Greek term for a malignant ulcer supposed to resemble a *crab*, but now applied to many changes of structure, differing widely in their physical characters. It comprises the species *scirrhus* and *cephaloma*.

CARDAMOMUM (καρδάμωμον of the Greeks). Cardamoms. The seeds of the *Elettaria cardamomum*, or Malabar Cardamom. The seeds generally occur in their capsules, which has occasioned the cardamoms to be described as *fruits*; but the pericarpial coats are rejected. The varying length of cardamoms has suggested the terms *shorts*, *short-longs*, and *longs*.

Ceylon Cardamoms. The fruit of the Grain of Paradise plant of Ceylon. The term *Grains of Paradise*, as employed at present in Europe, applies to the hot, acrid seeds, called Malaguetta pepper, brought from Africa.

[CA'RDIA] KARDIA (καρδία, the heart). The orifice leading into the stomach, so called from being near the heart.

1. *Kardi-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Literally, *heart-ache*; but employed to denote pain in the *stomach*, and hence synonymous with gastralgia, gastrodynia, *cardiaca passio*, &c.

2. *Karditis*, or *Myo-karditis*. Inflammation of the fleshy substance of the cardia or heart.

3. *Kardiucus*. Belonging to the heart, or stomach. Hence, *cardiacus morbus*, a name given by the Ancients to Typhus Fever; *cardiaca confectio*, the Aromatic Confection; and *cardiæ*, a term for cordial medicines.

4. *Kardiomyus*. A term used by Galen and Sauvages to denote a species of aneurysm, called by some *aneurysma præcordiorum*, and by others *polypus cordis*. Hippocrates used the term as synonymous with *cardialgia*.

[CA'RDIAE] KARDIAC (καρδία, the heart). Relating to the heart. The terms *cardiac* (kardiac) and *distal* are applied to the *situations* in which the ligature is employed in operations for aneurysm—the former denoting the situation *above*, the latter *below*, the aneurysmal sac.

1. *A-kardiac*. Not having a heart, as certain defective fœtuses, the insect tribes, &c.

2. *Haplo-kardiac* (ἁπλός, single). Having a single heart; this is *pulmonic*, as in the fish-tribes, or *systemic*, as in the mollusca.

3. *Diplo-kardiac* (διπλός, double). Having a double heart, pulmonic and systemic, as the mammalia, birds, &c.

CARICA PAPAY'A. The papaw-tree, the milky juice of which contains an abundance of fibrin, resembling animal matter.

CARICÆ FRUCTUS. The preserved fruit of the Fig, or *Ficus Carica*.

CARIES. This term denotes *rotteness* or *decay*. By some surgeons it is applied to a kind of ulceration of bone; by others, to a species of disintegration of osseous tissue; by a third class, to the various changes

consequent on the chronic suppuration of the cancellous structure; and, lastly, to a disease of bone characterized by increased vascularity, softening, and ultimate disintegration of the osseous tissue.

CARINA. Literally, a *keel*. A term applied to the two lower petals of a papilionaceous corolla, which cohere by their lower margins in the form of a keel.

CARINATE (*carina*, the keel of a ship). Keeled; having a carina or keel, as the glumes or grasses, the two lowest petals of a papilionaceous corolla, &c.

CAR'MIDINE. An organic base found in shale tar. It has been little examined.

CARMINATIVES (*carmen*, a verse or charm). Remedies which dispel flatulence, and allay pain of the stomach and bowels—as by a *charm*.

CAR'MINE. A lake made of cochineal and alumina, or oxide of tin; occasionally it contains albumen.

CAR'MINIC ACID. *Carmeine*; *coccinelline*. The colouring principle of cochineal.

CARNEÆ COLUMNÆ (*carneus*, fleshy). Fleshy columns; the muscular fasciculi within the cavities of the heart

CARNIFICA'TION (*curo*, *carnis*, flesh, *fit*, to become). A term improperly used to designate common *hepatization*, but applied by Laennec to that state of the lungs, in pleurisy, complicated with slight pneumonia, in which the lungs have lost the granulated surface characteristic of hepatization, and are converted into a substance resembling, both in appearance and consistence, *muscular flesh* which has been beaten to make it tender.

CAR'NOSE (*carnosus*, fleshy). Of a fleshy consistence; a term applied to succulent leaves and other juicy parts of plants.

CAR'RO, CAR'NIS. Flesh; the fibrous substance composing muscle.

CAR'OTA. The recent root of the *Daucus carota* (var. *sativa*), or Carrot; an Umbelliferous plant, cultivated in this country, and yielding a ruby-coloured substance, called *carotin*.

CAR'OTID (καρωτιδεις, the carotids, from καρῶω, to induce sleep). The name of two large arteries of the neck; so called from an idea that the compression of them would induce coma. They subdivide into the *external carotid*, or artery of the head, and the *internal carotid*, or principal artery of the brain.

CARPE'LLUM (καρπός, fruit). A technical term applied, in botany, to a leaf in a particular state of modification, constituting the *pistil*. The blade of the leaf forms the ovary; the elongated midrib, the style; and the apex of the midrib, the stigma. The edge of the carpel which corresponds to the midrib of the leaf, constitutes the *dorsal suture*; that of the united margins, the *ventral*. See *Pistil*.

CARPHOLO'GIA (καρφος, the nap of clothes. λέγω, to pluck). *Floccitatio*. A picking of the bed-clothes, supposed to be an indication of approaching dissolution.

CARPOBA'LSAMUM. An aromatic oil procured from the balsamic nuts of the *Balsamodendron Gileadense*.

CARPO'LOGY (καρπός, fruit, λόγος, description). That branch of botany which treats of fruits.

CARPUS (καρπός). The wrist. The *ossa carpi*, or carpal bones; they are eight in number, and form two rows.

CARRAGEEN-COCOA. *Pasta cacao cum Lichene Carragheni.* Prepared from roasted and decorticated cacao-seeds, white sugar, and powdered carrageen. The *Carrageen*, or *white chocolate*, is made of cocoa-paste, powdered carrageen, white sugar, and flour.

CARRAGEEN-JELLY. *Gelatina Chondri.* A jelly prepared by adding sugar to the strained decoction of Carrageen or Irish Moss, and boiling till sufficiently concentrated to gelatinize on cooling. By employing milk instead of water, *Carrageen blanc-mangé* is obtained.

CARRAGEEN-MOSS. The *Chondrus crispus*, an algaceous plant, extensively used in Ireland as an article of food, and now sold in London as a substitute for Iceland moss. It is frequently employed, instead of isinglass, in confectionery.

CARRAGEE'NIN. The name given by Pereira to the mucilaginous matter called by some writers *vegetable jelly*, by others *pectin*. It is yielded by the *Chondrus crispus*, or Irish moss.

CARRARA WATER. *Carbonated Lime-water.* A patent beverage, consisting of an aerated solution of bicarbonate of lime. The title of "Carrara" has been applied on account of the Carrara marble being the source whence the purest lime is obtained, and of its being employed in the manufacture of this water.

CARRON OIL. *Linimentum Calcis.* Liniment of lime; prepared from equal parts of linseed-oil and lime-water.

CARTHAGE'NA BARK. Hard Carthagena bark is the produce of *Cinchona cordifolia*, var. *vera*. In English commerce the term is applied generally to the barks of *C. cordifolia* and *C. lancifolia*.

CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS. A plant of the order Compositæ, the dried flowers of which are imported from Egypt for the use of dyers, under the name of *safflower*, or *bastard saffron*.

Carthamin, or *Carthamic acid*. A red colouring matter, obtained from the flowers of the safflower.

CARTHUSIAN POWDER. *Poudre des Chartreux. Pulvis Carthusianorum.* A designation of the *Kermes mineral*, or amorphous tersulphuret of antimony, from its successful employment by a Carthusian friar, named Simon.

CARTILAGE (*cartilago*). Gristle; a transparent basis-substance, containing minute cells. It is attached to bones, and must be distinguished from the ligaments of joints and tendons of muscles.

CARTILAGINIFICATION (*cartilago*, cartilage, *fin*, to become). The stage of osteo-genesis in which cartilage is developed.

CARUM CARUI. Caraway; a naturalized Umbelliferous plant, cultivated for the sake of its fruit (mericarps), commonly, but erroneously, called *caraway-seeds*. Pliny notices the plant by the name of *Careum*, from Caria, its native country.

CARUNCULA (dim. of *caro*, flesh). A little piece of flesh. Hence—

1. *Caruncula lacrymalis* (*lacryma*, a tear). The small, red, glandular body situated in the inner angle of the eye; a sort of rudiment of the third eyelid, which is to be found in many animals.

2. *Caruncula mammillaris*. A papilla of grey matter embedded in the anterior lobe of the brain, giving origin to the middle root of the olfactory nerve.

3. *Carunculæ myrtiformes* (*myrtus*, a myrtle, *forma*, likeness). The myrtle-like granulations observed around the orifice of the vagina, occasioned by rupture of the hymen.

4. *Caruncula sublingualis*. A papilla situated beside the frænum linguæ, at the apex of which is the termination of Wharton's duct.

5. The term *carunculæ* was formerly applied to *tumors within the urethra*, consisting of vascular excrescences or of small polypi.

CA'RUS (κάρος, heavy sleep). Profound sleep, or lethargy. This affection is distinguished from *coma* by the absence of the return of distinct consciousness, though some indication of feeling still remains, on the application of stimulants. In *coma*, neither sensation nor feeling can be excited.

CARYOPHYLLA'CEÆ. The Chickweed tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, with *leaves* opposite, and tumid nodes; *flowers* polypetalous, symmetrical; *stamens* definite; *ovarium* one-celled, with a free central placenta; *fruit* a one-celled capsule, by obliteration of the dissepiments.

CARYOPHY'LLUM (κάρυον, a nut, φύλλον, a leaf). Cloves; the dried, unexpanded flower-buds of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, or Clove-tree, a Myrtaceous plant growing in the East Indian islands. The corolla forms a ball between the four teeth of the calyx, and this, with the lengthened tube of the calyx, resembles a nail, or *clou* of the French; hence the English term *clove*.

1. *Matrices caryophylli* vel *anthophylli*. Mother-cloves; the fruits of the clove, crowned superiorly by the teeth of the calyx, with the remains of the style in the centre.

2. *Caryophyllin*. Clove sub-resin; a crystalline substance extracted from cloves by alcohol.

3. *Caryophyllie acid*. Eugenic acid; clove-acid, or heavy oil of cloves; one of the two oils composing oil of cloves; the other is light oil, called *clove hydro-carbon*.

CARYO'PSIS (κάρυον, a nut, ὄψις, likeness). A one-celled, one-seeded, superior, dry, indehiscent fruit, with the integuments of the seed cohering inseparably with the endocarp; the characteristic fruit of the graminaceæ.

CARYO'TA URENS. The Sago-palm of Assam, which yields a sago considered little inferior to that of the Malay countries.

CASCARI'LLÆ CORTEX. Cascarilla-bark; the produce of the *Croton Eluteria*, or Cascarilla-bush, a plant growing in the Bahamas. A crystalline substance, called *cascarillin*, is said to exist in the bitter principle of the bark.

CA'SEUM (*caseus*, cheese). *Casein*. Albumen of milk; the curd separated from milk by the addition of an acid or rennet, constituting the basis of cheese in a state of purity. The liquid left after this separation is termed *serum lactis*, or whey. See *Albuminoid Group*.

Cascons oxide. Another name for aposepedine, a substance procured by the putrefaction of animal matter.

CASSA'VA. A fecula, separated from the juice of the root of *Junipha Manihot*, and exposed to heat; a principal article of diet in South America. The same substance, differently prepared and granulated, constitutes *tapioca*.

CASSEL YELLOW. *Turner's yellow*; *patent yellow*. A compound of oxide and chloride of lead.

CASSERIAN GANGLION. A large semi-lunar ganglion, formed by the fifth nerve, and immediately dividing into the ophthalmic, superior maxillary, and inferior maxillary nerves. It was named from Julius Casserius of Padua.

CA'SSIA. A genus of Leguminous plants, several species of which yield the *sema* of commerce. *Cassia-pulp* is a soft blackish substance, obtained from the pods of the *Cassia fistula*, the Pudding-pipe tree or Purging Cassia. *Cassin* is a bitter principle contained in Cassia-pulp.

CA'SSIA LI'GNEA. *Cortex Cassiæ.* The bark of the *Cinnamomum Cassia*. *Cassia-buds* are the unexpanded flowers of the Cinnamon Cassia, resembling cloves. *Cassia-oil* is the common oil of cinnamon, procured from Cassia-bark, and Cassia-buds.

CA'SSIUS, PURPLE OF. A purple-coloured precipitate, thrown down from a solution of proto-chloride of tin. Its exact composition is still undetermined.

CA'SSONADE *Muscovado.* Raw sugar; the crystallized and dried portion of sugar.

CASSUMU'NAR-ROOT. Under this name is sold a root which the London druggists consider identical with *zerumber-root*, but which Pereira supposed to be the *turmeric-coloured zedoary*, procured from a species of *Curcuma*.

CASTILE SOAP. *Spanish soap.* A soap prepared with olive-oil and a solution of caustic soda.

CA'STOR OIL. The oil extracted from the seeds of the *Ricinus Communis*.

CASTO'REUM (καστόριον, castor, from κάστωρ, the beaver). Castor; the dried preputial follicles and their secretions, obtained from the Castor Fiber, or Beaver, dried and separated from the somewhat shorter and smaller oil-sacs which are frequently attached to them. From the Hudson's Bay territory.

Castorin. Castoreum Camphor; a crystalline, fatty substance, found in castoreum. By boiling with nitric acid, it is converted into *castoric acid*. It appears to be allied to *Cholesterin*.

CASTRATION (*castro*, to cut, to emasculate). *Emasculation.* The operation of removing the testes. The term is also applied to the pruning of plants.

CASTS, RENAL (*renes*, the kidneys). Morbid products appearing in the form of cylindrical *casts* of the minute tubes of the kidneys, formed in various stages of *Albuminuria*, or granular disease of the kidney, commonly called "Bright's Disease." The casts are thus classified by Dr. Bennett:—

1. *Exudative casts*, consisting of the coagulated exudation or fibrin which is poured into the tubes during the inflammatory stage.

2. *Desquamative casts*, consisting of masses of the epithelium lining the tubes, and occurring in all stages of the disease.

3. *Fatty casts*, consisting of patches of epithelium as in the last variety, but which have undergone a fatty transformation by the accumulation of a greater or smaller number of fatty granules in its cells.

4. *Waxy casts*, presenting an extremely diaphanous and structureless substance. They are frequently associated with the last two varieties.

The Casts have been named, according to their composition, by Dr. George Johnson, *epithelial casts*, large and small *waxy casts*, *granular casts*, *oil'y casts*, *bloody casts*, and *purulent casts*.

CAT'S PURR. A characteristic sound of the chest, heard by means of the stethoscope. See *Auscultation*.

[CATA-, CATH-] **KATA**, **KATH-** (κατά, καθ'). A Greek preposition, signifying *down, against, into, &c.*; in composition it has an intensive signification, and denotes *thoroughly*. As about twenty words employed in medicine and the allied sciences are compounded of this preposition, they have accordingly been transferred to their appropriate place under the letter K. The reader is referred, for explanation, to the *Preface* of the present edition.

CATECHU (*cate*, a tree, *chu*, juice). The name of a variety of astringent extracts, which are imported under the several names of *catechu*, *terra japonica*, *cutch*, and *gambir*. *Black catechu* is an extract from the wood of the *Acacia catechu*, a leguminous plant of Peru. *Pale catechu* is an extract from the leaves and young shoots of the *Uncaria gambir*, a Cinchonaceous plant of Singapore and the islands of the Eastern Archipelago.

1. *Square catechu*. This is used by tanners, under the name of *terra japonica*, from its being supposed to be of mineral origin; it is procured from the *Uncaria gambir*, and therefore is not catechu, but gambir.

2. *Kut*, or *kutch*. The name given by the natives of the East to an extract prepared from the wood of the *Acacia catechu*.

3. *Bengal catechu*. A pale extract, obtained also from the *Acacia catechu*; from its laminated texture, it was compared by Jussieu to the bark of a tree.

4. *Colombo catechu*. Round, flat cakes, procured by making an extract of the betel-nut, the seed of the *Areca catechu*.

5. *Catechin*. Tanningenic acid; a particular principle obtained from the portion of catechu which is insoluble in cold water; when treated with caustic potash, it yields *japonic acid*; and when dissolved in carbonate of potash, *rubinic acid*.

CATLING. A sharp-pointed, double-edged knife, chiefly used in amputations of limbs, for dividing the interosseous ligaments.

CATTLE-PLAGUE. A disease in cattle, considered to be identical with the epizootic malady known on the European continent as the Rinderpest, or Russian Steppe Murrain.

CAUDA EQUINA. *Hippuris*, or horse's tail; the final division of the spinal marrow, so called from the disposition of the roots of the lumbar and sacral nerves elongated by the growth of the spine.

CAU'DATE (*caula*, a tail). A term applied to a kind of nerve-vesicle, which exhibits one or two tail-like processes; also to certain petals which are prolonged into a tail-like point.

CAUDEX. The trunk of a tree. In botanical language, the stem, or ascending axis of growth, is termed *caudex ascendens*; the root, or descending axis, *caudex descendens*.

CAUL. The trivial appellation of the amnion when it comes away with the child in the birth.

CAULIFLOWER EXCRESCENCE. A cancerous disease of the os uteri, resembling in appearance the head of the cauliflower, and supposed by Goorch to be encephalosis. See *Epithelioma*.

CAU'LINE (*caulis*, a stalk or stem of a plant). Belonging to the caulis or stem, as applied to the leaves of certain plants.

CAULOPHYLLIN. An American remedial agent procured from

the root of the *Caulophyllum thalictroides*, or Blue Cohosh, and extensively employed in the treatment of diseases peculiar to women.

CAUSA'LITY. A term in phrenology, indicative of the reflective faculty which traces the relation of cause and effect, and investigates the processes of induction. Its organ is seated at the upper part of the forehead, on each side of Comparison, and their coincident development gives the peculiar fulness of the front of the head, which we associate with a powerful reasoning intellect.

CAUSTIC (καίω, καύσω, to burn). A substance which destroys parts by chemically decomposing them, as the concentrated mineral acids, nitrate of silver or lunar caustic, hydrate of potash, &c.

1. *Caustics, coagulating and fluidifying.* By the term "coagulating" caustics, Miahle denotes three which, by combining with the tissues of the body, form insoluble compounds, as the mineral acids, the nitrates of silver and mercury, &c.; by "fluidifying," Miahle denotes those which are equivalent to the liquefacients of Pereira, as the solutions of potash, of soda, of ammonia, &c.

2. *Causticum acerrimum.* The old name for the hydrate of potash—the strongest common caustic.

[CAUSUS] **KAUSUS** (καίω, καύσω, to burn). A variety of malignant remittent, thus denominated by Hippocrates from its extreme heat, &c. It has been termed by later writers *febris ardens*, ardent or burning remittent. *Causus endemial* is a name given to Yellow Fever.

CAUTERISATION, OBJECTIVE. The employment, by the French, of radiant heat from a red-hot iron or burning coal as a cautery to check hæmorrhages, and to promote the reduction of prolapsus of the rectum and uterus, and of hernia.

CAUTERY (καίω, καύσω, to burn). The application of caustics. By the term *actual cautery* is meant the white-hot iron; *potential cautery* is synonymous with caustic; *galvanic cautery* consists in the application of a platinum wire, introduced cold, and heated to redness by the galvanic current.

CAUTIOUSNESS. A term in phrenology indicative, in man and the lower animals, of fear and circumspection. It leads a man to "doubt, say *but*, and continually exclaim *take care*." Its organ is situated on the upper lateral and posterior part of the head, between Destructiveness and Self-esteem.

CA'VA VE'NA. The name given to two veins—the *superior*, formed by the junction of the two venæ innominatæ; and the *inferior*, formed by the union of the two common iliac veins.

CA'VERNOUS (caverna, from *cavus*, hollow). The name of a *ganglion* in the head, of two *sinuses* of the sphenoid bone, &c. The term is also applied to the *respiration*, when it is attended by a loud tubal noise, arising from a cavity of the lungs.

CAVITA'RIA (cavitas, a cavity). By the terms "cavitaires" and "parenchymateux," Cuvier divided the *Entozoa*, or worms which are produced within living beings, into two classes, the former being characterized by the presence, the latter by the absence, of an abdominal cavity and distinct intestinal canal. Instead of the French terms, Professor Owen has introduced the Greek compounds *Sterelmintha*, or solid worms, and *Cælelmintha*, or solid worms, the former corresponding with the "parenchymateux,"—the latter with the "cavitaires," of Cuvier. See *Entozoa*.

CAVITIES OF BONES. The following table presents the various kinds of cavities found on the surface of bones:—

The External Cavities of Bones, when	Articular, are called	{	<i>Cotylloid</i> , when they are hemispherical.
			<i>Glenoid</i> , when broad and shallow.
	Of Reception, these are	{	<i>Trochleæ</i> , when grooved like pulleys.
			<i>Facet</i> , when they are nearly plain.
	Of Insertion, these are	{	<i>Alveoli</i> , when they are conical.
			<i>Fossæ</i> , when the entrance is wider than the bottom.
Non-articular, are called	Of Impression, which are called	{	<i>Sinuses</i> , when it is narrower.
			<i>Impressions</i> , when they are wide, irregular, and shallow.
	Of Transmission, named	{	<i>Fissures</i> , when extended in length.
			Grooves for the passage of tendons.
	Of Nutrition; they transmit vessels for	{	Grooves, gutters, or channels, when they correspond to arteries or veins.
			Notches, when superficial, and formed in the edges of bones.
		{	<i>Foramina</i> , or holes, when they pass entirely through a thin bone.
			<i>Canals</i> , or <i>aqueducts</i> , when their passage is of great extent, or when formed by the superposition of several holes.
		{	<i>Clefts</i> , or <i>scissures</i> , if they are longitudinal and very narrow.
			The medulla of the long bones.
		{	The spongy tissue of the short bones, and of the extremities of the long bones.
			The compact tissue.— <i>Knox's Cloquet.</i>

CAYENNE-PEPPER. The ground seeds of the *Capsicum fastigiatum*. See *Capsicum*.

CAYENNE-PEPPER GRAINS. A designation of the crystalline grains found in deposits of uric acid in the urine.

CEBADILLA. The seeds of the *Asagrea officinalis*, a plant of the order *Melanthaceæ*. The seeds are also called *sabadilla* and *cebadilla*; but more properly *cebadilla* (from the Spanish *cebada*, barley), on account of the supposed resemblance of the inflorescence of the plant to that of *hordeum*.

1. *Cevadic* or *sabadillie acid*. A crystalline, fatty acid, obtained by saponification of the oil of *cebadilla*.

2. *Sabadillina*. A substance obtained from *cebadilla*-seeds, said to be merely a compound of resinic acid of soda and resinic acid of veratria.

CEDAR, RED. The *Juniperus Saviniana*; a pinaceous plant, employed in the United States as a substitute for *savin*.

CEDRIRET. A peculiar substance, obtained by Reichenbach from the lighter oil of hard-wood tar.

CEDRON. The seeds of the *Simaba Cedron*, a Simarubaceous plant, used in France, and esteemed in Central America as specific against the bite of venomous serpents.

[—CELE'] -KELE (κύλη, a tumor). A termination denoting gene-

rally a *tumor*, but particularly that of *hernia*, as in *bubono-kele*, inguinal hernia; *omphalo-kele*, hernia of the bowels at the umbilicus, &c.

CE'LESTINE (*cælum*, the sky). Sulphate of strontian, so named from its frequently presenting a blue colour.

CE'LLULA (dim. of *cella*). A little cell or cavity, as those of the *hyaloid membrane*, those composing the cellular tissue of plants, &c.

CE'LLULAR (*cellula*, a little cell). The designation of the structure of the mastoid process, of the lungs, &c.; also of one of the elementary tissues of plants.

CELLULAR MEMBRANE, or TISSUE (*cellula*, a little cell). The filmy meshes which connect the minute component parts of most of the structures of the body. See *Connective Tissue*.

CELLULA'RES (*cellula*, a little cell). Cellular plants; those which have no flowers or spiral vessels; they are also called Cryptogamous and Acotyledonous plants. Compare *Vasculares*.

CELLULITIS VENENATA. Dissection-wound; inflammation of the cellular tissue, produced by the absorption of a poison contained in certain cases of dead bodies. *Cellulitis* is a barbarous term.

CELLULOSE (*cellula*, a little cell). *Tela cellulosa*. A term applied to the cellular or vesicular matter found in the nervous centres. It consists essentially of vesicles or cells, containing nuclei and nucleoli. "Cellulose" has, until lately, been presumed to be limited to the vegetable structures. *Medullin*, *fungin*, and *suberin* are merely physical modifications of cellulose structure.

CE'MENT. A preparation made of various materials, which is applied in a soft state, and afterwards hardens and unites the surfaces to which it is applied. Cements are divided into the *calcareous*, the *gypseous*, and the *natural* and *artificial*.

1. *Portland Cement*. A cement consisting of carbonate of lime and the mud of our rivers.

2. *Roman Cement*. A mortar made of lime and pozzuolano ground to fine powder. The latter substance consists principally of pumice, found near Pozzuoli.

CEMENTA'TION PROCESS. A process by which the properties of a body are changed, on being surrounded with the powder of other bodies, and exposed to a high temperature, as the conversion of iron into steel, by cementation with charcoal. The substance so employed is called *cement powder*.

CEME'NTUM. *Substantia ostoidea*. *Crusta petrosa*. The cortical substance, forming a thin coating over the root of the tooth, from the termination of the enamel to the opening in the apex of the fang.

[CENO'SIS] KENOSIS (κένωσις, an emptying). Evacuation; inanition, as opposed to repletion.

CENTAURI CACUMINA. The flowering tops of the *Erythræa centaurium*, or Common Centaury. The name is derived from Chiron the Centaur, whose wound is said to have been cured by it.

Centaurin. A bitter extractive, procured from the *Erythræa Centaurium*, or Common Centaury. It must not be confounded with *centaurite*, the bitter principle of *Cnicus benedictus*.

CENTRIFUGAL (*centrum*, the centre, *fugio*, to avoid). Leaving the centre; a term applied to that kind of inflorescence, in which the central flowers open first.

CENTRI/PETAL. (*centrum*, the centre, *peto*, to seek). Approaching the centre; a term applied to that kind of inflorescence, in which the *marginal* flowers open first.

CE'NTRUM. A centre: the common centre of the two arches of a vertebra, commonly called the "body" of the vertebra. It is the homologue of the "basi-occipital bone," or the "basilar process of the occipital bone." See *Vertebra*.

1. *Centrum ovale majus.* The appearance of a large centre of white substance, surrounded by a thin stratum of gray, presented when both hemispheres of the brain are cut down nearly to a level with the corpus callosum.

2. *Centrum ovale minus.* The appearance of a centre of white substance, surrounded by a narrow border of gray, observed on removing the upper part of one hemisphere of the brain.

3. *Centrum tendinosum.* The tendinous centre of the diaphragm.

[**CEPHALE'**] **KEPHALE** (κεφαλή, the head). Terms compounded with this word will be found in their proper place under the letter K.

CEPHAELIS IPECACUA'NHA. A Cinchonaeous plant, a native of Brazil and other parts of South America, the perennial root of which constitutes the ipecacuanha of commerce.

Cephaelic acid. A new acid found by Willick in ipecacuanha root, somewhat analogous to gallic acid. See *Ipecacuanha*.

CERA. Wax; a resinous substance, secreted from the ventral scales of the *Apis mellifica*, or Honey-bee; also a product of vegetables, as of the *Myrica cerifera*, the Wax-myrtle, or Bayberry.

1. *Cera alba.* White wax. Yellow wax bleached by exposure to moisture, air and light. *Cera flava* is yellow wax; the prepared honeycomb of the *Apis mellifica*, or Hive Bee.

2. *Cerin.* One of the constituents of wax, forming at least 70 per cent. of it. The other constituent is *myricin*. Recently it has been stated that wax is homogeneous, that it possesses the properties of myricin, and that the difference between these two substances is due to the presence of *ceric acid*, formed by the oxidation of myricin.

3. *Cerein.* A non-saponifiable fat, obtained from *cerin* by saponification with potash.

[**CE'RAMIC**] **KERAMIC** (κεραμικός, of or for pottery). A term applied, in a general sense, to the materials of the potter's art; it refers to compounds of very different value, from the low-priced brick to the costly productions of Sèvres, Dresden, China, and Japan.

[**CE'RAS-**, **CE'RATO-**] **KERAS-**, **KERATO-**. The terms compounded with this word will be found in their proper place under the letter K.

CE'RASIN. A substance contained in the gum exuded from the bark of the *Prunus Cerasus*, or Cherry-tree. Under the name *Cerasein*, the Americans employ a substance procured from the bark of the *Cerasus Virginiana*, or Choke Cherry, as a substitute for quinine in certain conditions of the system in which the latter is inadmissible.

CE'RASUS A'VIUM. The Cherry; a Rosaceous plant, yielding the *gummi nostras*, or cherry-tree gum, which may be substituted in medicine for tragacanth gum.

CE'RASUS LAURO-CE'RASUS. Common or Cherry-laurel; a

Rosaceous plant, the leaves of which are employed for preparing the *cherry-laurel water*.

CERATUM (*ceratum* = κήρωτον, a wax-plaster). A cerate, or composition of wax, &c., characterized by a consistence intermediate between that of plasters and that of ointments. *Turner's Cerate* is made of bees'-wax, olive-oil, and prepared calaminé.

[CERCHNUS] KERCHNUS (κέρχνος, roughness of surface, especially of the throat). Hoarseness; wheezing; a dense and impeded sound, produced below the larynx; a symptom common to asthma and dyspnœa.

CEREA'LIA (feasts dedicated to *Ceres*). All sorts of corn, of which bread or any nutritious substance is made.

CEREBE'LLUM (dim. of *cerebrum*). The little brain; the postero-inferior part of the encephalon, situated behind the larger brain, or cerebrum.

CEREBRA'LGIA (*cerebrum*, the brain; ἄλγος, pain). An unclassical term, by which some modern French writers designate neuralgia of the brain. See *Myelalgia*.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FLUID. *Sub-arachnoidean fluid*. A limpid, serous secretion, filling the spaces between the arachnoid membrane and the brain, regulating the pressure upon the cerebro-spinal mass.

CEREBRO-SPINAL SYSTEM. That portion of the nervous apparatus which consists of the *cerebro-spinal axis* (composed of the brain and spinal cord), and the *cerebral* and *spinal nerves*, which are connected with the axis. See *Sympathetic System*.

CEREBRO-SPINA'LIA. Cerebro-spinals; a class of neurotic agents which exercise a special influence over one or more of the functions of the brain and spinal cord and their respective nerves. Those affecting the mental faculties are called *phrenica*; those affecting sensation, *æsthetica*; those affecting the voluntary or reflex-spinal motions, *kinetica*; those affecting sleep, *hypnica*.

CEREBRUM. This term denotes the vessel which holds the brains, i. e. the skull; hence the "brains." The term is, however, restricted to the chief portion of the brain, occupying the whole upper cavity of the skull. It appears that the skull is more easily cleft in twain than has been generally supposed—happily, however, by a figure of speech only: "*Saxo cere comminuit brum.*"—*Ennius*.

1. *Cerebritis*. Encephalitis; inflammation of the cerebrum.

2. *Cerebric acid*. One of the peculiar acids found in the fatty matter of the brain; it was formerly called *cerebrin*. The other acid is termed the *oleophosphoric*.

CEREVISIA or **CERVI'SIA**. A Gallic word, denoting malt-liquor; beer and ale; a fermented decoction of malt and hops. Theophrastus termed it *wine of barley*.

1. *Cerevisiæ fermentum*. Beer-yeast; the ferment obtained in brewing beer, from the albuminous principles contained in the malt. It consists of vesicles, capable of generating other vesicles, and is regarded by Turpin as a new plant, which he called *torula cerevisiæ*. Thus, fermentation is an effect of vitality.

2. *Cerevisia abietis*. Spruce-beer; made from essence of spruce, pimento, ginger, hops, yeast, molasses, and water.

CERIN. A peculiar substance which precipitates, on evaporation,

from alcohol which has been digested on grated cork. *Subcererin* would be a fitter name.

CERIUM. A white metal found in a Swedish mineral called *cerite*, in *cerine*, and more recently in *allanite*.

"*Cerii oxalas*. Oxalate of cerium. A salt which may be obtained as a precipitate by adding solution of oxalate of ammonia to a soluble salt of cerium."—*Br. Ph.*, 1867.

CERNUOUS (*cernuus*, with the face turned towards the ground). Drooping; inclining from the perpendicular towards the horizon; a term applied to certain flowers, as those of *bidens cernua*.

CERO'LEINE (*cera*, wax, *oleum*, oil). A greasy substance, forming about a twentieth part of bees'-wax, to which it is supposed to impart its colour, odour, and tenacity.

CERO'MA (*ceroma* = *κηρώμα*, anything made of wax). The name given by Dr. Craigie to adipose tumor of the brain, from its waxy appearance. By Andral it is termed *fatty production*; by Hebreart, *lardaceous degeneration*.

CEROSIN (*cera*, wax). The name given by Dumas to the wax of the sugar-cane.

CERO'TIC ACID (*cera*, wax). A name recently applied to *cerin*. *Cerotic ether* is a wax-like body, consisting of cerotic acid and oxide of ethyl. *Cerolene* is a hydrocarbon corresponding with cerotic acid.

CERULIN. The name given to indigo in the modified state which it acquires during solution.

CERU'MEN (*cera*, wax). *Aurium sordes*. The waxy secretion of the ear, furnished by the *ceruminous glands*.

CERU'SSA. Ceruse, or carbonate of lead; the *white-lead* of painters, used by them to give the property called *body*. *Cerussa acetata* is sugar of lead, or *saccharum Saturni*; the super-acetate of lead. *Cerussa citrina* is massicot, or the yellow oxide of lead.

CERVI'CAL (*cervix*, the neck). A pillow or bolster.—*Celsus*.

CERVIN. The neck; the hinder part of the neck; the forepart is called *collum*. The term *cervix* is also applied to the neck of the bladder and of the uterus.

CERVUS E'LAPHUS. The hart or stag, the antlers of which, shed annually, yield the substance called *cornu cervinum*, of which the shavings and raspings are termed *ramenta*. See *Hartshorn*.

[CES'OI'DEA] KESTOIDEA (*κεστός*, *cestus*, a band, *εἶδος*, form). The name of the second order in Zeder's system of the Entozoa, or Intestinal Worms, comprising the Tape-worms. See *Entozoa*.

CETA'CEUM. Spermaceti. Nearly pure cetin, obtained, mixed with oil, from the head of the *Physeter macrocephalus*, or Sperm Whale, inhabiting the Pacific and Indian Oceans. It is separated from the oil by filtration and pressure, and afterwards purified.

CETIC ACID (*cete*, a whale). An acid procured from spermaceti, consisting of margarine and fatty matter.

CET'IN (*cete*, a whale). A white laminated substance, constituting pure spermaceti. The commercial spermaceti, or *cetaceum*, usually contains a little sperm-oil.

CETRA'RIA ISLA'NDICA. *Lichen Islandicus*. Iceland Liverwort, or Moss; a lichen procured mostly from Norway and Iceland.

CETRA'RIIN. *Cetrarie Acid*. The bitter principle of the *Cetraria Islandica*, or Iceland Moss.

[CE'TYL] KETYL (κητος, a whale, ἔλη, the material of any thing). The supposed radical of a new series of compounds derived from spermaceti. *Cetene* is one of these, and is procured by distilling ethal with glacial phosphoric acid. See *Ethal*.

CETY'LIC ACID. *Ethalic Acid*. An acid, isomeric with the palmitic, and formed when ethal, or hydrated oxide of cetyl, is heated with hydrates of lime and potash. See *Cetyl*.

CETY'LIC ALCOHOL. Another name for *Ethal*, from its being supposed to be the hydrated oxide of the radical called *cetyl*.

CEVA'DIC ACID. An acid produced by the saponification of the oil of cevadilla, the seed of the *Asagraea officinalis*. It is also called *sabadillic acid*.

CEYLON MOSS. The *Fucus amylaceus*, a Cryptogamic plant, of the order *Aiyæ*, lately introduced as a substitute for farinaceous foods.

CHABERT'S OIL. An oil prepared by mixing three parts of oil of turpentine with one part of Dippel's oil, and distilling three parts.

CHÆROPHY'LIIN. An alkaloid of unknown composition, found in the fruit of the *Chærophyllum bulbosum*, an Umbelliferous plant.

CHA'LASIS (χάλαζα, hail, sleet). The name given by Sauvages to the porcine species of scrofula; the equine species he denominated *scrofula farcimen*.

CHALA'ZA (χάλαζα, hail, sleet). A small brown spot, observed at the apex of some seeds, as of the Orange, formed by the union of certain vessels proceeding from the hilum.

CHALA'ZION (dim. of χάλαζα, hail, sleet). *Grando*. A small, hard, transparent, encysted tumor of the eyelid, resembling a *hailstone*. It is called, in Latin, *grando*; and, from its being supposed to be the indurated remains of a sty, it has been termed *hordeolum induratum*.

CHALCA'NTHUM (χαλκός, brass, ἄνθος, a flower). The flowers of brass, or the *Sulphas Zincii*. Pliny's term for copperas.

CHALK. *Creta*. Carbonate of lime; a common species of calcareous earth. *Black Chalk*, or drawing slate, is a bluish-black clay, containing about 12 per cent. of carbon; *Red Chalk*, red clay, or redile, is a species of argillaceous iron-stone ore; *Spanish Chalk*, steatite or soap-rock, is a sub-species of rhomboidal mica.

CHALK-STONES. Gouty concretions, resembling half-dried mortar, found under the skin, about the joints chiefly of the fingers and toes, and consisting of urate of soda.

CHALY'BEATE WATERS. *Ferruginous waters*. Mineral waters, whose active principle is iron. There are two kinds: the *carbonated*, containing carbonate of the protoxide of iron, and the *sulphated*, containing sulphate of iron. Some of the latter contain sulphate of alumina, and are called *aluminous sulphated chalybeates*. When a large proportion of free carbonic acid is present, the spring is called *acidulo-chalybeate*.

CHA'LYBS (*Chalybes*, a people who dug iron out of the earth). A kind of hard iron, or steel. Hence the term *chalybeate* is applied to waters which are impregnated with iron or steel.

Chalybis rubigo. Rust of iron; the prepared subcarbonate of iron.

CHAMBERS OF THE EYE. These are the *anterior*, or the space intervening between the cornea in front and the iris and pupil behind, and the *posterior*, bounded by the posterior surface of the iris and pupil in front, and by the ciliary processes, zonula ciliaris, and lens behind. The chambers are occupied by the aqueous humor.

CHAME'LEON MINERAL. A combination of black oxide of manganese and potash, which gives a green colour to water, passes gradually through all the shades of the prism, and at last becomes colourless.

CHA'MOMILE FLOWERS. The floral heads of the *Anthemis nobilis*, an indigenous Composite plant. The *single flowers* have the largest yellow discs, in which the volatile oil resides; the *double flowers*, in which the yellow tubular florets of the disc are more or less converted into white ligulate florets, contain less of this oil; the former are, therefore, to be preferred.

CHANCER (*chancere*, Fr., a sort of ulcer). By this term is now denoted *true syphilis*, Hunterian chancre; *hard*, indurated, or infecting sore. See *Syphilis*.

CHANCROID ULCER. *Soft chancre*. A highly contagious, suppurating ulcer, arising from direct inoculation by the venereal poison. It is also termed *local syphilis*, or *non-infecting sore*. See *Chancre*.

CHAPS. The popular name for the clefts of the skin, occasioned by *Erythema*, as they occur on the hand or the nipple; also in alphas and psoriasis.

CHA'RA HI'SPIDA. A submersed, leafless, aquatic plant, interesting to the physiologist as displaying the special circulation in plants.

CHARBON. A French term for a coal; then, for a blast or mildew in corn; and thirdly, for a carbuncle.

CHARBON ROUX Charcoal prepared at a temperature between 800° and 2000° Fahr. It is of a brown colour, and is very hygroscopic.

CHARCOAL. The residue of animal, vegetable, and many mineral substances, when heated to redness in close vessels. There are several varieties of charcoal, termed gas-carbon, lamp-black, wood-charcoal, eoake, ivory-black, and animal charcoal.

CHARCOAL, CONCENTRATED SOLUTION OF. This is nothing more than a tincture of catechu. The name was probably suggested by Mr. Hatchett, who succeeded in producing artificial tannin by the action of nitric acid upon charcoal.

CHARPIE (*carpo*, to scrape). The French term for scraped linen, or lint.

CHARTA EPISPA'STICA (χάρτη ἐπισπαστική, paper calculated to draw out tumors). Blistering paper; made of white wax, spermaceti, olive-oil, resin, Canada balsam, cantharides in powder, and distilled water.—*Br. Ph.*, 1867.

CHEESY TUBERCLE. The name given to the yellow decayed lymph, occasionally found in abscess of bone.

CHEILOPLASTY (χείλος, the lip, πλάσσω, to form). The operation for artificial lip; the surgical operation of repairing an injury of this organ by appropriating to that purpose a portion of the surrounding healthy substance. See *Plastic Surgery*.

CHEI'RAGRA (χείρ, the hand, ἄγρᾱ, seizure). A local variety of regular gout attacking the hand. See *Gout*.

CHELIDO'NIUM MAJUS. The Greater Celandine; a native Papaveraceous herb, the yellow juice of which has been employed as an escharotic to destroy warts. It yields an alkaloid, called *chelidonin*; an acid, called the *chelidonic*, in combination with lime, &c.; and a neutral, non-nitrogenous matter, called *chelidoanthin*.

CHELOID TUMOR (χηλή, a crab's claw, εἶδος, likeness). *Canceroid tumor*. A tumor consisting in hypertrophy of the tissue of the true skin, intermixed with fibro-plastic matter, and named from its presenting a flattish, raised patch of integument, resembling the bifid claws of the crab. See *Kelis*.

CHELO'NIN. An American remedial agent, procured from the *Chelone glabra*, or Balmoney, and much valued in the treatment of hepatic disorders.

CHELSEA PENSIONER. A nostrum for the rheumatism, said to be the prescription of a Chelsea Pensioner, by which Lord Amherst was cured. Gum guaiac. ʒj.; rhubarb, ʒij.; cream of tartar, ʒj.; flowers of sulphur. ʒj.; one nutmeg; clarified honey, one pound. Two large spoonfuls to be taken night and morning.

CHELTENHAM SALTS Sulphate of soda, grs. 120; sulphate of magnesia, grs. 66; muriate of soda, grs. 10; sulphate of iron, gr. ½, triturated together.

1. "*Efflorescence of real Cheltenham Salts.*" The preceding salt deprived of its water of crystallization.

2. "*Efflorescence of the real Magnesian Cheltenham Salts,*" made from the waters of the *Chalybeate Magnesian Spa*. Epsom salt, with small portions of magnesia, and muriate of magnesia, or muriate of soda.

3. *Murio-Sulphate of Magnesia and Iron.* A preparation so named by Mr. Thomson, and consisting of Epsom salt deprived of a part of its water by crystallization, discoloured by a little rust of iron, and containing a small portion of muriate of magnesia.

4. "*Original Combined Cheltenham Salts.*" The waters drunk at the Spa, evaporated to dryness; a preparation by Mr. Thomson.

CHE'MIC BLUE. Sulphate of Indigo; indigo dissolved in from four to eight times its weight of the strongest oil of vitriol, and then diluted with water and neutralized with chalk of potash.

CHE'MISTRY. A term of Arabic origin, signifying the knowledge of the composition of bodies, and of the changes of constitution produced by their mutual action on one another. *Inorganic* chemistry is concerned with inorganic or mineral substances; *organic*, with compounds obtained from organized beings, animal or vegetable. The artificial production of urea, acetic acid, and methyl, has, however, rendered the term *organic* not strictly applicable. See *Alchemist*.

CHEMO'SIS (χημωσις, inflammation of the eyes). An inflammatory swelling of the conjunctiva, in which this membrane forms a ring encircling and overlapping the cornea, and in some cases even protruding from between the eyelids.

CHENOPO'DIUM O'LIDUM. A plant of the Goosefoot tribe, remarkable for exhaling uncombined ammonia.

CHEST. *Thorax.* An old English term, commonly traced to the Latin *cista* and Greek *κίστη*, which are of the same import. "When it is considered that the same word was anciently used for a *basket*, the appropriation of it to the human thorax will appear quite natural to any one who has ever seen a skeleton."—*Forbes*.

CHEVA'STER or **CHEVE'STRE** (*capistrum*, a halter). A double roller, applied to the head in cases of fracture or luxation of the lower jaw.

CHEWING BALLS. Masticatories used in farriery, composed of the wood of the bay and juniper trees, asafœtida, liver of antimony, and pellitory of Spain.

CHIA'SMA (*χίασμα*, the mark or figure of X, which was affixed to a word or passage to denote that it was spurious). The optic commissure; the point of decussation of the optic nerves.

CHIA'STRE (*χιαστός*, crossed). A bandage for stopping hæmorrhage from the temporal artery, and named from its being shaped like a cross, or the Greek letter X, *chi*.

CHICA or **MAIZE-BEER.** A beverage prepared from Indian corn, much prized in South America. *Chica maculata* is still more popular, though prepared by the disgusting process of *chewing*, instead of bruising the corn.

CHICKEN-POX. The popular name of *Varicella vesicularis*, the V. lentiformis of Willan, or the V. lymphatica of other writers. The term *chicken-pox* is derived from *ciccr* (chick-pease), through the French *chiche*. Hence it denotes a small pulse, less than a pea. See *Varicella*.

CHYCORY. The dried, washed, and ground root of the *Cichorium intybus*, an indigenous composite plant, commonly called *wild succory*, and constituting an adulterating ingredient of coffee.

Chicory, adulterations of. These are principally *Hambro' powder*, consisting of roasted and ground peas, &c., coloured with Venetian red; and *Coffee-flights*, or the thin membranous coat, or endocarp, which separates from the coffee-seed in the act of roasting.

CHIGGRE, or **CHIGOE.** *Pulex penetrans*. A small sand-flea of the West Indies and South America, which insinuates itself into the soft and tender parts of the fingers and toes.

CHILBLAIN. *Pernio*. A blain caused by the *chill* of a limited portion of the surface of the skin. In its early stage it is merely *erythematous*; when broken, it is *vesicated*; in the state of frost-bite, it is *gangrenous*.

CHILD-BED FEVER. Puerperal fever, originating in the peritonæum, and often called *peritonæal fever*.

CHIMA'PHILA. Winter Green; the herbaceous part of the *Chimaphila Umbellata*, or Umbelled Winter Green, a Pyrolaceous plant growing in North America.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS' CANCER. A popular name of the Cancer, Scroti, or Munditorum, or soot-wart.

CHINA-CLAY. *Kaolin*. A variety of clay prepared from decaying granite.

CHINA GLAZE. A preparation for printing blue frit, made from ten parts of glass two parts of lead, and three or more of blue calx.

CHINA NOVA. The name given in Germany to the red bark, known in France as *Quinquina nova*; it is the produce of the *Cinchona oblongifolia*. It is very different from the red bark of English commerce, though they have been confounded together.

Chinova bitter. A snow-white substance of acid properties, obtained by operating on *china nova*.

CHINA ROOT, *Radix Chinæ Orientalis*. The produce of the *Smilax China*, said to be brought from the province of Onansi in China.

American China Root. Radix Chinæ Americanæ. Said to be the produce of *Smilax pseudo-China*, brought from Mexico.

CHINCOUGH. Probably a corruption of *chinecough*. See *Periussis*.

CHINESE VARNISH. A balsam containing benzoic acid, and obtained from the bark of the *Augia Sinensis*. It dries into a smooth, shining lac.

CHING'S WORM LOZENGES. These are the yellow and the brown; the former to be taken in the evening, the latter the following morning.

1. The *Yellow*. Saffron, ℥ss.; water, 0j.; boil and strain. Add white panacea of mercury (calomel washed in spirit of wine), lb. j.; white sugar, 28lb.; mucilage of tragacanth, q. s. Each lozenge to contain one grain of panacea.

2. The *Brown*. Panacea, ℥vij.; resin of jalap, 1lb. iijss.; white sugar, 1lb. ix.; mucilage of tragacanth, q. s. Each lozenge to contain gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of panacea.

CHINOLINE. *Chinoline*. A base of oily consistence obtained by distilling quinine with caustic potassa.

CHINONE. A crystalline, golden-coloured substance, obtained by distilling certain salts, containing kinic acid, with oxide of manganese and sulphuric acid.

CHIRATA Chiretta; a intensely bitter substance, procured from the stem and root of the *Ophelia Chirata*, a Gentianaceous plant, growing in the northern parts of India. The substance sold as sulphate of *chiraitine* is sulphate of quina.

CHIRURGIA (χειρ, the hand, ἔργον, work). Operation by means of the hand, commonly called chirurgery, or surgery.

CHISEL-TEETH. *Dentes scalprarii*. A term applied to the incisor teeth of the Rodentia, owing to the wear and tear from the reciprocal action of the upper and lower pairs producing an oblique surface which slopes from a sharp anterior margin formed by the denser enamel, like that which, in a *chisel*, slopes from the sharp edge formed by the plate of hard steel laid on the back of that tool.

CHITINE. A principle, discovered by M. Odier, in insects, by plunging beetles, &c., into a hot solution of potass, which dissolves all but the chitine. It is also called *entomoline*.

CHLOASMA (χλωάζω, to be pale-green). A greenish stain of the skin, owing to morbid alteration of pigment; a designation of *pityriasis versicolor*, or chequered dandriff. It has been termed *ephelis hepatica* and *macula hepatica*, or liver spot, from an opinion that it originated in disease of the liver. The seat of discoloration is the rete mucosum. See *Melasma*.

CHLONAPHTASE. This and various other compounds are produced by the action of chlorine on naphthaline. Thus we have *chlonaftase*, *chlonaftise*, &c.; and when the vowels fail, we begin again with *a*, adding a syllable to the word, as in *chlonaftalase*, *chlonaftalase*, &c. And so with bromine: *bromaphtase*, *bromaphtese*, &c.; then *bromaphtalase*, *bromaphtalase* &c. Then, again, the action of chlorine and bromine on naphthaline yields compounds, called *chloronaphtise*, *bromochlonaphtose*, &c.

CHLORIC ACID. An acid composed of 1 atom of chlorine and 5 of oxygen.

CHLOR-, CHLORO-. Prefixes applied to designate a very large number of substances, chiefly organic, containing chlorine. The great majority of these bodies constitute what are termed *substitution-products*, which are produced by the substitution of a certain number of atoms of chlorine for the same number of atoms of hydrogen in an organic body. See *Substitution-Products*.

CHLORINE (χλωρός, pale-green). A greenish gas, never found uncombined, but occurring abundantly in the forms of chloride of sodium and chloride of potassium. It was first described under the name of *dephlogisticated marine acid*, and was afterwards called *oxymuriatic acid*. Its compounds, which are not acid, are called *chlorides* (or *chlorurets*), and are characterized by the same prefixes as the oxides.

1. *Aqua chlorinii*. Chlorine water; a saturated solution of chlorine gas in water; also called *aqua oxymuriata*, or liquid oxymuriatic acid. From this yellow solution *hydrate of chlorine* may be obtained.

2. *Chlorates*. The salts of chloric acid, formerly called *hyperoxymuriates*; the principal are those of potash and baryta. *Chlorites* are the salts of chlorous acid.

3. *Chloracetic acid*. A remarkable acid, in which the three atoms of the hydrogen of acetic acid are replaced by three atoms of chlorine.

4. *Chlor-ætherine*. A combination of chloroform and alcohol, distilled with perfumes. It is employed as a substitute for chloroform, and its use is unattended by *total* unconsciousness.

5. *Chloral*. This term, derived from the first syllable of the words *chlorine* and *alcohol*, is applied by Liebig to a compound of chlorine, carbon, and oxygen, prepared by the mutual action of alcohol and chlorine.

6. *Chloriodic acid*. The name given, from its acid properties, to a compound of chlorine and iodine. Gay-Lussac calls it simply *chlorine of iodine*.

7. *Chlorometry* (μέτρον, a measure). This term may be correctly applied to the estimation of chlorine generally; but it is usually restricted to the specific case of estimating the effective amount of chlorine in commercial bleaching powder, or the so-called chloride of lime, by the quantity of a solution of sulphate of indigo which a known weight of chloride can discolour or render yellow.

8. *Chloroïd*. A term applied, on the electrical hypothesis, to the negative pole, from its exhibiting the attraction which is characteristic of chlorine. The positive pole is termed the *zincoid*.

9. *Chlorydric acid*. The name given by Thenard to muriatic, now called hydrochloric acid.

10. *Chloric ether*. Under this name two compounds have been founded. One of these results from the action of chlorine on olefiant gas, and is generally known as the *oil of the Dutch chemists*. The other is obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas into alcohol to saturation, and distilling the product; this is generally called *hydrochloric ether*. Under the fictitious names *chloric ether* and *terchloride of carbon*, a cordial, antispasmodic medicine is employed, consisting of a solution of 1 part of pure chloroform and 7 of rectified spirit; its proper name is *Spiritus Chloroformyl*. See *Æther*.

11. *Chloretherise*. A substance obtained by Laurent by passing chlorine through Dutch liquor, in Liebig's apparatus.

12. *Chloride of lime, or bleaching powder.* When slaked lime is exposed to the action of chlorine, the latter is absorbed, and a pulverulent material, known in the arts as *chloride of lime*, results. This is not a definite compound, but the material on which the effective property depends is hypochlorite of lime.

CHLORISATIN. This and various other products, of analogous derivation, are produced by the oxidation of indigo. Thus we have chlorisatyde, chlorindine, chlorindopten, chloranilam, &c. The terms are compounded of *chlorine*, *isatis*, *indigo*, and *anil*.

CHLO'ROCHLO'RIC ACID. A gas formed when chlorate of potash is treated with hydrochloric acid (euchlorine); it should be considered a compound of chloric and chlorous acid.

CHLOROCHROMIC ACID. An acid consisting of chlorine with chromium and oxygen. It is a deep-red fluid, with difficulty distinguishable from bromine.

CHLO'RODYNE (χλωρός, green, ὀδύνη, pain). The name given to a medicine of astringent and sedative qualities, but meaning, literally, a *green pain*. A better term would be *chloranodyne*, though this is far from satisfactory in an etymological sense.

CHLOROFORMUM (*chloro-* and *formyl*). *Chloroformyl*. Chloroform. The terchloride of a hypothetical base, termed *formyl*, which consists of two atoms of carbon and one of hydrogen; it is named *chloroform*, on account of the relation of its composition to that of formic acid, the oxygen being replaced by three equivalents of chlorine.

CHLORO'MA (χλωρός, green). A term which has been applied to a cancerous state of the skin or subcutaneous tissues, in which the tumors adhered to the skin and presented a very remarkable bluish-green tint.

CHLORONI'TRIC ACID. *Chloroazotic Acid*. An acid said to be formed by the mutual action of nitric and hydrochloric acids, and to be the effective solvent of aqua regia.

CHLO'ROPERCHLO'RIC ACID. A double acid, formed when humid chlorous acid is exposed to light, and condenses as a red liquid.

CHLO'ROPHANE (χλωρός, green, φαίνω, to shine). A variety of *fluor spar*, which gives out an emerald green light, by the mere heat of the hand.

CHLO'ROPHYLL (χλωρός, green, φύλλον, a leaf). *Leaf-green*. The green colouring matter of leaves. See *Chromule*.

CHLOROPO'LAR. A term applied, in voltaism, to the surface of the copper presented to the acid, which has chlorous affinity. See *Zinco-polar*.

CHLORO'SIS (χλωρός, pale green). *Cachectic anæmia*. Green-sickness; an affection in which the blood becomes impaired, the countenance pallid, and, as a further consequence, the catamenia suppressed.

CHLO'ROTHALL (χλωρός, green, θαλλός, a young shoot). *Thallochlor*. The green colouring matter of the *Cetraria Islandica*, or Iceland Moss.

CHLO'ROUS POLE. A term founded on the theory that the particles of matter are susceptible of polarity. Hence, that pole of a particle of zinc or hydrochloric acid, which has the attraction or affinity which is characteristic of chlorine, or *chlorous attraction*, is called the chlorous pole. See *Zincous Pole*.

CHO'ANÆ NA'RĪUM (χοάνη, a funnel). The posterior nares; the two large openings at the upper and front part of the pharynx.

CHO'COLATE (*chocolat*, Indian). A substance prepared by bruising the roasted seeds, without the husks, of the *Theobroma Cacao*, or Cocoa-tree, with sugar, vanilla, and cinnamon.

CHOKÉ DAMP. Carbonic acid; the irrespirable air of coal-pits, wells, &c. Compare *Fire-damp*.

CHOLÆ'MIC (χολή, bile, αἷμα, blood). A term applied by Dr. Macleod to a poisoning of the blood by the absorption of "enteric" bile, occasioned by acholia, just as uræmic poisoning is occasioned by anuria.

CHOLE' (χολή). Bile. The peculiar secretion of the liver.

1. *Chol-agogues* (ἀγωγος, an expeller). A term formerly applied to purgatives which cause the discharge of bile into the alimentary canal. They have been called *cholotics* or *bilities*.

2. *Chole-dochus ductus* (δέχομαι, to receive). The common bile-duct. See *Biliary Ducts*.

3. *Cholo-lithic* (λίθος, a stone). A term applied to a gall-stone, or concretion found in the gall-bladder or bile-ducts.

CHOLE'IC ACID (χολή, bile). *Bilic acid*. A fatty acid, which, in combination with soda, constitutes the principal part of the bile. *Cholic acid* is formed from the choleic by the action of caustic potassa. *Choloidic acid* differs from the choleic in containing no nitrogen. *Cholinic acid* is another non-azotized acid, formed by the action of caustic alkalies on bile. *Cholanic acid* is a resinoid acid, found in putrid bile, and very similar to choloidic acid, if not identical with it. *Cholalic acid* is produced by the action of alkalies on cholic or choleic acid.

CHO'LERA MALIGNA. "An epidemic malady due to an atmospheric poison, but communicable by infection, characterized by symptoms of collapse allied to asphyxia, and by profuse vomiting and purging."

1. *Etymology*. The term is usually derived from χολή, bile; or it may be from χολέρα, a water-trough, precisely, according to Dr. Forbes, "as we have seen the word *diabetes* transferred, by metonymy, from an instrument to the disease. Others derive the term from χυλός, an intestine, and ῥέω, to flow, quasi *bowel-flux*, in place of *bile-flux*."

2. *Cholerine* is a term applied to the milder forms of the disease. *Cholera asphyxia* is a term used to characterize the state of collapse in fatal cases.

3. *English Cholera*. Gastro-enteritis mucosa. The English or European form of cholera is accompanied by bile; the *Indian* is without bile or urine.

CHOLERIZED; HYPER-CHOLERIZED. Terms applied by Dr. Macleod to the state of the blood in the portal system—the former denoting blood that is "flowing with bile," or "in which bile flows;" the latter, blood over-charged with biliary constituents, in consequence of suspended or insufficient action of the liver. The term "*hyper-hepatized*," on the other hand, will serve to signify an opposite condition, in which the system may be supposed, by excessive action, to be drained, as it were, of its biliary constituents. See *Acholia*.

CHOLE'STERIN (χολή, bile, στερεός, solid). A crystallizable, spermaceti-like substance contained in the bile. *Cholepyrrhin* (πυρρόν).

red) is the colouring matter of human bile. *Cholesteric acid* is a substance produced by heating nitric acid with cholesterin.

CHOLESTEATO'MA (χολή, bile, στέαρ, fat). A variety of fatty tumor, apparently consisting of crystalline fat inclosed in meshes of cellular tissue.

CHO'NDROS (χόνδρος). The primary meaning of this word is corn, grain, goat, or any small roundish mass. The second sense of gristle or cartilage is explained from the white viscous appearance of this substance, which somewhat resembles groats when washed. It is an opaque elastic substance capable of being reduced to gelatine by boiling.

1. *Chondrin*. α. A modification of animal gelatine, first found by Müller in a bony tumor, and afterwards obtained from permanent cartilages, &c. β. The substance of the cartilages of the ribs.

2. *Chondro-des*. Of the substance of gristle, cartilaginous; hence, χονδρώδης, sc. ἀπόφυσις, is a cartilaginous offshoot, applied to the cartilage of a false rib.

3. *Chondro-glossus*. A muscle running from the cartilaginous joining of the body and horn of the os hyoïdes to the tongue. See *Hyo-glossus*.

4. *Chondro-id* (εἶδος, likeness). Cartilagiform; a designation of a variety of cancer, in which the morbid product resembles cartilage.

5. *Chondro-logy* (λόγος, discourse). A description of cartilages.

6. *Chondro-ma*. The name given by Hooper and Craigie to scirrhus or fibro-cartilaginous tumor of the brain.

7. *Chondro-plerugii* (πτερυξ, a fin). Cartilaginous fishes without a solid bony skeleton; one of the three grand primary divisions, or natural orders, of fishes.

8. *Syn-chondrosis*. An articulation in which cartilage is employed to keep the bones together.

CHONDRUS CRISPUS. The botanical name of the Carrageen or Irish Moss. See *Carrageen*.

CHORDA, pl. *Chordæ* (χορδή). A cord; a tendron; a filament of nerve, &c. *Chorda tympani* is a filament of the vidian nerve which enters the tympanum; *chordæ tendineæ* are the tendinous strings which connect the *carneæ columnæ* of the heart to the auricular valves; *chordæ ventriculi* is a designation of the gastric plexus of the par vagum; *chordæ vocales* are the vocal chords, or the thyro-arytænoid ligaments; and *chordæ Willisii* are the small fibres crossing the sinuses of the dura mater.

1. *Chorda ductus arteriosi*. The ligamentum arteriosum, the remains of the ductus arteriosus of the fœtus.

2. *Chordæ longitudinales*. *Chordæ Lancisii*; two slightly elevated longitudinal bands bounding the *raphé* of the corpus callosum on either side.

CHORDA'PSUS (χορδή, a cord or gut, ἄπτω, to twist). A kind of violent spasmodic colic, in which the large intestines seem, as it were, twisted into knots. It is the same as *εἰλεός*, *ilius*, in the small intestines.

CHORDEE (French, from χορδή, a chord). Painful erection, with incurvation of the penis towards the serotum, occurring in gonorrhœa.

CHORE'A SANCTI VITI (χορεία, a dancing, from χορός, a

dance). *Skelotyrbo*; *St. Vitus's Dance*. Functional derangement of the motor nerves, resulting in irregular jerking movements, more or less interfering with the voluntary actions.

CHORION (χόριον, corium, any skin or leather). The external membrane of the fetus in the uterus; the after-birth.

CHOROID (χόριον, corium, any skin or leather, εἶδος, likeness). Resembling the chorion, and hence denoting a vascular structure. The term is specially applied to the dark-coloured and highly vascular membrane which secretes the pigmentum nigrum, situated between the sclerotica and the retina.

1. *Choroide tigrée*. The name given by Desmarres to the variously coloured appearance of the eye in cases of chronic choroiditis.

2. *Choroido-retinitis pigmentosa*. A disease of the choroid and retina, in which these membranes are atrophied, speckled with pigment, and unnaturally adherent.

3. *Choroiditis*. Inflammation of the choroid or vascular tunic of the eye.

CHROI'COLYTES (χροιά, colour, λυτός, soluble). The designation of a class of mineralizing (or electro-negative) elements in which the bases of the families produce coloured solutions in acids. These are iron, gold, titanium, &c.

CHRO'MATO-DYSOPSIA (χρῶμα, χρώματος, colour, δύσσοπος, hard to see). This term and its congeners, *chromato-metablepsia* and *chromato-pseudopsia*, denote an incapacity of distinguishing colours. When a person sees different colours from the real, the affection is termed *chromopsia* or *chruopsia*.

CHROMATO-GE'NESIS (χρῶμα, χρώματος, colour, γένεσις, generation). The production or generation of colour.

CHROMATO'GENOUS DISORDERS. (χρῶμα, colour, γεννώ, to produce). Disorders characterized by discoloration of the skin. They correspond with the order *Maculae* of Willan, the *Epichrosis* of Mason Good, and the *Dyschroma* of other writers.

CHROMIDRO'SIS (χρῶμα, colour, ἰδρωσις, a perspiring). *Ephidrosis discolor*. Coloured perspiration; abnormal coloration of the perspiratory secretion. Cases are recorded of blue, green, black, and even yellow perspiration.

CHRO'MIUM (χρῶμα, colour). A metal, so called from its remarkable tendency to form coloured compounds. The emerald and the ruby owe their colours to the presence of this element. *Chrome iron-stone* is the ore from which the compounds of chromium, used in the arts, are derived. *Chrome alum* is a crystallizable double salt formed of the sulphates of chromium and of potash. *Chrome yellow* is a chromate of lead; a well-known pigment, occurring in various shades and under various names. *Chrome orange* is dichromate of lead, a colour between yellow and red. *Chrome cinnabar* is a very basic chromate of lead. *Chromic acid* is obtained from bichromate of potash and oil of vitriol, and has been used as an escharotic.

CHRO'MULE (χρῶμα, colour). The name of the colouring matter of plants. It has been incorrectly termed *chlorophyll*.

CHRONIC DISEASES (χρόνος, time). Diseases of long duration and slight severity, as distinguished from *acute* diseases of short duration.

CHRONO-THERMAL SYSTEM (χρόνος, time, θερμη, heat).

The name given by Dr. Samuel Dickson to his mode of treating disease. It is founded on the relation which medicinal agents are supposed to exhibit to *Time* or Periodicity, and *Temperature*.

CHRYSAMMIC ACID (χρυσός, gold, ἄμμος, sand). A yellow precipitate obtained by heating aloes with excess of nitric acid.

CHRYSANILIC ACID (χρυσός, gold, and *anilic acid*). An acid obtained by heating indigo with concentrated potash.

CHRYSENE (χρυσός, gold). A yellow crystalline substance, found among the last products of the destructive distillation of wood.

CHRYSOCOLLA (χρυσός, gold, κόλλα, glue). Golden glue; a name which the Greeks appear to have applied to borax, perhaps from its use as a flux in melting gold. Ure states, however, that the chrysocolla of the Greeks was composed of the rust of copper triturated with urine.

CHRYSOLEPIC ACID (χρυσός, gold, λεπίς, a scale). A crystallizable acid, obtained, together with chrysammic acid, by the action of nitric acid on aloes. See *Carbazotic acid*.

CHRYSOPHANIC ACID (χρυσός, gold, φαίνω, to make to shine). *Rheic acid*. The yellow, crystalline, granular matter of rhubarb. In the pure or more or less impure state, it has long been known under the names of *rhabarbaric acid*, *rheumin*, *rhabarberin*, and *rhein*.

CHRYSORRHAMNIN (χρυσός, gold). The yellow colouring matter of Persian berries, the fruit of the *Rhamnus amygdalinus*. By solution in water or in alcohol it is decomposed and converted into *zanthorrhamin*.

CHURRUS. A resinous extract of Indian Hemp, prepared in Central India. A finer variety is sold in Nepal, and termed *momeea*, or waxen churrus.

CHYAZIC. A term derived from the initials of carbon, hydrogen, and azote, and applied to an acid.

CHYLE (χυλός, juice). The milk-like fluid absorbed by the lacteal vessels. The minute cells developed in the chyle are called *chyle-corpuscles*, and they are the analogue of the "white corpuscles" of the blood. *Chylification* is the process by which the chyle is separated from the chyme. The term *chylo-poietic* (ποιέω, to make) is applied to the viscera and vessels which are connected with the formation of chyle.

CHYLO-AQUEOUS FLUID. A term applied by Dr. Williams to a distinct kind of nutrient fluid which exists in invertebrate animals, and is contained in chambers and irregular cavities and cells, communicating invariably with the peritoneal space, and having no determinate circulation, but a to-and-fro movement, maintained by muscular and ciliary agency. See *Blood-Proper Fluid*.

CHYME (χυμός, juice). The semi-fluid matter which passes from the stomach into the duodenum. *Chymification* is the process by which the aliment is converted into chyme.

CHYMIST and CHEMIST. Both these terms hold their ground, and also *chymistry* and *chemistry*. 1. Chymist and Chymistry are considered to be derived from χυμός, juice, and the *chymic* art suggests the expression and distillation of the juices of plants. 2. Chemist and Chemistry are referred to the word Χημεία, the land of Ham or Cham, a general designation of Egypt, in which country the *chemic* art was first practised with success.

CIBATION (*cibus*, food). The act of taking food, particularly the

more solid kinds of food, especially those prepared from wheat. The term *cibus* has also been applied to the chyle elaborated from food in the stomach.

CICATRI'CU'LA (dim. of *cicatrix*, a scar). A small, round, milk-white spot, observed on the surface of the yolk-bag of the egg; it is surrounded by one or more whitish concentric circles. It is the *blastoderm*, or germinal membrane, from which the future being is developed.

CICA'TRIX (a scar). The mark left after the healing of a wound or ulcer. Hence, the process by which wounds and sores heal is called *cicatrization*.

CICHO'RIMUM I'NTYBUS. Wild Succory, Chicory, or Wild Endive; an indigenous Composite plant, the root of which is used as a substitute for, or as an addition to, coffee.

CICU'TA VIRO'SA. Water Cowbane; a poisonous Umbelliferous plant, supposed by Haller to be the *conium* of the Greeks. *Cicutin* is an alkaloid, of unknown composition, said to exist in hemlock.

CIL'IA (pl. of *cilium*, an eye-lash, from *cileo*, to twinkle). The eye-lashes. The term *cilia* is applied to *filaments* of extreme tenuity found on the free surfaces of epithelial cells; and to microscopic *hairs* of a vibratile nature, abundant in the lowest forms of animals.

1. *Ciliary ducts*. The excretory ducts of the Meibomian glands, opening on the inner edge of the eye-lids.

2. *Ciliary muscles*. The name by which Riolan distinguished those fibres of the orbicularis palpebrarum, which are next to the tarsus, or cartilaginous circle of the eye-lids.

3. *Ciliary circle or ligament*. *Orbiculus ciliaris*. A kind of grayish ring, situated between the choroid membrane, the iris, and the sclerotica.

4. *Ciliary canal*. A minute vascular canal situated within the ciliary ligament, discovered by Fontana.

5. *Ciliary margin*. The free extremity of the eye-lids, at the junction of their mucous lining with the skin.

6. *Ciliary processes*. The reflected portion of the choroid surrounding the lens, and consisting of numerous little folds or plicæ, arranged in a radiated direction.

7. *Ciliary body*. The name of the ring which results from the union of the ciliary processes.

CIL'IATED (*cilium*, an eye-lash). Fringed with hairs, like eye-lashes, as applied, in botany, to the margin of a leaf.

CIL'IIFORM TEETH (*cilium*, an eye-lash, *forma*, likeness). A designation of the teeth of certain fishes, when equally fine and numerous as the *villiform* teeth of the perch, but longer. See *Setiform Teeth*.

CIMEX LECTUA'RIOUS. The bed-bug; a familiar insect, producing, by its bite, the irritation called *malum cimicis*, and yielding an acid called by Thenard *cimicic acid*.

CIMOLITE. *Cimolian earth*. A compact bolar earth, brought from Argentiera, the ancient Cimolus, consisting apparently of siliceous alumina, oxide of iron, and water; formerly used as an astringent.

CINCHO'NA. A genus of plants, several species of which yield Peruvian Bark. The terms *Cinchona Bark* and *Countess's Powder* are derived from the circumstance that the Countess of Chinchon, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, brought some back to Europe from South America, in 1639. Soon afterwards, the Jesuits, and particularly Cardinal de

Lugo, carried it to Rome; and hence it was called *Jesuits' bark*, *Jesuits' powder*, *Pulvis Cardinalis de Lugo*, *Pulvis Patrum*, &c. It was subsequently employed in France by Sir Robert Talbor; and was hence called *Talbor's powder*, or the *English remedy*.

1. *Cinchonæ flavæ cortex*. Yellow-Cinchona Bark. The bark of the Cinchona Calisaya, collected in Bolivia and Southern Peru.

2. *Cinchonæ pallidæ cortex*. Pale-Cinchona Bark. The bark of the Cinchona Condaminea, *vars.* chahuarguera and crispa, collected about Loxa, in Ecuador.

3. *Cinchonæ rubræ cortex*. Red-Cinchona Bark. The bark of the Cinchona Succirubra, collected on the Western slopes of Chimborazo.

4. *Barks falsely called Cinchonæ*. Barks which are not obtained from any species of *Cinchona*, and not known to contain quina, cinchonina, or aricina. The principal of these are the St. Lucia bark, the Caribbean or Jamaica bark, the Peruvian (false) Cinchona, the Brazilian Cinchona, the Pitaya Cinchona, and the Rio Janeiro bark.

5. *Cinchonæ alkalies*. These are cinchonina, quina, and aricina. They may be regarded as oxides of a common base which has been termed *quinogen*. According to this view, cinchonina is a monoxide, quina a binoxide, and aricina a teroxide.

6. *Cinchonic, kinic, or quinic acid*. An acid found in the Cinchona barks, and also in the alburnum of *Abies communis*. When heated in close vessels, it is decomposed, and *pyrokinic acid* is formed.

7. *Cinchonin*. A base predominating in the pale varieties of bark. It differs from quinine only by 1 eq. of oxygen. *Cinchovatine* is another alkaloid, procured from the Cinchona ovata.

CINCHONOMETRY (*cinchona*, and μέτρον, a measure). A term expressive of the methods which have been employed for determining the proportion of the active principles existing in a given specimen of Cinchona bark. The principal methods are the *precipitation* method and the *chloroform* method.

CINERES CLAVELLA'TI (*clavus*, a wedge). *Russici*. Pearl-ash, or the *Potassa impura*. The name is derived from the little wedges or billets into which the wood was cut to make potash.

CINERITIOUS (*cineres*, ashes). Ash-coloured; a term applied to the exterior or cortical part of the brain. The *cineritious tubercle* is the floor of the third ventricle of the brain.

[CINE'TICA] KINETICA (κινέω, to move). Medicinal agents which affect the voluntary and reflex-spinal movements. See *Cerebro-Spinalia*.

CINGULUM. A girdle. A designation of the *herpes zoster*, or shingles, from the development of the vesicles around some part of the body in the form of a portion of a girdle.

CINIS ANTIMONII. *Antimony Ash*. A sulphurated teroxide of antimony, obtained by roasting the powdered black sulphuret.

CINNABAR. A sulphuret of mercury. It is native and factitious; the former is called "ore of mercury;" the latter is the red bisulphuret, called *vermilion*, Paris red, Chinese red, &c. *Chrome cinnabar* is a very basic chromate of lead.

CINNAMEIN. Oil of Balsam of Peru, said by Richter to consist of two distinct oils—*myrospermum* and *myroxilin*.

CINNAMIC ACID. An acid procured from the oil of cinnamon; its hypothetical base is called *cinnamule*.

CINNAMIC GROUP. A group of organic compounds belonging to the Benzoic series.

CINNAMOMI CORTEX. Cinnamon Bark. The inner bark of shoots from the truncated stocks of the *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*, or Cinnamon, a Lauraceous plant of Ceylon, termed in commerce Ceylon cinnamon. *Cassia*, or Chinese cinnamon, is procured from the *Cinnamomum Cassia*, a species which yields also the *Cassia-buds* of commerce.

CINNAMON SUET. A production of the Cinnamon-tree, used in Ceylon for making candles. According to Dr. Christison, it contains 8 per cent. of a fluid oil, not unlike olive-oil; the remainder is a waxy principle, which answers very nearly to the *cerin* of John.

CINNAMYL. The hypothetical, radical essence of cinnamon. The hydruret is the purified essence, or oil of cinnamon.

CIRCINATE (*circino*, to make circular). Rolled inward from the point to the base, like a lock of hair; a term applied, in botany, to the fronds of ferns.

CIRCULATION (in *Chemistry*). A term formerly applied to a method of *digestion*; it consisted in luting a close head on the digesting vessel, in which the vapour was condensed, and ran back into the digester without loss, it being condensed in the head merely by exposure to the air.

CIRCULATION (*circulus*, a circle). The flow of the blood through the heart, the arteries, and the veins. It is—

1. *Perfectly double in the adult*; viz., that which takes place in the lungs, and is called *pulmonic*; and that which takes place through the entire system, and is called *systemic*.

2. *Partially double in the fœtus*, the auricles communicating by the foramen ovale, the arteries by the ductus arteriosus—except we consider the *placental* circulation as analogous with the *pulmonic*; in fact, the blood of the fœtus is circulated through the placenta, as that of the adult is through the lungs, and for the same purpose.

3. *Collateral circulation*. The indirect supply of blood furnished, in cases in which the main artery of a limb has been ligatured, by the free anastomoses of the vessels of the surrounding parts.

CIRCULUS WILLISII. *Circle of Willis*. This consists of the communications established between the anterior cerebral arteries in front, and the internal carotids and posterior cerebral arteries behind, by the communicating arteries.

1. *Circulus articuli vasculosus*. A term applied by W. Hunter to the appearance presented by the margin of the articular cartilages, where the blood-vessels terminate abruptly.

2. *Circulus venosus Halleri*. The incomplete circle formed by the veins around the base of the nipple.

3. *Circulus tonsillaris*. A plexus formed by the lingual and glossopharyngeal nerves around the tonsil.

CIRCUMAGENTES (*circumago*, to move round). A name applied to the *obliqui* muscles, from their supposed action of *rolling* the eye.

CIRCUMCISION (*circumcido*, to cut about). The removal of a circular portion of the prepuce. See *Phimosis*.

CIRCUMDUCTION (*circum*, around, *duco*, to lead). The slight degree of motion which takes place between the head of a bone and its articular cavity, while the extremity of the limb is made to describe a large circle on a plane surface, as in the shoulder and hip-joints. This

is, in fact, to describe a conical surface by rotation round an imaginary axis.

CIRCUMFLEXUS (*circum*, about, *flecto*, to bend). A term applied to a muscle which stretches the palate horizontally, and is hence termed *tensor palati mollis*; and to the axillary nerve.

CIRCUMSCISSILE (*circumscindo*, to tear all round). Divided all round by a transverse separation; a term applied, in botany, to the kind of dehiscence which takes place in the capsule of *hyoscyamus*, of *anagallis*, of *lecythis*, &c.

CIRO'NES, CYRONES, SYRONES. Synonyms of the *acari scabiei*, or itch-mites. See *Acarus* and *Sarcoptes*.

[CIRRHO'SIS] KIRRHOSIS (κίρρῶσις, yellowish). *Chronic hepatitis*. A disease consisting of diminution and deformity of the liver, which is dense, granular, wrinkled, and frequently of a rust-brown colour. By Baillie it was called *common tubercle of the liver*; by Dr. Elliotson, *gin-liver*, as being induced by drunkenness; by others, granulated, lobulated, mammellated, or scirrhus liver, hob-nailed liver, chronic atrophy, &c.

CIRROPODA (*cirrus*, curled hair, ποῦς, ποδός, a foot). The fourth class of the *Diploneura* or *Helminthoïda*, consisting of aquatic animals, with numerous lateral articulated cirri, and their body fixed in a multivalve shell. The term *cirropoda* is barbarous, *cirripeda* is classical.

CIR'ROSE (*cirrus*, curled hair). A term applied, in botany, to any thing which terminates in a tendril or filiform appendage, as the leaf of several leguminous plants.

CIR'RUS (*cirrus*, curled hair). A tendril; an elongated and filamentous organ of plants, which possesses the power of twisting in various directions. The *cirrus petiolaris* is the elongated petiole of a pinnate leaf; the *cirrus peduncularis* branches off on each side at the base of the lamina into a twisting branch; the *cirrus foliariis* extends from the point of a single leaf; the *cirrus corollaris* occurs in the petals of a flower; the tendril, which is in connexion with the stem alone, is called *capreolus*.

[CIR'SOID] KIRSOID (κίρσῶσις, varix, εἶδος, likeness). A term applied to the *dilatation* of the arteries, in cases of aneurysm by anastomosis, in which they are tortuous, enlarged, with thin expanded coats, and active pulsation.

[CIR'SOS] KIRSOS (κίρσῶσις, varix). The Greek term for a varix or dilated vein. Hence the terms *cirso-cele* (κήλη, a tumor), or varicocele, a varicose enlargement of the spermatic vein; and *cirso-ophthalmia*, a general varicose affection of the blood-vessels of the eye—a local complication of amaurosis.

CISSA'MPELOS PAREIRA. *Parcira brava* or *Velvet-leaf*, a Menispermaceous plant, the root of which is commonly called *pareira brava*, and is sometimes imported under the name of *abuta-* or *butua-root*. It yields an alkaloid called *cissampelin*.

CITRACO'NIC ACID. An acid produced by the action of heat on citric and on itaconic acid, but derived from aconitic acid, which is formed during the process.

CITRATE OF IRON. *Ferri citrus*. A preparation in which iron is combined with citric acid. But the term is generally applied to a preparation in which the excess of acid has been neutralized by am-

monia, and which thus becomes converted into the ammonio-citrate of iron, or *ferric citrate of ammonia*.

CITRIC ACID. A crystalline acid prepared from lemon-juice, or from the juice of the fruit of *Citrus limetta*, *Risso*, the lime. It is decomposed by exposure to heat, and a new acid sublimes, called the *pyrocitric*, named by *Baup citribic*. In the preparation of this acid, another substance is procured, called *citric acid*.

CITRINE OINTMENT. The common name of the *Unguentum hydraggyri nitratis* of the pharmacopœia.

CITRUS. A genus of Aurantaceous plants, containing vesicular receptacles of volatile oil in the external yellow portion, called *flavedo*, of their baccate fruits; including the orange, the lemon, the citron, and the lime.

CIVET. A substance collected in a bag under the tail of the *Viverra civetta*, or civet-cat, and of the *V. zibetha*; used as a perfume. It possesses an odour analogous to musk.

CLAIRET. *Rossalis des six graines*. The seeds of anise, dill, fennel, coriander, carraway, and daucus creticus, with sugar, macerated for a week in proof spirit, and strained.

CLAIRVOYANCE. Clear-sightedness; a peculiar mode of sensation, or second sight, connected with *somnambulism*, and supposed to be diffused over the whole surface of the body, but to be especially seated in the epigastrium and fingers' ends. See *Animal Magnetism*.

CLAP. The vulgar name of a venereal infection. See *Gonorrhœa*.

CLARIFICATION (*clarus*, clear, *fio*, to become). The process of clearing liquids. It is performed by *subsidence* of the suspended particles, and decantation of the supernatant liquor; by *filtration*, or straining through filters of paper, linen, sand, or charcoal; or by *coagulation*, or the admixture of albumen, or the white of egg, and the subsequent action of caloric, acids, &c.

CLARK'S PROCESS. A process for softening waters, depending on the neutralization of the free carbonic acid, contained in the water, by the addition of a certain quantity of lime. See *Water, soft and hard*.

CLAUSURA (*claudo*, to shut). Literally, a fortress on the frontier; and, hence, the imperforation of any canal or cavity of the body.

CLAVATE (*clava*, a club). Club-shaped: thickest at the upper end; a term applied, in botany, to filaments, styles, the vittæ of umbelliferous plants, &c.

CLAVATIO (*clavus*, a nail). *Gomphosis*. A sort of articulation, in which the parts are fixed like a nail by a hammer, as the teeth in the sockets.

CLAVICLE (*clavicula*, dim. of *clavis*, a key). The collar-bone; a long bone shaped like the italic letter *f*, but named from its resemblance to an ancient key.

CLAVUS (a nail). 1. A corn or callosity; an increased thickness of the epidermis, resulting from hypertrophy of the papillæ of the derma. (See *Tylosis*.) 2. Protrusion of the iris through an opening in the cornea, in the form of a large and dark-coloured tumor.

CLAVUS HYSTERICUS. The hysteric nail; a fixed pain in the forehead, as if produced by a nail, occurring in hysterical persons.

CLAY. One of the primitive earths, formerly called *argil*, but now *alumina*, from its being obtained in greatest purity from alum.

CLEARING NUT. The seed of the *Strychnos Potatorum*, sold in the markets of India for clearing water.

CLEAVAGE. The mechanical division of crystals, by which the inclination of their *laminae* is determined. *Planes of cleavage* are plane surfaces of a crystal parallel to the external ones.

CLEAVAGE PROCESS. A term relating to the theory of Virgin-generation. It is explained under the term *Parthenogenesis*.

CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS. *Nutator capitis externus*, vel *posticus*. The posterior portion of the sterno-cleido-mastoideus muscle.

[CLEISA'GRA] KLEISAGRA (κλείς, the clavicle, ἄγρα, seizure). Gout of the articulation of the clavicles.

CLICHY WHITE. A pure carbonate of lead, or white lead, prepared at Clichy, in France.

[CLIMACTERIC] KLIMACTERIC (κλιμακτήριον, the step of a ladder). A period in the progression of the life of man, usually divided into periods of seven years; the ninth period, or 63rd year, being the *grand climacteric*.

1. *Climacteric disease*. This term has been applied to a sudden and general alteration of health, occurring at a certain period of life, and of uncertain duration.

2. *Climacteric teething*. The production of teeth at a very late period of life, after the loss of the permanent teeth by accident or natural decay, commonly between the 63rd and 81st year, or the interval which fills up the two grand climacteric years of the Greek physiologists.

CLIMATE (κλίμα, a region). The term *climate* is derived from the old mathematical geographers, who were accustomed to draw imaginary lines on the earth's surface parallel to the equator, and the successive "climates," κλίματα, were the spaces and regions between these lines. At present, the term *climate* denotes merely the temperature and other conditions of the atmosphere of different countries and districts, in reference to their effects upon the health of persons inhabiting them. The following compilation from the well-known work of Sir James Clark, comprises—1, a brief account of the *conditions of the atmosphere of different countries* or districts, in reference to their effects upon the health of persons inhabiting them; and, 2, an enumeration of those *diseases* which are most decidedly benefited by change of climate, and the particular situation most suitable to each.

I. ENGLISH CLIMATES.

The great desiderata in this country are a mild climate and sheltered residence, for pulmonary and other affections, during the winter and spring. The districts of England may be divided into—

1. The SOUTH COAST.—This comprehends the tract of coast between Hastings and Portland Island, including the Isle of Wight. The superiority of the climate of this district exists chiefly during the months of December, January, and February. The principal places are—

(1.) *Undercliff*, in the Isle of Wight, the most sheltered and warmest of all these places; it affords also a good summer climate.

(2.) *Hastings*, which follows next in point of shelter and warmth, during the winter and spring months.

(3.) *Brighton*, which, though inferior to the preceding places as a residence in diseases of the respiratory organs accompanied with much irritation, is of a drier and more bracing atmosphere. Autumn is the season during which the climate of this place possesses the greatest advantages.

2. The SOUTH-WEST COAST.—This reaches from the Isle of Wight to Cornwall. The temperature of the more sheltered spots of the south coast of Devon, during the months of November, December, and January, is, on the average, about five degrees higher than that of London during the same period; whereas on the south coast, the difference scarcely exceeds two degrees. The principal places are *Torquay*, *Dawlish*, *Sidmouth*, and *Exmouth*: the first of these is the most sheltered place in our island; *Salcombe*, the Montpellier of Iluxham, is one of the warmest spots in this country during the winter.

3. The LAND'S END.—This district is most suitable for the irritable and inflammatory habit, and least so for the relaxed nervous constitution. The only places in this district deserving particular notice are—

(1.) *Penzance*, which is remarkable for the equal distribution of its temperature throughout the year, throughout the day and night; indeed, it is only excelled, in this respect, by the climate of Madaira. The difference between the warmest and coldest months in London is 26° ; at Penzance, it is only 18° . The climate of the Land's End is, however, very humid, and, from its exposure to the northerly and easterly winds, colder during the spring than Torquay or Undercliff.

(2.) *Flushing*, a small village in the vicinity of Falmouth; its position differs from that of Penzance only in being somewhat protected from the north and east winds.

4. The WEST OF ENGLAND.—This comprehends the places along the borders of the Bristol Channel and estuary of the Severn. Of these it is necessary only to notice—

Clifton, which, compared with the South-west Coast, is more exciting, more bracing, and drier, but not so mild; it is therefore better suited to a relaxed, languid habit, and less so for pulmonary and other diseases, accompanied with irritation and a tendency to inflammation.

II. FOREIGN CLIMATES.

1. The SOUTH-WEST OF FRANCE.—This comprehends the tract of country extending from Bordeaux and Bayonne to Toulouse. The mean annual temperature is only about four degrees higher than that of the south-west of England; both are soft and rather humid, and agree and disagree, generally speaking, with diseases of the same character. The only place in this district which need be here noticed is—

Pau, a little town remarkable for the mildness of the spring, and its comparative exemption from sharp, cold winds during that season; its chief fault is the unsteadiness of its temperature.

2. The SOUTH-EAST OF FRANCE.—This includes that extensive tract of country which stretches along the shores of the Mediterranean, from Montpellier to the banks of the Var, the boundary stream between

France and Piedmont. The climate of this district is warmer and drier, but more irritating and exciting than that of the South-west. It is also subject to sudden vicissitudes of temperature, and to frequent harsh, cold winds, especially the *mistral*, or the north-west, rendering the whole of this country an improper residence for patients suffering under, or peculiarly disposed to, inflammation or irritation of the respiratory organs. The principal places are—

(1.) *Montpellier*, the high and exposed situation of which renders it liable to all the above-mentioned objections in a remarkable degree; it is well ascertained that pulmonary inflammation and phthisis are among the most prevailing diseases of the place.

(2.) *Marseilles*, which, though less exposed than the preceding place, is an equally improper residence for consumptive invalids. It forms a good winter residence for persons likely to benefit by a dry, sharp air.

(3.) *Hyères*, which possesses the mildest climate in the whole of this district, being sheltered to a considerable degree from the northerly winds.

3. NICE.—This place, situated in the same line of coast as the Provence, is superior to it in several respects: it is protected from the northerly winds, especially the *mistral*; but is not exempt from cold winds, especially during the spring, and is therefore considered an unfavourable situation for consumption, even in its earlier stages, for bronchial diseases of the dry, irritable character, and for dyspepsia depending on an irritated or inflammatory condition of the mucous membrane of the stomach. This climate is found useful for languid, torpid constitutions, for scrofulous affections in persons of this kind of constitution, for chronic bronchial disease, accompanied with copious expectoration, for humoral asthma, &c. The summer at Nice is too hot for any class of invalids.

4. ITALY.—The climate of the south of Italy differs little in actual temperature from that of Provence and Nice, but it is softer, more humid, and less exciting. On the other hand, the *sirocco*, which is scarcely felt at the latter places, forms an objection to the Italian climate, though this objection is not of much weight during the winter. The diseases in which the climate of Italy proves most beneficial, are chronic bronchitis and rheumatism. The principal places for winter climates are—

(1.) *Rome*, which possesses one of the best climates in Italy: to the invalid, capable of taking exercise in the open air, it affords advantages over both Naples and Pisa. It is somewhat warmer in the winter, and drier than Pisa, though more humid than Nice and the parching climate of Provence.

(2.) *Pisa*, which resembles Rome in its general qualities, but possesses advantages over every other place in Italy for patients who can bear little exposure to the air.

(3.) *Naples*, which is more subject to winds, and the air of which is more exciting than that of Pisa or Rome. As a residence for invalids labouring under pulmonary irritation, or chronic rheumatism, it is inferior to both.

5. The MEDITERRANEAN ISLANDS.—Some parts of the coast of Sicily afford a pretty good winter climate; it is, however, difficult to obtain in these parts the comforts and conveniences of life. Although exception may be made in this respect in favour of *Malta*, the climate

of this island has little to recommend it to any class of invalids, least of all to such as suffer from pulmonary affections.

6. ATLANTIC CLIMATE.—The climate of the Northern Atlantic in the temperate latitudes is more steady than that of the Mediterranean, and imparts a similar character to the climate of its islands. The principal of these are—

(1.) *Madeira*, the mean annual temperature of which is only about six degrees higher than that of the south-east of France and Italy; this temperature is, however, very differently distributed throughout the year, the range being far less at Madeira than in the most favoured spots in the South of Europe. Thus, while the winter is twelve degrees warmer than in Italy and France, the summer is five degrees cooler; and, while the mean annual range at Madeira is only fourteen degrees, it is nearly double this at Pisa, Rome, Naples, and Nice. Madeira affords the best climate of the Atlantic Islands for consumptive eases; Funchal is the most desirable for a winter residence.

(2.) The *Canary Islands*, which rank next to Madeira in point of climate; they are somewhat warmer, but the excess of temperature is not equally distributed over the whole year; for, while *Santa Cruz*, the capital of Teneriffe, is seven degrees warmer than Funchal in summer, it is only five degrees warmer in winter. The temperature is also more equable throughout the year at Madeira than at Teneriffe; the difference between the mean temperature of summer and winter being 9° at the former place, while it is 12° at the latter.

(3.) The *Azores*, or *Western Islands*, which in their external characters resemble Madeira and the Canaries. The climate appears to be mild, but somewhat humid; less warm than Madeira during the winter, and more oppressive during summer.

(4.) The *Bermudas*, which differ little from Madeira in the mildness of their winter climate; they are, however, much more liable to high winds in the winter, extremely hot during the summer, and quite improper at this season for the residence of such invalids as are likely to be sent from this country.

(5.) The *Bahamas*, in which the winter and spring are considerably cooler than the same seasons in the West Indies, while the temperature of the summer and autumn is nearly the same. During the winter, the temperature is subject to rapid and considerable vicissitudes, and cold, harsh, northerly winds are not unfrequent.

6. The *West Indies*, of which the mean annual temperature, near the level of the sea, is about 80° , and during the six months which include the winter season, the temperature is only 2° lower. The extreme annual range does not exceed 20° , while the mean daily range throughout the year is only 6° . Hence this climate is improper, generally speaking, for consumptive invalids, who, nevertheless, are frequently sent there. Calculous disorders and serofula are extremely rare in the West Indies; gout is not common, and rheumatism neither frequent nor severe.

1. *Pulmonary Consumption*. Of the Atlantic Islands, Madeira; in Italy, Rome and Pisa; and in England, Torquay and Undercliff, afford the best climate for consumptive eases.

2. *Chronic Bronchitis*. Of the continental climates, those of Rome

and Pisa are the most beneficial in cases attended with an irritable state of the affected parts without much secretion; and that of Nice, in cases attended with less sensibility, a more copious expectoration, and a relaxed state of the system generally. Madeira has been found more beneficial in the former class than in the latter. In England, Torquay and Undercliff afford the best climates in the first class of cases, and Clifton in the latter, in which Brighton also is a very favourable residence during the autumn.

3. *Asthma*. For humoral asthma, Nice is the best residence; but Rome is preferable when this disease is accompanied with an irritated state of the digestive organs, a complication which is exceedingly common.

4. *Chronic Rheumatism*. Rome and Nice are the best residences for persons suffering from this complaint. When the patient's constitution and digestive organs are irritable, the latter has been observed, generally, to disagree, whatever may be the more prominent disease.

5. *Gout*. A warm climate is found to alleviate this disease. It is of rare occurrence at Genoa, and has been remarkably relieved by residence in the West Indian climate.

6. *Scrofula*. Nice and Rome have been found to be favourable residences; and in some cases, the climate of the West Indies has proved more effectual than any in Europe, viz., those of an indolent character with little disposition to febrile excitement.

7. *Dyspepsia*. The south of Europe, especially of Italy, is found beneficial in different forms of dyspepsia, hypochondriasis, and other nervous affections intimately connected with a disordered state of the digestive organs; all these are aggravated by a cold and humid atmosphere. Great attention to the diet is necessary in removing from a cold to a warm climate in this class of diseases.

CLINICAL (κλίνη, a bed). Belonging to the bed; a term applied to lectures delivered, or to the investigation of diseases practised, at the bed-side.

CLINKER. Black oxide of iron, or the *oxidum ferroso-ferricum* of Berzelius. It is always formed when iron is heated to redness in the open air, and is therefore readily obtained at the blacksmith's forge.

[CLINOID] KLINOID (κλίνη, a bed, εἶδος, likeness). A designation of processes of the sella tureica of the sphenoid bone, from their resemblance to the knobs of a bedstead.

CLITORIDECTOMÉ (κλειτορίς, κλειτορίδος, clitoris, ἐκτόμη, excision). The operation for excision of the clitoris.

[CLITORIS] KLEITORIS (κλειτορίς, of the Greeks). A small elongated organ of the pudendum, situated in front of the pubes, and furnished with a *glans* of erectile tissue, and two small muscles called *erectores clitoridis*.

Clitorismus. A morbid enlargement of the clitoris.

CLIVUS BLUMENBACHII. The slope of Blumenbach; an inclined surface behind the dorsum ephippii of the sphenoid bone.

CLOACA. The name of an artificial canal in Rome by which the sewerage was conveyed into the Tiber. The term is now applied, in natural history, to a receptacle observed in the monotremata, in birds, in reptiles, and in many fishes, which receives the fæces and the urine, together with the semen of the male, and the ovum of the female.

CLOA'CÆ (pl. of *cloaca*, a sewer). The openings, in cases of necrosis, in the shell of new bone, leading to the inclosed dead bone.

[CLO'NIC] KLONIC (κλόνος, any violent confused motion). A term applied to that kind of *spasm* in which the muscles are alternately contracted and relaxed, as in hiccough, epilepsy, &c.

CLOT OF BLOOD. The coagulum, or red solid portion which separates from newly-drawn blood. The other portion is a clear yellow liquid, called *serum*.

CLOVE. *Caryophyllus*; the unexpanded and dried flower-bud of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. See *Caryophyllum*.

CLOVE-HITCH. The name of a particular kind of knot used in the treatment of dislocations.

CLUB-FOOT. *Pes contortus*. A congenital distortion of the foot, arising from contraction of the extensor muscles. The following varieties were named by Dr. Krauss:—

1. The *Tip-foot*, *Horse-foot*, or *Pes equinus*. The patient walks on his toes, and the heel is drawn upward. In this class may be included the *knot-foot* (pied-bot en dessous), when the patient walks upon the back of the foot.

2. The *Cross-foot*, *Club-foot inward*, or *Varus*. The patient walks on the outward edge of the foot, or the outward part of the dorsum, the point of the foot being turned *inward*.

3. The *Out-bow-foot*, *Club-foot outward*, or *Valgus*. The patient treads upon the inward part of the foot; the point of the foot, and sometimes the heel, are turned *outward*.

4. The *Heel club-foot*, or *Talipes calcaneus*, or *Talus*. The patient walks upon the heel, the anterior part of the foot being drawn up.

5. Compound varieties of club-foot occur, as *talipes equino-varus*, *equino-valgus*, and *calcaneo-valgus*. See *Talipes*.

CLUB-HAND. A distortion of the hand of precisely the same nature as that of club-foot, the contraction occurring either in the sense of preternatural flexion, or in that of abnormal extension of the hand.

CLY'PEATE (*clypeus*, a shield). Shield-shaped; a term synonymous with *scutate* or *scutiform*, and applied, in botany, to the scales of certain leaves, as of *elæagnus*, &c.

[CLY'SSUS] KLYSSUS (κλύζω, to rise surging, like a wave). A term formerly used to denote the vapour produced by the detonation of nitre with any inflammable substance.

CLY'STER (κλυστήρ, from κλύζω, to wash out). A liquid thrown into the intestines, *per anum*, by means of a syringe; also called *enema*, *lavamentum*, and *lavement*.

CNI'CIN. A brown, bitter substance, procured from the *Cnicus benedictus*, or Blessed Thistle, a composite, indigenous plant.

[KNIDO'SIS] KNIDOSIS (κνιδωσις, an itching, especially such as is produced by the *κνιδη*, or nettle). Alibert's designation of *Urticaria*, or Nettle-rash, derived from the itching and burning sensation, like that produced by the nettle, which accompanies it. The Greek terms *κνησμός*, *κνισμός*, and *κνίφη*, are also applied by writers to pruritus, or itching of the skin.

COA'GULABLE LYMPH. The fluid slowly effused, in wounds, afterwards becoming the bond of union, or cicatrix. See *Lymph*.

COA'GULATION (*con* and *agere*, to bring together). A term formerly synonymous with crystallization, but now applied to the partial

solidification of a fluid body by exposure to cold, or by the addition of some agent. *Spontaneous coagulation* denotes the cohesion of the particles of the blood, or some effused fluids, &c. *Induced coagulation* denotes the effect produced upon albumen by heat, alcohol, acids, rennet, &c.

COA'GULUM (*coquo*, to thicken or curdle). The substance which results from coagulation. As applied to the blood only, it is termed *clot*, as applied to milk, it is called *curd*.

COAL. A general term for various substances, characterized especially by the presence of carbon, associated with smaller quantities of other matters, gaseous and mineral. The principal varieties of coal are lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite.

COAL-GAS. An illuminating gas obtained from coal, and consisting essentially of free hydrogen, marsh-gas, olefiant gas, carbonic oxide, &c.

COAPTA'TION (*coaptatio*, the act of adjusting). Setting, or the act of placing, the broken extremities of a bone in their natural position. The term *coaptatio* corresponds with the *ἀρμωία* of the Greeks, denoting a skilful joining together.

COATING. *Lorication*. A method employed for securing or repairing retorts used in distillation. *Coatings* are made of marly earth, kneaded with fresh horse-dung, slaked lime, and linseed oil, &c.

CO'BALT (*Cobalus*, the demon of mines). A metal, found chiefly in combination with arsenic, as arsenical cobalt; or with sulphur and arsenic, as grey cobalt ore. These ores are employed to give the blue colour of porcelain and stone-ware. *Zaffre* is an impure oxide of cobalt, obtained from the native arseniuret. *Smalt* is a blue-coloured glass, obtained by heating zaffre with sand and potash, reduced to powder; it is the *blue-stone* used in washing.

1. *Cobalt Blue*. *Chinesc blue*. A colouring matter, formed by adding precipitated and moist alumina to a solution of nitrate of cobalt.

2. *Cobalt ultramarine*. *Thenard's blue*. A combination of phosphate of cobalt with hydrate of alumina and peroxide of mercury.

3. *Cobaltocyanogen*. The hypothetical tribasic radical of the cobaltocyanides, but not yet isolated.

CO'BALUS. The demon of mines, which obstructed and destroyed the miners. The Germans formerly used a form of prayer for the expulsion of the fiend. The ores of *cobalt*, being at first mysterious and intractable, received their name from this fabulous personage.

CO'CA. *Ypada*. The leaf of the *Eurythroxylon coca*, a plant in extensive use among the Indians of the Andes, for the purpose of producing intoxication and stupor. The word *Coca* is derived from the Aymara (Indian) word *khoka*, signifying "plant," in the same way as in Paraguay the indigenous tea-plant is called *yerba*, "the plant" *par excellence*.

Cocaine. An alkaloid obtained from coca-leaves.

CO'CCULUS, ANAMI'RTA. The *Cocculus Indicus* plant, a native of the Malabar coast and of the Indian Archipelago, the fruit of which is the *cocculus Indicus*, sometimes termed *Levant nut*, or *bacca orientalis*; and by the Germans *louse-grain*, from its use in destroying pediculi.

CO'CCULUS PALMA'TUS. The *Calumba* plant; a Menispermaceous plant, the root of which constitutes the *calumba* of commerce.

Cocculinic acid. An acid found chiefly in the shell of the *Cocculus Indicus* fruit, united with the alkaloid Menispermia.

[CO'CCUS] KOKKOS (κόκκος, a kernel). A term applied, in botany, to a pericarp of dry, elastic pieces, or *cocculs*, as in Euphorbia. In this plant the cocci are three in number, and the fruit, generally called a *regma*, is therefore also called a *triccoccus* capsule.

CO'CCUS CA'CTI. *Coccinella*. The Cochineal insect; a hemipterous insect which feeds upon the *Opuntia cochinillifera*. The cochineal of the Pharmacopœia consists of the dried female insects reared in Mexico and Teneriffe; there are the *silver* and the *black* varieties. The term *granilla* is applied to very small cochineal insects and minute masses, resembling fragments of the larger insects.

[COCCYODY'NIA] KOKKYODYNIA (κόκκυξ, coccyx, ὀδύνη, pain). A painful affection of the coccyx and its neighbouring structures, occurring chiefly in women, and closely resembling in its symptoms the pain occasioned by fissure or ulcer of the anus and rectum.

[CO'CCYX] KOKKYX (κόκυξ, a cuckoo). The lower end of the spine, so called from its resemblance to the cuckoo's beak. Hence the terms *os coccygis*, the cauda, or *coccyx*; *coccygeus*, a muscle of the *os coccygis*; and *coccydynia*, or pain in the region of the *coccyx*.

CO'CHINEAL. The entire hemipterous insect called *coccus cacti*, or *grana fina* of the Spaniards, a native of Mexico. Prepared as a lake, it occurs under the name of *carmine*. Many terms, as *Paris lake*, *Vienna lake*, &c., are applied indiscriminately to the colouring matters of cochineal and Brazil wood. *Cochinilin* is a colouring matter obtained from cochineal, entering into the composition of carmine.

CO'CHLEA. A snail-shell. A cavity of the ear, resembling the spiral shell of the snail. It describes two turns and a half around a central pillar called the *modiolus*.

COCHLEA'RE (*cochlea*, a snail-shell). A spoon, so named from its resemblance to the shell of a snail; a spoonful. *Cochleare amplum* is a table-spoonful, or half a fluid ounce; *cochleare mediocre*, a dessert-spoonful, or somewhat more than two fluid drachms; and *cochleare minimum*, a tea-spoonful, or one fluid drachm.

COCHLEA'RIA (*cochlear*, a spoon; from the shape of the leaves). A genus of cruciferous plants, of which the species *armoracia* is horse-radish; and the species *officinalis*, scurvy-grass.

CO'CHLEATE (*cochlea*, a snail). Shortly spiral, like a snail's shell; a term applied to the legume of medicago cochleata, &c.

CO'COA. A substance consisting of the roasted and powdered kernels and husks of the *Theobroma Cacao*, or Cocoa-tree, a Büttneria-cons-tree of Mexico and the West Indies.

CO'COS NUCIFERA. The Cocoa-nut Palm; an endogenous tropical plant, the kernel of which yields a large quantity of oil, and a crystallizable acid termed *cocinic* or *cocostearic acid*.

COD-LIVER OIL. *Oleum Morrhue*. An oil obtained from the liver of the *Gadus morrhua*, or Common Cod, formerly called *Asellus major*, and from allied species. See *Gadus*.

CO'DEIA (κώδεια, a poppy-head). An alkaloid discovered by Robiquet in opium, in which the amount varies from two to eight parts in one thousand.

[CŒLELMINTHA] KOILELMINTHA (κοῖλος, hollow, ἔλμινς,

a worm). The name of those intestinal worms which are hollow, or possess an alimentary canal. These are the *trichocephalus dispar*, or long-thread worm, found in the cæcum and large intestine; the *ascaris lumbricoides*, or large, round worm, found in the small intestine; and the *ascaris vermicularis*, or small-thread worm, found in the rectum. See *Sterelmintha*.

[CÆ'LIA] KOILIA (κοιλία, from κοῖλος, hollow). The belly, or abdomen; the cavity which contains the intestines. The *cæliac axis* is the first single trunk given off by the abdominal aorta; the *cæliac plexus* is a prolongation of the solar; *cæliac passion* is another term for colic; and *cæliaca* are medicines which act on the digestive organs.

The term *Cæliaca* is suggested by Mr. Erasmus Wilson as the appropriate name for the various symptoms commonly attributed to *hysteria*, the real cause of these being "disturbance of function of the cæliac centre of the nervous plexuses."

[CÆ'NOSARC] KOINOSARK (κοινός, common, σὰρξ, flesh). A term applied by Dr. Allman to the common living basis by which the several polypes in a composite zoophyte are connected with one another. Every composite zoophyte is thus viewed as consisting of a variable number of polypes, developing themselves from certain more or less definite points of a common cænosarc.

[CÆNOSTHE'SIS] KOINOSTHESIS (κοινός, common, αἴσθησις, perception). A term expressive of the general sensibility of the system.

[CÆNU'RUS] KOINURUS (κοινός, common, οὐρά, a tail). A cystose bladder, containing several animals grouped together, and adhering to its sides. See *Hydatid*.

COFFE'A ARA'BICA. The Coffee-tree, a Rubiaceous plant, of which the albumen of the seeds constitutes the *coffee* of commerce. *Caffein* is a volatile, crystalline, neutral constituent of coffee. *Caffeic acid* is a peculiar acid contained in a raw coffee. *Coffee-green* is a green substance produced by the action of alkalies on a volatile principle of coffee.

COHE'SION (*cohæreo*, to stick together). The power by which the component particles of a body *cohere*, or are kept together.

Cohesion, magnetic. The power by which two magnetical bodies adhere together, as iron to a piece of loadstone.

COHOB'A'TION. The continuous re-distillation of a liquid from the same materials, or from a fresh parcel of the same materials.

COIL-MACHINE. A machine for the employment of *temporary* magnets in producing magnetic electricity. Those in which *permanent* magnets are used are termed *magneto-electric machines*.

CO'ITUS (*coire*, to go together). The conjunction of the sexes.

COKE. The residue of coal, when the volatile matters are driven off by partial combustion in close chambers, or in heaps from which the access of free air has been excluded.

COLATU'RA (*colo*, to strain). That which has been strained. Any filtered or strained liquor.

CO'LCHICUM AUTUMNA'LE. Colchicum or Meadow Saffron; a Melanthaceous, indigenous plant, known to the Ancients under the name *hermo-dactyl*. The cermus and the seeds are officinal, and yield a vegeto-alkali called *colchicine*. The name is derived from *Colchis*, where the plant is said to have grown abundantly.

CO'LCOTHAR. *Oxidum ferri rubrum*. A mixture of red oxide of iron and the persulphate, used as a paint, &c.

COLD. 1. As heat exists in all bodies, the term *cold* has only a negative sense, implying a greater or less privation of heat. 2. In employing *cold* as a remedial agent, its proximate or *physical* effects must be distinguished from its remote or *physiological*: the former are of a sedative, the latter of a stimulant nature. 3. A popular name for catarrh, derived from its cause rather than its symptoms.

COLD CREAM. *Ceratum Galeni*. A cosmetic consisting of oil of almonds, white wax, and rose-water.

COLEO'PTERA (κολεός, a sheath, πτερόν, a wing). Sheath-winged insects; beetles; the fifth order of the class *Insecta*.

[CO'LIC] KOLIC (κῶλον, the colon). Belonging to the colon; a term applied to arteries, and to one of the omenta.

[CO'LICA] KOLICA (κῶλον, the colon). The colic; a painful contraction of the muscular coat of the colon without inflammation or fever. It is termed *accidentalis*, when induced by particular articles of diet; *stercoracea*, when occasioned by accumulation in the bowels; *meconialis*, when arising from retention of the meconium; *calculosa*, when produced by intestinal calculus; and *colica Pictonum*, the colic of the Pictones, an endemic in Poitou, also called dry belly-ache, Devonshire colic, painters' colic, and *colica saturnina*, as produced by the effects of lead. Colic was termed by Sydenham, and the old English writers, *dry belly-ache*.

[-COLLA] -KOLLA (κόλλα, glue). A termination denoting *glue*, or a resemblance to glue, as in *chryso-colla*, golden glue or borax; *ichthyo-colla*, fish-glue or isinglass; *sarco-colla*, flesh-glue, or the concrete juice of the *Penæa sarcocolla*, &c.

COLLA'PSE (*collapsus*, a falling together). Prostration, or shock to the nervous system; interruption of the powers and actions of life, immediately following any severe injury.

CO'LLIDINE. An organic base found in bone-oil, isomeric with *xyloidine*.

CO'LLINSONIN. An American remedial agent procured from the root of the *Collinsonia Canadensis*, or Stone-root, and reputed influential in its action on the absorbent system and mucous membranes.

COLLIQUAME'NTUM (*colliquesco*, to melt). A term applied by Harvey to the first rudiments of the embryo in generation.

COLLI'QUATIVE (*colliquesco*, to melt). A term applied to any excessive evacuation, as of diarrhœa, or perspiration.

COLLO'DIUM (κόλλα, glue). Collodion. A solution of pyroxylin in ether and rectified spirit. *Collodium flexile*, or flexible collodion, of the *Br. Ph.*, 1867, is a mixture of collodion, Canada balsam, and castor-oil.

[CO'LLOID] KOLLOID (κόλλα, glue, εἶδος, likeness). Gelatiniform, or glue-like; a designation of a variety of cancer, also called *gelatinous* and *alveolar*, in which the morbid product resembles glue. Colloid matter is also found in tumors, &c.

CO'LLUM (κολλάω, to join). 1. The neck; the part by which the head is joined to the body. It is distinguished from *cervix*, which is the hinder part of the neck, or the hollow part between the head and the nape of the neck. 2. In botany, the term *collum* denotes that por-

tion of the axis of growth where the stem and the root diverge; by Grew it was termed *coarcture*; by Lamarek, *vital knot*.

COLLUTO'RIMUM (*colluo*, to wash). *Gargarisma*. A liquid applied to the mouth or throat for local purposes.

COLLU'VIES (*colluo*, to wash out, to rinse). *Colluvio*. Washings, rinsings, sweepings, a mass of filth.

COLLY'RIMUM (*καλλύριον*). Formerly, a solid glutinous substance applied to the eyes; now, a liquid wash, or *eye-water*.

[COLOBO'MA] **KOLOBOMA** (*κολόβωμα*, the part taken away in mutilation). *Coloboma iridis* is a congenital fissure, generally situated in the inferior portion of the iris. *Coloboma palpebrarum* is a defect of the eyelid similar to the preceding, and resembling hare-lip.

COLOCY'NTHIDIS PULPA (*κολοκυνθίς*, the colocynth and its fruit). Colocynth-pulp; the dried, decorticated fruit or gourd, freed from its seeds, of the *Citrullus* (*Cucumis*) *colocynthis*, or Colocynth Gourd, a Cucurbitaceous plant, growing on the shores of the Mediterranean and India, and containing an intensely bitter principle, called *colocynthin*.

COLOGNE EARTH. A deep-brown pigment, or species of umber, supposed to be of vegetable origin.

[CO'LO'N] **KOLON** (*κῶλον*, quasi *κοίλον*, hollow). The first of the large intestines, commencing at the cæcum, and terminating at the rectum. It is distinguished into the right lumbar, or *ascending colon*; the arch of the colon, or *transverse colon*; the left lumbar, or *descending colon*; and the sigmoid flexure, or *left iliac colon*.

[COLON'ITIS] **KOLONITIS**. *Colitis*. Inflammation of the colon; a term employed as synonymous with *dysentery*.

COLOPHÓ'NIUM SU'CCINI. The residual mass obtained on fusing *succinum* or amber, after the evolution of water, volatile oil, and succinic acid.

CO'LOPHONY (*Colophon*, a town of Ionia). *Pix nigra*. A black resin which remains in the retort after the distillation of common turpentine. It has been distinguished into two different resins, the *sylvic* and the *pinic*. By the action of heat on the latter, *colophonic acid* is produced.

COLO'STRUM. The first and imperfect milk after the birth, containing cells filled with yellow fat-globules, called *colostrum corpuscles*. By the term *colostratio*, Pliny alludes to a disease of suckling, occasioned by the mother's first milk, and infants so affected he calls *colostrati*. The term admits of varied forms: we find *colostra*, *æ*, and *colostra, orum*, n. pl., in Pliny.

COLOUR-BLINDNESS. This defect of sight is explained under the term *Chromato-dysopsis*.

COLOURING. A term in phrenology, indicative of a peculiar faculty for the appreciation of the relations of colour. Its organ is seated in the middle of the arch of the eye-brow.

COLOURING MATTER. A colouring principle, termed *organic*, when derived from animal or vegetable matters, and *inorganic*, when procured from minerals. Colours are termed *substantive*, when they adhere to the cloth without a basis; *adjective*, when they require a basis.

[CO'LPOCELE] **KOLPOCELE** (*κόλπος*, the vagina, *κήλη*, tumor). *Elythrocele*. A tumor or hernia of the vagina.

[COLPOPTO'SIS] COLPOPTOSIS (κόλπος, the vagina, πτώσις, a falling down). *Prolapsus vaginæ*. Prolapsus or falling down of the vagina.

COLTSFOOT. The vernacular name of the *Tussilago farfara*, an indigenous composite plant, said to form the basis of several patent medicines employed for cough. The vernacular name of the plant is derived from the shape of its leaf; the Latin name refers to its reputed virtues as a means of dispelling cough.

COLU'MBIC ACID. An acid obtained by fusing the ore of *columbium* with the carbonate or the bisulphate of potass; a soluble columbate of potass is obtained, and the acid is precipitated in the form of a white hydrate. Its salts are called *columbates*.

COLU'MBINE. A crystalline bitter substance, obtained from Columbo or Calumba, the root of the *Menispermum palmatum*, and somewhat analogous to picrotoxine.

COLU'MBIUM. The former name of Niobium, a metal found in a rare mineral known as *columbite*, occurring in Massachusetts.

COLUME'LLA (dim. of *columna*, *columnen*, a column). The name of a bone which, in birds, takes the place of the *ossicula auditûs* in man, and actually vibrates as a whole, and at the same rate as the membrane of the drum, when aërial vibrations strike upon the latter.

COLU'MNA. A column or pillar; hence, any part which acts as a pillar, as the *columna nasi*, or the septum between the openings of the nostrils; the *columnæ carnæ*, or the muscular fasciculi of the internal walls of the heart; and, of these, the *columnæ papillares*, attached by one extremity to the walls of the heart, and by the other giving insertion to the chordæ tendinæ.

COLUMNS; CORDS; CURTAINS. Terms introduced by Mr. King into his description of the *tricuspid valves* of the heart. These valves consist of curtains, cords, and columns. 1. The *anterior valve*, or *curtain*, is the largest, and is so placed as to prevent the filling of the pulmonary artery during the distension of the ventricle. 2. The *right valve*, or *curtain*, is of smaller size, and is situated upon the right side of the auriculo-ventricular opening. 3. The third valve, or *fixed curtain*, is connected by its cords to the septum ventriculorum.

1. The *cords*, or chordæ tendinæ, of the "anterior curtain" are attached, principally, to a long *column*, or *columna carnæ*, which is connected with the "right or thin and *yielding wall* of the ventricle." From the lower part of this column a transverse muscular band, the "*long moderator band*," is stretched to the septum ventriculorum, or "*solid wall*" of the ventricle.

2. The "*right curtain*" is connected, by means of its *cords*, partly with the long column, and partly with its own proper column, the *second column*, which is also attached to the "*yielding wall*" of the ventricle. A third and smaller column is generally connected with the right curtain.

3. The "*fixed curtain*" is named from its attachment to the "*solid wall*" of the ventricle, by means of cords only, without fleshy columns.

COLZA, OIL OF. A yellow oil procured from the seeds of the *Brassica campestris oleifera*, used for lamps and cookery. It is a mixture of the glycerine compounds of the *brassic acid* and an acid resembling *oleic acid*.

CO'MA (*cōma*, hair). A general term for the branches and leaves of trees, derived, by analogy, from their collective resemblance to a head of hair.

[CO'MA] **KOMA** (*κῶμα*, drowsiness, from *κείω*, to lie). Drowsiness; lethargic sleep; dead-sleep; torpor. In *coma somnolentum*, the patient, when roused, immediately relapses into sleep; in *coma vigil*, the patient is unable to sleep, though so inclined. See *Curus*.

1. *Komata*. This term comprises, in Cullen's Nosology, diseases characterized by diminution of the powers of voluntary motion, attended with sleep or an impaired state of the senses.

2. *Komatoze*. In a deep sleep; a term implying a morbid condition of the brain, attended with loss of sensation and voluntary motion.

COMBATIVENESS (*combattre*, to fight). A term in phrenology indicative of a natural disposition in man and the lower animals to oppose and attack whatever requires opposition. Its organ is the inferior-posterior or mastoid angle of the parietal bone.

COMBINATION (*cum*, with, *binus*, two). The union of the particles of different substances, by chemical attraction, in forming new compounds. *Direct combination* is that of metals which admit of being fused together into compound metallic masses, termed alloys; *combinations of the second degree* take place when metals combine with non-metallic elements, as oxygen, sulphur, &c.

COMBU'STIBLE (*comburo*, to burn). The designation of a body which is capable of combining with oxygen, with the evolution of heat and light. *Non-combustibles* are, in conventional language, bodies which do not burn, but support the combustion of other substances.

COMBUSTION (*comburo*, to burn). Burning; the disengagement of heat and light, which accompanies rapid chemical combination.

1. *Combustion-heat*. Animal heat produced by combination of the oxygen derived from the air with the carbon and hydrogen of alimentary substances.

2. *Combustion, spontaneous*. Combustion effected between two bodies at common temperatures, without any application of artificial heat, as in the case of arsenic and of antimony in chlorine. This phenomenon is said to occur in the human body from the excessive use of ardent spirits; and it does occur when masses of vegetables, as damp hay, or oily cotton, are heaped together.

3. *Combustion in air*. Chemical combination of the elements of the combustible with the oxygen of the air, attended with development of heat and light.

COMEDO'NES (plur. of *comedo*, a glutton). Gluttons; a term applied to the inspissated and conereted secretion of the hair-follicles, the excretory aperture remaining open. The sebaceous matter may be squeezed out, by pressure of the fingers, in the form of a little cylinder, and has acquired the popular designation of *worm* or *grub*. See *Crinones* and *Steatozoon*.

CO'MENIC ACID. A bibasic acid, formed by boiling a solution of meconic acid with a pretty strong acid. The term appears to have been made by transposing the first and second syllables of the term *meconic*.

CO'MMINUTED (*comminuo*, to break in pieces). A term applied to a fracture, when the bone is broken into several pieces; also to any substance which has been ground into minute particles.

COMMISSU'RA (*committo*, to unite). A commissure; a term applied to the *converging fibres* which unite the hemispheres of the brain. These are the *anterior et posterior*, two white cords situated across the anterior and posterior parts of the third ventricle; the *commissura magna* of the corpus callosum; and the *commissura mollis*, or the gray mass which unites the thalami.

COMMUNICATING ARTERY OF WILLIS. An artery within the cranium which passes from the internal carotid to the posterior cerebral artery. It is a branch of the basiliary.

CO'MOSE (*coma*, hair). A term applied, in botany, to any thing which has coma or hair at its extremity, as the seed of *aselepias*, &c.

COMPA'RISON. A term in phrenology indicative of the reflective faculty which investigates analogies, resemblances, and differences. It leads to the invention and employment of figurative language. Its organ is situated in the middle of the upper part of the forehead, between those of Causality, immediately above Eventuality, and below Benevolence.

COMPLEME'NTARY COLOURS. Colours which, by being blended together, give rise to the perception of whiteness. This term is applied to the optical phenomena described under the article *Accidental Colours*.

COMPLE'XUS (*complector*, to comprise). A muscle situated at the back part of the neck. It is so named from the intricate mixture of its muscular and tendinous parts. From the irregularity of its origins, it has been termed *complexus implicatus trigeminus*. Albinus distinguishes it into the *biventer*, or the upper layer, hitherto called *complexus*; and the *complexus*, or the lower layer, never before distinguished from the rest.

COMPO'SITÆ. The Synantherous tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants or shrubs with *leaves* alternate or opposite; *flowers* (called *florets*) unisexual or hermaphrodite, collected in dense *heads* upon a common receptacle, surrounded by an involucre; *florets* monopetalous; *anthers* syngenesious; *ovarium* one-celled; *fruit* a dry, indehiscent pericarp, termed achenium or cypsela.

CO'MPOTES. Fruits preserved with sugar; generally stone-fruits.

CO'MPOUND. A substance consisting of two or more elements held together by chemical attraction. The properties of a *compound* cannot be foreseen from a knowledge of those of its constituents; herein it differs from a *mixture*, the properties of which can be foretold from a knowledge of the proportions of its constituents.

CO'MPOUND A'TOM. An atom formed by the union of two atoms of different kinds, which may be called *component atoms*. If the latter have not been decomposed by the union, they may be called *elementary* or *primary atoms*.

CO'MPOUND MEDICINES. These have been divided into two classes, viz., *Officinal Preparations*, or those ordered in the pharmacopœias; and *Magistral* or *Extemporaneous Formulæ*, or those constructed by the practitioner at the moment.

CO'MPOUND RADICALS. A term applied in chemistry to those combinations of elements which act towards oxygen, hydrogen, and acids, as simple elements. See *Radicals*, *Compound*.

CO'MPOUNDS. The following terms are applied to compounds :

1. *Binary, ternary, quaternary.* These terms refer to the number of *elements* or proximate principles—two, three, or four—which exist in a compound. The *binary* compounds of oxygen, chlorine, iodine, bromine, and fluorine, which are not acid, terminate in *ide*, as oxide, chloride, &c. ; those of all other substances terminate in *uret*, as hydruret of carbon, sulphuret of iron, &c.

2. *Bis, ter, quater.* These are Latin numerals, indicating the number of *atoms* of acid which are combined with one of the base in a compound, as *bi*-sulphate of soda, &c.

3. *Dis, tris, tetrakis.* These are Greek numerals, indicating the number of *atoms* of base, which are combined with one of the acid in a compound, as *di*-chromate of lead, &c. No prefix is used when the compound consists of one atom of each ingredient. But there are many exceptions to these rules : protoxide and deutoxide are frequently used for oxide and bin-oxide respectively.

CO'MPRESS (*comprimo*, to press). A pad of folded lint or linen for application to any part where pressure is required. Compresses are variously named according to their shape, direction, and use.

COMPRESSIBILITY (*comprimo*, to compress). A property of masses of matter, by which their particles are capable of being brought nearer together. Bodies which recover their former bulk on removal of the compressing cause, are called *elastic*.

COMPRESSSION, DIGITAL (*comprimo*, to press together). A method of treating aneurysm by pressing on the artery with the finger only. See *Flexion, forcible*.

COMPRESSSION OF THE BRAIN (*comprimo*, to press together). A diseased state of the brain, arising from compression by a portion of bone, or extravasated blood. It comprises "fracture with depression," and indentation of the skull without fracture.

COMPRESSOR (*comprimo*, to press). A muscle which compresses a part, as that of the *nose*, and of the *urethra*.

COMPTE-GOUTTES. A drop-reckoner ; an instrument for ensuring a sufficient degree of accuracy in dispensing medicine by *drops*.

[CONA'RIMUM] KONARIUM (*κωνάριον*, dim. of *κῶνος*, a cone). A designation of the *pineal gland*, derived from its conical form.

CONCENTRA'TION (*concentro*). The strengthening of solutions, mixtures, &c., by evaporation of their watery parts.

CONCENTRA'TIVENESS. A term in phrenology indicative, according to Mr. Coombe and the Edinburgh school, of a desire, common to man and the lower animals, of permanence in place, of a disposition to render permanent emotions and ideas in the mind, and of the faculty of maintaining two or more powers in simultaneous and combined activity ; a faculty disposing to sedentary pursuits and a close and steady attention, especially in meditation, to a given object. The organ is immediately above Philoprogenitiveness and below Self-esteem. Compare *Inhabitiveness*.

CONCE'PTION (*concipio*, to conceive). The impregnation of the ovum—the first stage of generation on the part of the female. *False conception* denotes an irregular production, as that of a mole or other preternatural formation.

CONCE'PTION, MENTAL. A term applied to a rare operation of memory, by which objects are depicted on the retina by the mere

effort of thought. This faculty belonged to Goethe throughout life, and to Dr. Gny during his childhood.

CO'NCHA (a shell). A term applied to parts resembling a shell; thus, we have *concha auris*, the external ear; and *concha naris*, the turbinated portion of the ethmoid bone.

CONCHIFERA (*concha*, a shell, *fero*, to carry). The second class of the *Cyclogangliata* or Mollusca, comprising acephalous, aquatic animals, covered with a bivalve or multivalve shell.

CONCOCTION (*concoquo*, to boil together). The act of boiling a substance together with some other substance; a term generally applied to the process of digestion.

CONCRETE (*concretus*, compounded, dense). A mixture of hydraulic cement with small gravel.

CONCRETION (*conresco*, to grow together). A term generally applied to calculus, and to osseous deposits in certain organs, as in the liver and the lungs. The following distinctions occur:—

1. *Concretions, calcareous*. Brittle, earthy deposits, consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime, found in the arteries and in the valves of the left side of the heart, especially in advanced age.

2. *Concretions, pulmonary*. Hard, irregular masses of phosphate of lime, about as large as almonds, occurring in the lungs of consumptive patients.

3. *Concretions, salivary*. Deposits consisting of the phosphate and the carbonate of lime, and occurring under the tongue or in the substance of the cheek, in the ducts which convey the secretion of the salivary glands into the mouth.

CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN (*concutio*, to shake together). A term simply denoting a shaking or general disturbance of the minute parts of the brain; sudden interruption of the functions of the brain, caused by a blow, or other mechanical injury of the head.

CONDENSATION (*condenso*, to make thick). The act of diminishing the bulk of a body, as by the conversion of steam into water, gases into fluids, fluids into solids, &c.

CONDENSER. 1. A vessel in which steam is converted into water, by the application of cold. 2. An instrument employed in electrical experiments on the same principle as the electrophorus, the purpose of which is to collect a weak electricity, spread over a large surface, into a body of small dimensions, in which its intensity will be proportionably increased, and therefore become capable of being examined.

CONDIMENTUM (*condio*, to season). A condiment; a substance taken with the food to improve its flavour, to promote its digestion, or to correct its injurious qualities.

CONDUCTOR (*conduco*, to lead). An instrument used to direct the knife in operations. Compare *Director*.

CONDUCTORS OF HEAT. Bodies which admit the conduction or transmission of heat through their component particles. See *Caloric*.

CONDUPLICATE (*conduplico*, to double). Doubled together; a term applied, in botany, to a form of vernation or æstivation, in which the two sides of a leaf or of a petal are applied parallelly to the faces of each other.

CONDY'S PATENT FLUID. A red, disinfecting fluid, owing its virtue to the oxidising property of permanganate of potash.

[CO'NDYLE] KONDYLE (κόνδυλος, a knuckle). A rounded eminence of the joints of several bones, as of the humerus and the femur.

Condylöid (εἶδος, likeness). Having the shape of a condyle; a term applied to some of the *foramina* of the occipital bone, viz., the *anterior*, through which the lingual nerves pass, and the *posterior*, through which the veins of the neck pass.

[CONDYLO'MA] KONDYLOMA (κόνδυλος, a knot or knuckle). A soft, fleshy, wart-like excrescence, of syphilitic character, appearing about the anus and pudenda. It is sometimes called *mucous tubercle*.

CO'NE. The fruit of the Fir-tree. It is a conical amentum, of which the carpels are scale-like, spread open, and bear naked seeds.

CONFECTIO (*conficio*, to make up). A confection. Under this title, the London College comprehends the *conserves* and *electuaries* of its former pharmacopœias. Strictly speaking, however, a *conserve* merely preserves the virtues of recent vegetables by means of sugar; an *electuary* imparts convenience of form.

CONFERVÆ. A section of algaceous plants, consisting of simple, tubular-jointed species, inhabiting fresh water. Some of these are developed in pharmaceutical and other liquids, as *cryptococcus inæqualis* in aqua calami, *ulvina myxophila* in mucilage of quince-seed, *sirocrosis stibica* in solution of emetic tartar, &c. Some writers, however, consider these substances to be imperfect mucedinous fungi.

CONFIGURATION. A term in phrenology indicative of the faculty which investigates forms and figures generally, enables a person to remember forms and features, and induces a love of portraits and of taking likenesses. Its organ is seated in the internal angle of the orbit, and, when large, it pushes the eye-ball outwards and downwards, giving its possessor a somewhat squinting appearance, and causing the eyes to appear wide apart.

CO'NFLUENT (*confluo*, to flow together). Growing together; a term synonymous with *connate*, and denoting, in botany, the cohering of homogeneous parts. In medicine, the term is applied to eruptions in which the pustules run together, as in small-pox. Some writers call *scarlatina morbilli confluentes*.

CO'NFLUENT and CO'NNATE. Terms employed in describing the development of bone. By *confluent* is meant the cohesion or blending together of two bones which were originally separate; by *connate*, that the ossification of the common fibrous or cartilaginous bases of two bones proceeds from one point or centre, and so converts such bases into one bone, as in the radius and ulna, in the tibia and fibula of the frog. In both instances they are to the eye a single bone: but the mind, transcending the senses, recognizes such single bone as being essentially two.

CONGELATION (*congelò*, to freeze). Solidification; the passing from a fluid to a solid state by the agency of cold.

CO'NGENER (*con*, and *genus*, kind). A thing of the same race, kind or nature. Hence the term *congenerous* is applied to diseases of the same kind.

CONGE'NITAL (*congenitus*, born or grown together with). A term applied to diseases which infants have at birth, and, hence, to diseases depending on faulty conformation, as hernia, &c.

CONGESTION (*congero*, to amass). 1. *Active congestion* consists in a local fulness of the small vessels, analogous to that general fulness of the vessels of the entire body which constitutes plethora. 2. *Passive congestion* denotes torpid stagnation of the blood, observed in organs whose power of resistance has been greatly exhausted. 3. *Venous congestion* denotes congestion of the veins, as well as of the capillaries, whilst inflammation has its principal seat in the arteries.

Mr. Erichsen says that "Congestion is always a passive and mechanical condition, and hence the term *active congestion* should not be employed. What has been described as 'active congestion' is in reality a variety of the inflammatory process."

CONGIUS. This measure among the Romans was equivalent to the eighth of an amphora, to a cubic half-foot, or to six sextarii. It is equal to our gallon, or a little more.

CONGLOBATE (*conглоbo*, to gather into a ball). The designation of a *gland* of a globular form, without cavity or excretory duct, as the mesenteric, inguinal, and axillary glands.

CONGLOMERATE (*conglomerо*, to heap together). The designation of a *gland* composed of various glands, having a common excretory duct, as the parotid, the pancreas, &c.

CONIUM MACULATUM. The Common or Spotted Hemlock; an indigenous Umbelliferous plant, termed *Cicuta* by the Latin authors, but quite distinct from the *Cicuta virosa* of English writers. *Coniine* is an alkaloid procured from hemlock.

CONJUGATE (*conjugatus*, yoked together). Bound together; growing in a pair; as the two leaflets of the pinnate leaf of *zygophyllum fabago*.

CONJUNCTIVA (*conjungo*, to unite). *Adnata tunica*. The mucous membrane which lines the posterior surface of the eyelids, and is continued over the fore-part of the globe of the eye.

1. *Conjunctiva, granular*. A morbid state of the conjunctiva, consisting in enlargement of the minute glands, or some other alteration in the structure of the part, generally the sequel of purulent ophthalmia.

2. *Conjunctivitis*. A barbarous term for inflammation of the conjunctiva. By addition of the epithets *catarrhalis* and *contagiosa* are denoted the catarrhal and the purulent forms of ophthalmia, respectively.

CONNA"TE (*connascor*, to be born together). Born with another; congenital. A term applied, in botany, to two opposite leaves united at their bases, as in the garden honeysuckle.

CONNECTIVE TISSUE. A term applied to the *white fibrous* or *areolar* tissue of organized bodies, owing to its *connecting* the various component parts of the frame in such a manner as to allow of a greater or less freedom of motion among them. It is sometimes called *cellular tissue*.

CONNIVENT (*conniveo*, to wink). Converging; having a direction inwards; as the anther of *solanum tuberosum*.

CONQUIN-TAY. The name by which the inhabitants of Guiana designate the *Plantain meal*, or the meal procured by powdering and sifting the dried core of the *Musa Sapientum* and *Musa Paradisiaca*, respectively termed the Plantain and the Banana. They are probably only varieties of the same species.

CONSANE/SCENT (*consanseo*, to become whole or sound, as of wounds). This term might well be applied to wounds which are in

progress of healing, and would be a fit companion to *convalescent*, as applied to the general state of the system when recovering from disease.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS. A term in phrenology, indicative of the sentiment of justice, or respect for the rights of others, openness to conviction, and love of truth. Its organ is seated on the upper part of the head, on each side of Firmness, upwards from Cautiousness, and backwards from Hope.

CONSCIOUSNESS. The general term under which are classed sensation, emotion, volition, and thought. But what consciousness is, we know not; and "how it is," says Dr. Huxley, "that any thing so remarkable as a state of consciousness comes about as the result of irritating nervous tissue, is just as unaccountable as the appearance of the Djinn when Aladdin rubbed his lamp in the story, or as any other ultimate fact of nature."

CONSECUTIVE COMBINATION. A term applied to the chemical process by which a series of salts are formed from one another; thus, the quadroxalate of potash is derived in the same way from the binoxalate, as the binoxalate itself is derived from the neutral oxalate, two atoms of water being displaced by two atoms of hydrated oxalic acid. See *Substitution*.

CONSENSUAL MOTIONS. A term applied to two or more simultaneous motions, of which the secondary and remoter motions are independent of the will. Thus, the iris contracts when the eye is open to admit the light.

CONSERVA (*conservo*, to keep). A conserve or composition of vegetable matter, beaten up with powdered sugar to the consistence of a stiff paste, as a means of preserving the distinctive qualities of the plant in a fresh state. See *Confectio*.

CONSTIPATION (*constipo*, to crowd together). *Torpor intestinorum*. Costiveness; confinement of the bowels; the contents of the bowels being so *crammed* together as to obstruct the passage. Hence the expression *alvus coacta*.

CONSTITUENS. The vehicle; a constituent part of a medicinal formula, signifying "that which imparts an agreeable form." See *Prescription*.

CONSTITUTION (*constituo*, to set or put together). A general term for the disposition or nature of any thing; but it has specific and technical applications. 1. Thus, the *constitution of the body*, or diathesis, denotes the particular condition of the body, comprising the "propria," or peculiarities, as distinguished from the "communia," or generalities. 2. The *constitution of the air* denotes that peculiar state of the air which induces epidemics, or impresses upon epidemic or sporadic diseases their peculiar characters or particular occasions, and was designated by Sydenham as bilious, dysenteric, &c. 3. The *constitution of coal* denotes the true arrangement of the elements which enter into the composition of that substance.

CONSTITUTIONAL WATER. A technical term employed in chemistry to denote that portion of water in a salt which is not generally expelled at 212° Fahr., and is in more intimate connexion with the chemical properties of the salt than the *water of crystallization*, which is generally expelled at this temperature, and is connected with the form and colour of the crystals.

CONSTRIC'TOR (*constringo*, to bind together). A muscle which

contracts any opening of the body, as that of the pharynx, the sphincter ani, &c.

CONSTRU'CTIVENESS. A term in phrenology indicative of the desire in man to construct works of art, and in the lower animals to build nests, to burrow, to make huts, &c. Its organ is situated at the lower part of the temple, or that part of the temporal bone which is immediately above the spheno-temporal suture.

CONSUMPTION (*consumo*, to waste away). Emaciation or wasting away of the body. Pulmonary consumption is termed *phthisis pulmonalis*; mesenteric consumption, *marasmus*.

CONTABESCE'NTIA (*contabesco*, to waste away). Atrophy, or consumption; wasting away of every organ.

CONTA'GION (*contingo*, to touch one another). This term, and *Infection*, generally denote the transmission of a poisonous principle. When the transmission is effected by a material substance, and is brought about by actual contact, the term *contagion* (immediate contagion) is employed; but when transmission is effected through the agency of the winds, and at a distance, the mode of communication is called *infection* (mediate contagion). In other words, when the poisonous principle is volatile and communicable through the medium of the atmosphere, it is *infectious*; when this diffusibility is absent, it is *contagious*.

CONTINUED DISEASE. A term applied to a disease with reference to its form or type, and denoting that it runs its course without interruption of its symptoms.

CONTO'RTED (*contortus*, twisted). Twisted in such a manner that each piece of a whorl overlaps its neighbour by one margin, and is overlapped by its other neighbour by the other margin, as in the aestivation of oleander.

CONTRACTILITY (*contraho*, to draw together). The property by which bodies contract. 1. The property by which the fibrous tissues return to their former dimensions, after being temporarily extended. 2. The property of the muscular fibre, by which it shortens in length, on the application of a stimulus, while it increases its other dimensions. See *Irritability*.

CONTRA'CTION (*contraho*, to draw together). An abnormal and permanent alteration in the relative position and forms of parts, as in club-foot and wry-neck. Also, a decrease of volume, occasioned by diminution of temperature.

CONTRA-FISSURA (*contra*, against, *fissura*, a cleft). A fracture of the skull, produced by a *contre-coup* opposite to the part on which the blow is received.

CONTRA-INDICA'TION (*contra*, against, *indico*, to show). Circumstances which forbid the exhibition of a remedy.

CONTRAJE'VA (*contrayerva*, Indian Spanish for alexipharmic). A species of *Dorstenia*, to which the *contrayerva*-root was formerly referred; but Pereira says that the root of this species is not met with in commerce. See *Dorstenia*.

CONTRA-STIMULANT. That which acts in opposition to stimulous; that which diminishes excitability. Under this name Rasori explained his new medical doctrine of the susceptibility of living beings to exciting influences and of their power of reacting against these influences; and, hence, all medicines were reduced by him to two classes—*stimulants* and *contra-stimulants*.

CONTRA-STIMULANTS. *Hyposthenics.* A class of medicines which counteract the effects of stimulants, and depress the vital energies. Thus, wine being a stimulant, whatever relieves its intoxicating effect is called a contra-stimulant.

CONTRE-COUP. A term applied to that variety of indirect fracture of the skull, in which the solution of continuity occurs at a point of the cranium opposite to that which has been struck. This is called *fracture by contre-coup*.

CONTUSION (*contundo*, to bruise). A bruise; a lesion occasioned by a blow from a blunt body, without apparent wound. If the skin be divided, the lesion is called a *contused wound*.

CONUS. A cone; a conical body, as the *conus arteriosus* or infundibulum of the ventricle of the heart; the *coni renales*, or conical masses forming the tubular portion of the kidney; the *coni vasculosi*, or conical convolutions of the vasa effluentia, constituting the epididymis.

CONVALESCENCE (*convalesco*, to grow strong). The state of recovery; the period between the termination of a disease and complete restoration to health. See *Consanescere*.

CONVOLUTA OSSA (*convolutus*, rolled together). A term applied to the upper and lower turbinated bones of the nose.

CONVOLUTE (*convolutus*, rolled together). Rolled together; a term applied, in botany, to a form of vernation or æstivation, in which one leaf or petal is wholly rolled up in another leaf or petal.

CONVOLUTION (*convolvere*, to roll together). The state of any thing which is rolled upon itself. Hence the term is applied to the windings and turnings of the cerebrum, called *gyri*; and to the foldings of the small intestines.

CONVOLVULUS SCAMMONIA. The plant whose root yields the hard, brittle, ash-coloured resin called *scammony*. It contains a substance called *convolvulin*, supposed to be a vegetable alkali.

1. *Convolvulus Jalapa.* The former name of the Jalap-plant. The drug is now said to be yielded by the *Ipomœa purga*, and probably by other species.

2. *Convolvulin.* Jalapin; Rhodeoretin; a white gum-like substance, obtained from the tuber of the jalap.

3. *Convolvulic Acid.* Rhodeoretic acid; a white uncrystallizable acid, produced by the metamorphosis of convolvulin under the influence of alkalis.

CONVULSION (*convello*, to pull together). Violent irregular contraction of the muscles of animal life, or those of voluntary motion, with alternate relaxations, commonly called a *fit*. See *Spasm*.

CONVULSIVA. *Spastica.* Agents which augment the irritability of muscles, and excite spasm and convulsion, as strychnia and brucia. These excite common sensibility, and act as *hyperæsthetic* agents.

COPAIVA or COPAIBA. An oleo-resin or turpentine procured from the *Copaifera multijuga* and other species, obtained from Brazil. It is incorrectly called a balsam, as it contains no benzoic or cinnamic acid.

1. *Resin of Copaiva.* A brown, resinous mass, left after the copaiva has been deprived of its volatile oil by distillation. It consists of two resins, the one a yellow, brittle resin, called *copaivic acid*; the other, the *viscid resin of copaiva*.

2. *Gelatine Capsules of Copaiva.* Capsules formed of a concentrated solution of gelatine, and containing each about ten grains of copaiva.

CO'PAL. A resin apparently containing several resins, produced by the *Rhus Copallinum* of Mexico; used for making varnish.

COPAL'CHI BARK. The bark probably of the *Croton sulcerus* (Humb.) of Chili, similar to Cascarilla-bark, though without its aromatic taste. There are two kinds—the *quilled*, which might with propriety be called *Mexican cascarilla*; and the *corky*, known at Santa Cruz by the name of *chiquique*, and at Chili by the name of *natri*.

[COPHO'SIS] KOPHOSIS (κώφωσις, bluntness, deafness, dullness of the senses or mind). A term generally restricted to deafness.

COPPER (*Cuprum*, quasi *æs Cyprium*, from the island Cyprus, where it was first wrought). A red metal, found in the common ore called *copper pyrites*, a double sulphide of copper and iron. Among its compounds are *red copper*, or the suboxide; *black copper*, or the protoxide; *copper glance*, or the protosulphuret; *resin of copper*, the protochloride or white muriate; and the *white copper* of the Chinese, an alloy of copper, zinc, nickel, and iron. See *Cuprum*.

CO'PPERAS. A technical name for protosulphate of iron, also called ferrous sulphate, and green vitriol. *Blue copperas* is sulphate of copper, also called blue vitriol, and blue stone.

COPPER-COLOUR. The "copper-colour" of the syphilitic tubercle is, properly speaking, a *reddish yellow brown*; it is the red-brown with a slight admixture of yellow.

COPPER-GREEN. *Blue lice*. A mineral carbonate of copper, found in mines, and prepared for paints by grinding and washing.

CO'PPER-NICKEL or **KUPFERNICKEL.** A native arseniuret of nickel, a copper-coloured mineral of Westphalia.

[CO'PRAGOGUES] KOPRAGOGUES (κόπρος, *feces*, ἀγωγος, expeller). *Eccoproctica*. Purgatives; medicines for expelling *feces*.

[CO'PROLITE] KOPROLITE (κόπρος, excrement, λίθος, a stone). A substance supposed to consist of the excrement of fossil reptiles. The *calcis triphosphus*, or triphosphate of lime, abounds in coprolites.

[COPRO'STASIS] KOPROSTASIS (κόπρος, *feces*, ἵστημι, to stand). Costiveness; undue retention of the *feces* in the intestines.

COR, CORDIS. The heart, the central organ of circulation: figuratively the seat of feeling and passion. It corresponds with the Greek words κῆρ, contracted from κῆαρ, and καρδιά, both signifying the heart.

[CO'RACOID] KORAKOID PROCESS (κόραξ, κόρακος, a crow, εἶδος, likeness). The *crow's-beak-shaped offshoot*; a process of bone arising from the upper part of the neck of the scapula, and named from its resemblance to a crow's beak. It was also formerly named the *ankyroid process*, though in one passage Galen uses the name as synonymous with *akromion*, and as distinguished from that process.

Korako-brachialis. A muscle arising from the apex of the korakoid process, and inserted into the inner side of the middle of the humerus.

CORA'LLIUM RU'BRUM. Red coral: the calcareous internal skeleton of a *Polypiferous* animal, consisting of carbonate of lime, principally coloured with oxide of iron.

CO'RDATE (*cor*, the heart). Heart-shaped; having two rounded lobes at the base, as descriptive, in botany, of certain leaves.

CO'RDIALS (*cor*, the heart). *Cardiacs*. Warm medicines: medicines which increase the action of the heart, or quicken the circulation.

They are made of ardent spirits, flavoured with sweetening and aromatic substances.

CORE (*cor*, the heart). The popular name of the slough which forms at the central part of boils.

[CORETO'MIA] KORETOMIA. This term, and some others compounded with *koré* (κόρη), the pupil, will be found in their proper place under the letter K.

CORIA'CEOUS (*corium*, leather). Of a leathery consistence; a term applied to certain leaves, as those of *prunus laurocerasus*.

CORIA'NDRUM SATI'VUM. The Official Coriander; an Umbelliferous plant, yielding the fruit erroneously called *coriander-seeds*.

CO'RIUM. A term sometimes employed as synonymous with *derma*, or the internal layer of the skin. See, however, *Chorium*, which is derived from the Greek χόριον, though the Latin dictionaries refer the term *corium* to the same origin (!).

[CO'RMOGENS] KORMOGENS (κορμός, the trunk of a tree, γίνομαι, to be produced). A term applied, in botany, to a class of *Acrogens*, in which there is a distinct axis of growth, or stem and root, symmetrically clothed with leaves. In these we find a trace of something equivalent to the sexes of *Exogens* and *Endogens*. They comprise the Ferns, Mosses, Equisetums, &c. See *Thallogens*.

[CO'RMUS] KORMUS (κορμός, the trunk of a tree). The enlarged subterranean base of the stem of *Colchicum*, of *Arum*, &c., falsely called *root* or *bulb*.

CORN (*cornu*, a horn). A growth of thickened cuticle, not merely lying upon the true skin, like a *callosity*, but penetrating into it. What are called *soft corns*, between the toes, are not always corns, but fungous warts, growing from the cutis vera.

CO'RNEA (*cornus*, horny). *Cornea pellucida*. The anterior transparent portion of the external tunic of the eye. *Cornea opaca* is a term formerly applied to the sclerotica, the remaining portion.

Cornea conica, or *staphyloma pellucidum*. A disease in which the cornea, retaining its transparency, projects in a conical or sugar-loaf form. The affection is sometimes called *konophthalmia* and transparent *staphyloma*.

CORNEI'TIS. An unclassical term for *keratitis* or inflammation of the cornea. *Cornecitis interstitialis s. diffusa* is distinguished by a general, minute mottling of the whole structure of the cornea. *Cornecitis pannosa* is characterized by uniform opacity, traversed by long veins, resembling a piece of red cloth or pannus.

CO'RNEOUS (*cornu*, a horn). Horny; of a horny consistence; as the albumen of the seeds of some plants, the tissue of the nails of animals, &c.

CORNI'acula LARY'NGIS (*corniculum*, a little horn). *Capitula Santorini*. Two small pyriform cartilages surmounting the summit of the arytenoid cartilages.

CORNI'ULATE (*corniculum*, a little horn). Horned; terminating in a horn-like process, as the fruit of *trapa bicornis*.

CO'RNIN. A new principle discovered in the bark of the *Cornus florida*, or Dogwood. Its properties resemble those of quinine.

CORNU AMMO'NIS (*cornu*, a horn). A designation of the *pes hippocampi* of the brain, from its being bent like a ram's horn, the famous crest of Jupiter Ammon.

CORNU CE'RVI. Stag's or Hart's horn; the horn and horn-

shavings of the *Cervus Elephas*, formerly so much used for the preparation of amuonia, that the alkali was commonly called *Salt* or *Spirit of Hartshorn*.

CORNU HUMA'NUM. The human *horn*; a horny substance produced by induration of the secretion of a sebiferous duct or hair-follicle, and its projection through the aperture of the sac.

CORNU USTUM. Burnt horn; phosphate of lime, prepared from horn by fire. *Spiritus cornu usti* is the result of the destructive distillation of hartshorn.

CORNUA OF THE VENTRICLES (*cornu*, a horn). Each lateral ventricle of the brain has been divided into a body or central portion; an anterior or *diverging cornu*; a posterior or *converging cornu*; and an inferior or *descending cornu*: hence the appellation of *tricornu*, applied to this cavity.

CORNUA SACRALIA (*cornu*, a horn). Horns of the sacrum; two tubercles, forming notches, which transmit the last sacral nerves.

CORNUA UTERI (*cornu*, a horn). The horn-like appearance of the angles of the uterus in certain animals.

CORO'LLA (dim. of *corona*, a crown). Literally, a little crown. The internal envelope of the floral apparatus. Its separate pieces are called *petals*; when these are distinct from one another, the corolla is termed *poly-petalous*; when they cohere, *gamo-petalous*, or incorrectly *mono-petalous*.

CORO'LLIFLO'RÆ (*corolla*, the inner envelope of the flower. *flos*, a flower). A sub-class of exogenous plants, characterized by the presence of a calyx and a corolla, and by united petals, bearing the stamens.

CORO'NA. A crown; whatever surrounds any parts like a crown, as the *corona glandis*, the prominent margin of the glans penis; *corona tubulorum*, a circle of minute tubes surrounding each of Peyer's glands, opening into the intestine, but closed at the other extremity; *corona Veneris*, a term for venereal blotches appearing on the forehead; *corona* or *zona ciliaris*, the indented circle on the vitreous humor, caused by the ciliary processes. Hence also the terms *coronal*, applied to a suture of the skull; and *coronary*, applied to vessels, nerves, a valve of the heart, &c.

CORO'NAL ASPECT (*corona*, the crown of the head). An aspect towards the plane of the *corona* or crown of the head. The term *coronal* is used adverbially to signify "towards the coronal aspect."

[CORO'NE] KORONE (*κορώνη*, a crow). The acute process of the lower jawbone; so named from its supposed likeness to a crow's bill.

[CORO'NOID] KORONOID (*κορώνη*, a crow, *εἶδος*, likeness). The designation of a process of the ulna, from its being shaped like a crow's beak.

CORPSE (*corpus*, a body). This term is now restricted to a body without life (*cadaver*), but it was formerly applied also to the body of a living person.—"A valiant *corpse*, where force and beauty met."—*Surrey*.

CORPSE-LIGHT. A name applied by miners to the blue flame which is frequently observed to play around the candles, indicating that the quantity of fire-damp in the mine is only a little below that required to form an explosive mixture.

CO'RPULENCE (*corpus*, the body). An excessive increase of the body from accumulation of fat. See *Obesity*.

CO'RPUS. A body. Plural, *Corpora*. Hence—

1. *Corpora albicantia*, *mammillaria*, vel *pisiformia*. Two white, mamillary, pisiform bodies, situated behind the tuber cinereum, and between the crura cerebri. They are also called *corpora bulbi fornicis*, from their forming part of the crura of the fornix.

2. *Corpora Arantii*, vel *sesamoidea*. Three small, hard tubercles, of the size of sesamum-seeds, situated on the points of the three semilunar valves of the heart, and named after Arantius of Bologna.

3. *Corpora cavernosa* (caverna, a cavern). Two lengthened bodies, constituting the chief bulk of the body of the penis. They are separated by an incomplete partition, named *septum pectiniforme*.

4. *Corpora geniculata* (geniculum, a knot). Two knotty prominences, the *external* and the *internal*, at the inferior surface of the thalami nervorum optico-rum.

5. *Corpora Malpighiana*. Splenic vesicles; small, white, roundish bodies, embedded in the splenic pulp, and connected with the twigs of the small arteries.

6. *Corpora olivaria*. Two olive-shaped eminences of the medulla oblongata. On making a section of the corpus olivare, an oval medullary substance is seen, surrounded by cineritious matter, and called *corpus dentatum eminentiæ olivaris*.

7. *Corpora pyramidalia*. Two narrow convex cords, situated one on each side of the anterior median fissure of the medulla oblongata.

8. *Corpora quadrigemina*. The four optic lobes, situated immediately behind the third ventricle and posterior commissure. The anterior pair are termed *nates*; the posterior pair, *testes*.

9. *Corpora restiformia* (restis, a cord). Two cord-like processes, extending from the medulla oblongata to the cerebellum.

10. *Corpora striata* (stria, a streak). Two streaky eminences in the lateral ventricle, termed by Gall the great superior ganglion of the brain.

11. *Corpus albicans* vel *nigrum*. A small whitish or dark-coloured mass—the reduced corpus luteum, after parturition.

12. *Corpus callosum* (callus, hardness). The hard substance which communicates between the hemispheres of the brain; also called *commissura magna*.

13. *Corpus cavernosum vaginæ*. The erectile spongy tissue of the vagina, termed by Degraaf *retiforme*, or net-like.

14. *Corpus ciliare*. The radiated wreath or circle consisting of the ciliary processes, or triangular folds, formed apparently by the plaiting of the middle and internal layer of the choroid.

15. *Corpus dentatum* vel *serratum*. A yellowish matter which appears on making a section of the crura cerebelli.

16. *Corpus fimbriatum* (fimbria, a fringe). A narrow white band—the lateral thin edge of the fornix, also called *tænia hippocampi*.

17. *Corpus geniculatum externum et internum*. Two rounded elevations of the thalami optici.

18. *Corpus Highmoreanum*. A prominence of the superior part of the testis, so called from Highmore of Oxford. See *Mediastinum testis*.

19. *Corpus luteum* (luteus, yellow). The cicatrix left in the ovarium, in consequence of the bursting of a Graafian vesicle.

20. *Corpus pampiniforme* (pampinus, a tendril, forma, likeness). A tendril-like plexus of the spermatic vein.

21. *Corpus papillare*. The soft, pulpy, gelatinous matter which rests on the rete mucosum of the skin.

22. *Corpus psalloïdes*. Another name for the *lyra*, considered by Gall as the general union of the communicating filaments of the fornix. See *Psalloïdes*.

23. *Corpus rhomboideum*. Ganglion of the cerebellum; a grey body observed in the centre of the white substance of the cerebellum, if an incision be made through the outer third of the organ.

24. *Corpus spongiosum* (spongia, a sponge). A lengthened body situated in the groove upon the under surface of the two corpora cavernosa.

CORPU'SCULAR THEORY OF LIGHT. A theory based on the general assumption that the manifestations of light are due to the impact of certain material particles, or *corpuscles*, on the retina. See *Undulatory Theory*.

CORPU'SCULUM (dim. of *corpus*, a body). A corpuscle, or small body. 1. *Corpuscula amylacea* are small bodies, resembling starch-granules, found in the lining membrane of the ventricles of the brain, in states of disease. 2. *Corpuscula tactûs* is a term given by Wagner to certain oval-shaped nervous masses enveloped by the nervous papillæ destined for the faculty of touch; these are the *axile corpuscles* of Kolliker. 3. *Corpuscula Purkinge* are minute cells scattered abundantly through the substance of bone. 4. *Corpuscula splenis* are minute whitish spots scattered through the substance of the spleen. See *Tactile Corpuscle*.

COR'RIGENS. A constituent part of a medicinal formula, signifying "that which corrects its operation." See *Prescription*.

CORRO'BORANTS (*corroboro*, to strengthen). Remedies which impart strength and give tone.

CORRO'SIVE SUBLIMATE (*corrodo*, to eat away). The perchloride of mercury, lately the bichloride, formerly the oxy-muriate.

CORRO'SIVES (*corrodo*, to eat away). Substances which have the power of wearing away or consuming bodies, as caustics, escharotics, &c.

COR'RRUGATE (*corrugo*, to wrinkle). Wrinkled; folded up in every direction; as the petals in the æstivation of the poppy.

CORRUGA'TION (*corrugo*, to wrinkle). The contraction of the surface of the body into wrinkles.

CORRUGA'TOR SUPERCILII (*corrugo*, to wrinkle). A muscle which knits and contracts the brow into wrinkles.

CORSICAN MOSS. The *Gigartina helmintho-corton*, a cryptogamic plant, of the order *Algæ*, used in Corsica as a remedy for intestinal worms.

CO'RTEX (bark). A term which is generally applied to Peruvian bark. See *Bark of Plants*.

CORTI, FIBRES OF. Minute, rod-like bodies, of definite form and length, and more or less of cellular structure, found in the scala media of the cochlea.

CORTICAL SUBSTANCE (*cortex*, bark). The exterior part of the brain, also termed *cineritious*, and of the kidney.

CORTICIN (*cortex*, bark). An alkaloïd said to be found in the bark of the *Populus Tremens*, or Aspen-tree.

CORYDALIN. An alkaloïd contained in the root of the *Corydalis bulbosa* and *fubacea*, and of the *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

CO'RYMB (*corymbus*, a cluster of ivy-berries, or the like). A form of inflorescence, in which the lower stalks are so long that their flowers are elevated to the same level as that of the uppermost flowers. The expansion of the flowers of a corymb is centripetal. See *Fascicle*.

CO'RYMBOSE (*corymbus*, a corymb). That arrangement of the ramifications of plants, in which the lower branches or pedicles are so long as to bring the leaves or flowers to the same level as that of the upper ones. The term, *corymbose*, is applied to a singular and fatal form of *small-pox*, in which the eruption appears in patches or *clusters*.

[CORY'ZA] KORYZA (κόρυζα, from κόρρη, or κάρα, the head). An inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane lining the nose, and its contiguous cavities, usually arising from cold. It is also called *gravedo*, nasal catarrh, cold in the head, &c. See *Catarrh*.

[COSMETIC] KOSMETIC (κοσμητικός, skilled in decorating, from κόσμος, order). To what "base uses" may a word descend, when a derivative of *kosmos*, which represents the *universe*, from its perfect order and arrangement, as opposed to the *indigesta moles* of Chaos, is known only as a remedy for improving the complexion, and removing blotches and freckles from the face!

COSMETIC, INFALLIBLE. Under this name is sold, in Paris and Frankfort, a secret remedy for cracked nipples, consisting of a solution of ten grains of nitrate of lead in an ounce of water, coloured (probably with alkanet). Two very fine leaden nipple-shields are sold with the solution.

CO'STA. A rib. The ribs are divided into—

1. The *true*, or *sterno-vertebral*. The first seven pairs, so called because they are united by their cartilages to the sternum; they are called *custodes*, or the preservers of the heart.

2. The *false*, or *vertebral*. The remaining five pairs, which are successively united to the lowest true rib, and to each other.

3. The vertebral extremity of a rib is called the *head*; the contracted part which adjoins it forms the *neck*; at the back of the rib is the *tubercle*; further outward the bone bends forwards, producing the *angle*, from which proceeds the *body*, which passes forwards and downwards to the *sternal extremity*.

CO'STAL (*costalis*, belonging to the ribs). A term applied to the *cartilages* which serve to prolong the ribs forward to the anterior part of the thorax.

CO'STIVENESS. Constipation, or confinement of the bowels.

CO'STO- (*costa*, a rib). A word compounded with several terms denoting muscles arising from the ribs. Hence we have *costo-abdominalis*, another name for the obliquus externus abdominis, descendens, or external flat muscle of the abdomen; *costo-clavicularis* or sub-clavialis muscle; *costo-coracoideus* or pectoralis minor muscle; *costo-scapularis* or serratus magnus muscle; and *costo-trachelius* or scalenus anticus muscle.

CO'STUS. A substance called *putchuk* in India, and produced by a

genus of composite plants, to which the name *Aucklandia* has been given, in honour of the Earl of Auckland.

COTARNIN. An organic alkali obtained from narcotin by the action of oxidising agents.

COTTON. The filamentous covering of the seeds of several species of *Gossypium*, a genus of Malvaceous plants, indigenous in India and America, and quite distinct from the genus *Bombax*, a species of which is frequently called Cotton-tree and Silk Cotton-tree.

COTYLEDON (κοτυλήδων, a cavity). The seed-lobe of a plant. Plants have been distinguished, with reference to the number of their cotyledons, into *dicotyledonous*, or those which have two cotyledons in their seeds; *mono-cotyledonous*, or those which have only one; and *a-cotyledonous*, or those which have none.

COTYLOID CAVITY (κοτύλη, a small cup, εἶδος, likeness). A designation of the *acclabulum*, derived from its deep cup-shaped cavity.

COUCHING. The *depression* or displacement of a cataract; an operation described by Celsus, and consisting originally in the depression of the opaque lens below the axis of vision, by means of a needle. See *Reclination*.

COUE'RBE'S PROCESS. A process for the detection of the quantity of morphia in opium. "Boil an infusion of opium with lime (which dissolves the morphia), and filter through paper. Saturate the filtered liquor with an acid, and precipitate the morphia by ammonia." There are other processes, but this is, perhaps, the most speedy. See *Morphimetry*.

COUGH. *Tussis*. A violent and sonorous expiration, attended by a correspondingly rapid inspiration. This definition applies to a *fit* of coughing, in which the actions occur in rapid succession. Cough is said to be *dry* or *moist*, according as it is unattended or attended by expectoration.

COUMARIC ACID. A colourless, bitter acid, produced by the action of Coumarin upon potash.

COUMARIN. The odoriferous principle of the Tonka-bean, the produce of the *Coumarouna odorata*, of the flowers of the *Melilotus officinalis*, of the sweet-scented vernal grass, and of various other sweet-smelling plants. See *Hay-Fever*.

COUNT WARWICK'S POWDER. Scammony, oxide of antimony, and cream of tartar. It is much extolled by Baglivi, and by Van Swieten, as an efficacious purgative in intermittent fevers.

COUNTER-EXTENSION. A means of reducing a fracture, by making extension in the opposite direction. See *Extension*.

COUNTER-INDICATION. An indication contrary to another indication; a circumstance which forbids the application of a remedy which had been indicated by other circumstances.

COUNTER-IRRITATION. *Antagonism*. The production of an artificial or secondary disease, in order to relieve another or primary one. Dr. Parry calls this the "cure of diseases by conversion." But as the secondary disease is not always a state of irritation, Pereira suggested the use of some other term, as *counter-morbific*. The practice is also called derivation and revulsion.

COUNTER-OPENING. *Contra-apertura*. An opening made in a second part of an abscess, opposite to a first.

COUP-DÉ-SANG. *Blood-stroke.* An instantaneous and universal congestion, without any escape of blood from the vessels. This is a form of hæmorrhage, occurring in the brain, the lungs, and in most of the other organs of the body.

COUP-DE-SOLEIL. *Sun-stroke.* An affection of the head, produced by exposure to the rays of the sun.

COUP or TOUR-DE-MAITRE. A mode of introducing the sound, with the convexity directed towards the abdomen.

COUPERO'SE (the French term for *copperas*). *Goutte-rose.* The Akne, or gutta rosacea, or carbuncled face; so named from the redness of the spots. See *Acne*.

COU'RAP. A form of Impetigo, peculiar to India, described by Sauvages under the term *scabies Indica*.

COU'RIG. A yellowish-brown astringent extract, prepared from the seeds of the *Areca Catechu*. It has an earthy fracture, and is free from the admixture of foreign bodies.

COURO'NE-DE-TASSES. Literally, a crown or circle of cups. An apparatus employed in voltaic electricity, consisting of a circle of cups containing salt-water, and connected together by compound metallic arcs of copper and zinc.

COUVRE-CHEF EN TRIANGLE. The name of a triangular bandage for the head.

COW-ITCH or COWHAGE. A substance procured from the strong, brown, stinging hairs, covering the legume of the *Mucuna pruriens*, and employed as a mechanical anthelmintic.

COWPER'S GLANDS. *Accessory Glands.* Two small lobulated glands, of about the size of peas, placed parallel to each other before the prostate.

COW-POX. The small-pox of cattle; the vernacular name for *Vaccinia*, from its having been derived from the cow. See *Vaccinia*.

COW-TREE. An urticaceous plant, probably a species of *Brosimum*, which yields, on incision, a glutinous sap or vegetable milk. It is called, by the natives of Caracas, *Palo de vaca* or *Arbol de leche*.

CO'XA. The hip, or haunch; the huckle-bone; the joint of the hip. The term is synonymous with *coxendix*.

1. *Os coxarum.* Another term for the os iliacum, more generally known by the name *os innominatum*.

2. *Cox-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). A hybrid term for ischialgia, or pain of the hip or haunch. As the hip-joint consists of three distinct parts, the disease presents the three forms, *arthritic*, *acetabular*, and *femoral*.

COXÆLU'VIUM (*coxa*, the hip, *lavo*, to wash). The hip-bath, or *demi-bain* of the French, in which the patient is immersed as high as to the umbilicus or hip.

COXE'S HIVE-SYRUP. Compound honey of squill; a preparation combining the virtues of seneka, squill, and tartar emetic, of the last of which it contains one grain in every fluid ounce.

CRAB-LOUSE. The pediculus pubis, or morpio; a species of louse distinguished by the *cheloid* structure of its legs, and frequently inducing local prurigo; it is found chiefly on the groins and eye-brows of uncleanly persons.

CRAB-YAWS. The name given in the West Indies to hard excrescences occurring on the sole of the foot. See *Frambæsia*.

CRAMP (*Krampf*, German, contraction). Spasm; sudden and violent contraction of the muscles.

[CRA'NIUM] **KRANIUM** (κράνιον, the skull). The skull, or cavity which contains the brain, its membranes, and vessels. The inner and outer surfaces of the bones are composed of compact layers, called the *external* or *fibrous*, and the *internal* or *vitreous*, *tables* of the skull. There is an intermediate cellular texture, termed *diploe*, which is similar to the cancelli of other bones.

1. *Cranio-elasm* (κλάω, to break into pieces). A new kind of operation for diminishing the foetal head in cases of dangerous parturition, proposed by Dr. Simpson to be employed instead of craniotomy and cephalotripsy.

2. *Cranio-logy* (λόγος, discourse). A description of the skull.

3. *Cranio-scopy* (σκοπέω, to observe). An inspection of the skull. Dr. Pritchard characterized the primitive forms of the skull according to the width of the *bregma*, or space between the parietal bones: hence we have—

a. The *steno-bregmate* (στενός, narrow), or Æthiopian variety.

β. The *meso-bregmate* (μέσος, middle), or Caucasian variety.

γ. The *platy-bregmate* (πλατύς, broad), or Mongolian variety.

4. *Cranio-tabes*. Softening of the cranium, which yields elastically, like card-board; occurring in *rickets*.

5. *Cranio-tomy* (τομή, incision). The operation of opening the head of the foetus in parturition, by means of perforating instruments, crushing the skull and removing the fragments.

[CRA'SIS] **KRASIS** (κράσις, a blending together, from κεράννυμι, to mix). A mixture of the constituents of a liquid, as of the blood. The term is also synonymous with *temperament*, which conveys the same idea.

CRASSAME'NTUM (*crassus*, thick). The cruor, or clot of blood, consisting of fibrin and red globules with serum.

CREAM OF LIME. A mixture of lime and water, used for purifying coal-gas, by its property of absorbing or combining with the contaminating gases.

CREAM OF TARTAR. *Cremor Tartari*. The purified bi-tartrate of potash. By the addition of boracic acid, *soluble cream of tartar*, or the boro-tartrate of potash, is formed.

CRE'ASOTE and **CREATIN**. These terms will be found in their proper place under the letter K.

CREEPING SICKNESS (*Kriebelkrankheit*). The name by which the gangrenous form of Ergotism is known in Germany.

[CREMA'STER] **KREMASTER** (κρεμάω, to suspend). A muscle which arises from the middle of Poupart's ligament, and is inserted into the os pubis. It draws up or *suspends* the testis.

Kremasterie artery. *Spermatica externa*; a branch of the epigastric artery which supplies the cremaster muscle.

[CREMOCA'RPIUM] **KREMOCARPIUM** (κρεμάω, to suspend, καρπός, fruit). In botany, a compound fruit. 2-5 celled, inferior; cells 1-seeded, indehiscent, dry, perfectly closed at all times: when ripe, separating and *hanging* from a common axis. Mirbel restricts the term to be fruit of Umbelliferae. See *Polakenium*.

CRE'MOR PTI'SANÆ. The thick juice of barley; panada-water; gruel of frumenty.—*Celsus*.

CRE'NATE or CRE'NELLED (*creneler*, to indent or notch a wheel). Notched; having rounded teeth; as the edges of certain leaves of plants.

[CRE'NIC] KRENIC ACID (*κρήνη*, a fountain). *Krenic Acid*. A term applied by Berzelius to a species of extractive matter contained in spring water. This name is also applied to an acid found combined with ammonia in vegetable mould.

CREPITA'TION (*crepito*, to creak). The grating sensation, or noise, occasioned by pressing the finger upon a part affected with emphysema; or by the ends of a fracture when moved; or by certain salts during calcination.

CREP'ITUS (*crepo*, to crackle). The peculiar rattle of pneumonia; the grating made by joints, from a deficiency of synovia; the grating together of the rough surfaces of broken bone.

CRESTED (*crista*, a crest). Having a helmet-like crest or ridge; as descriptive of certain seeds.

[CRE'SYL] KRESYL (*κρέας*, flesh, ὕλη, matter). A radical hydrocarbon existing in crude kreasote. Mr. Fairlie obtained from this substance a body homologous to hydrate of phenyl, called *hydrate of kresyl*, and agreeing with the former compound in most of its properties, but distinguishable from it by its almost complete insolubility in aqueous ammonia.

CRE'TA. Chalk; a native friable carbonate of lime, commonly called *whiting*; used in producing carbonic acid gas.

Creta præparata. Prepared chalk. Chalk, freed from most of its impurities by elutriation, and afterwards dried in small masses, which are usually of a conical form.

CRETA'CEOUS MIXTURE. A convenient form for exhibiting chalk, in diarrhoea. It consists of half an ounce of prepared chalk, three drams of sugar, an ounce and a half of mixture of acacia, and eighteen ounces of cinnamon-water, mixed together. The dose is from half a dram to two ounces.

CRETIFICA'TION (*creta*, chalk, *fio*, to become). The formation of *earthy* and other matter, into which tubercle sometimes degenerates.

CRE'TINISM. Imperfect development of the brain, with mental imbecility, usually conjoined with bronchocele, observed in the valleys of Switzerland and on the Alps. The term is supposed to be derived from *cretina*, a miserable creature; and the various names, *cretin*, *trotteln*, *lallen*, *gocken*, *cagot*, &c., all convey a similar meaning. See *Goitre*.

CRI'BRIFORM (*cribriformis*, from *cribrum*, a sieve, and *forma*, likeness). Sieve-like; a term applied to the plate of the *ethmoid bone*, from its being perforated like a sieve; and to a *fascia* connected with the sheath of the femoral vessels, forming one of the coverings of femoral hernia, perforated with numerous openings for the passage of lymphatic vessels.

[CRI'CO-] KRIKO- (*κρίκος*, a ring). A word compounded with several terms denoting muscles of the chordæ vocales and rima glottidis, as the *crico-thyroideus*, the *crico-arytænoidus posticus*, and the *crico-arytænoidus lateralis*. The *crico-thyroid membrane* is one of the three ligaments which connect the cricoid to the thyroid cartilage.

[CRI'COID] KRIKOID (κρίκος, a ring, εἶδος, likeness). Ring-like; a term applied to a ring-like cartilage of the larynx.

CRI'NONES. Grubs; a secretion from the sebaceous glands, appearing on the arms, legs, and back of infants; a synonym of comedones, but derived, perhaps, from *crinis*, a hair, suggestive of the form of the contents of the glands—*hair-like gluttons*!

CRI'SIS (κρίνω, to decide). Literally, a decision or judgment. An event or period, which marks changes or terminations in disease.

CRI'STA GALLI (cock's crest). The *cristiform* process of the ethmoid bone.

CRIT'ICAL (κρίνω, to decide). A term applied to symptoms or periods especially connected with changes in a disease, as sudden perspiration, diarrhœa, or a deposit in the urine; and to certain days upon which febrile disorders are prone to take a favourable turn.

CRO'CI STIGMATA. Saffron; the dried stigmata of the *Crocus sativus*, or common crocus.

CROCO'NIC ACID (*crocus*, saffron). An acid procured by heating potash with carbon, and so named from the *saffron* colour of its salts. See *Rhodizonic Acid*.

CROCONA'CEOUS MATTER (*crocus*, saffron). A term applied to a very explosive compound of a grayish colour, formed by the union of potassium with carbonic oxide. Dissolved in water, it yields croconate and rhodizionate of potash.

CRO'CUS (κρόκος). Saffron; a substance consisting of the stigmata and a small part of the style, called *föminelle*, of the *Crocus sativus*, or saffron crocus. When dried carefully, without further preparation, it is called *hay-saffron*; when packed and pressed into parcels, it forms *cake-saffron*. The term *crocus* was formerly applied to oxides and other preparations of the metals, from their *saffron* colour: thus we have *crocus martis*, or oxide of iron; *crocus metal-lorum*, or oxide of antimony; *crocus Veneris*, or oxide of copper.

CROP, or CRAW. A sort of preliminary stomach in some birds, formed by an expansion of the œsophagus. Compare *Gizzard*.

CROSS-BIRTH. *Parodinia perversa*. Labour impeded by preternatural presentation of the fœtus or its membranes.

[CRÖTAPHI'TIC] KROTAPHITIC NERVE (κρόταφος, the temple). A name given by Palletta to a portion of the Fifth Pair, which he considered to be divided into three parts, viz., the common trunk of the fifth pair, or portio major; the krotaphitic, agreeing with the portio minor of other anatomists; and the buccinator.

[CROTA'PHITES] KROTAPHITES (κροταφίτης, of the κρόταφος, or the temples). The term *μῦς*, or muscle, being understood, we have here another name of the *temporalis* muscle, occupying a considerable extent of the side of the head and filling the temporal fossa.

CROTCHET. A curved instrument with a sharp hook to extract the fœtus.

CRO'TON. A genus of *Euphorbiaceous* plants, abounding in a milky juice.

1. *Croton tiglium*. Purging Croton; the plant which yields the drastic *croton-oil*, or oil of *tiglium*. The seeds, called *grana tiglii*, or *purging nuts*, are said to be produced by the *Croton pavana*.

2. *Croton elcuteria*. Sea-side Balsam, or Sweet-wood; the plant

which yields the *cascarilla*, or cleuteria bark. The *Croton cascarilla* yields copalchi, not cascarilla, bark.

3. *Crotonic acid*. Jatrophic acid. An acid existing in the oil of the seeds of *Croton tiglium*.

4. *Crotonin*. A vegeto-alkali found in the seeds of *Croton tiglium*, and probably identical with *tiglin*.

CRO'TOPHUS (κρότος, a pulse). *Crotophium*. A term importing painful *pulsation*, or throbbing in the temple.

CROUP. The *Cynanche Trachealis* of Cullen; a specific inflammation of the air-tubes, named from the *crouping* noise attending it. This noise is similar to the sound emitted by a chicken affected with the pip, which in some parts of Scotland is called *roup*; hence, probably, the term *croup*.

1. *Catarrhal Croup*. A term applied to several supposed varieties of croup, called pseudo-membranous, inflammatory, asthenic, spasmodic, nervous, &c., especially when these varieties have terminated favourably. *Epidemic croup* is, strictly, diphtheria.

2. *False Croup*. The name applied by M. Guersant to stridulous laryngitis, including many of the slighter cases of diphtheria, as well as of croup.

CROW-FIG. A name of *nux vomica*, or seed of the poison-nut tree of the East Indies, containing strychnine.

CROZO'PHORA TINCTORIA. A Euphorbiaceous plant, the expressed juice of which is known in commerce by the name of *turnsole*. The juice is green, but becomes purplish on exposure to air and ammonia. *Turnsole rags* consist of coarse sacking stained purple by this juice.

CRU'CIAL (*crux, crucis*, a cross). A term applied to—1. incisions made across each other, and—2. to the *crossing* ligaments of the knee, &c.

CRU'CIATE (*crux, crucis*, a cross). *Cruciform*. Placed cross-wise; as the floral envelopes of cruciferous plants.

CRU'CIBLE (*crux*, a cross, which the alchemists stamped upon the vessels; or from *crucio*, to torture). *Melting-pot*, a chemical vessel in which substances are exposed to high temperatures. In these the metals were *tortured* by the alchemists, to force them to become like gold.

CRU'DITIES (*crudus*, raw). Undigested substances in the stomach.

CRU'OR. The crassamentum, or clot of the blood. See *Blood*.

[**CRU'PSIA**] **KRUPSIA** (χρόα, colour, ὄψις, sight). *Visus coloratus*. A defect of sight, consisting in the colouration of objects.

CRU'RA (plural of *crus*, a leg). A term applied to some parts of the body, from their resemblance to a leg or root, as the *crura penis*, *crura cerebri*, *crura cerebelli*, *crura diaphragmitis*.

CRURÆ'US (*crus*, the leg). *Femoræus*. One of the extensor muscles of the leg, arising from the femur and inserted into the patella.

CRU'RAL (*cruralis*, belonging to the *crus*, or leg). A term applied to a canal which sheathes the crural or femoral vessels; to the inguinal ligament, or ligament of Poupart; and to a ring formed by this ligament and other adjoining parts.

CRUST (*crusta*, a shell). A general term for a collection of matter into a hard body.

CRU'STA LA'CTEA. Milk-crust, or the *eczema pustulosum* or *impetiginosum*, occurring in infants, and commonly ascribed to a faulty secretion of milk on the part of the parent. It is also called *tinea lactea*, *tinea mucosa*, *tinea granulata*, *porriigo larvalis*, and *psoriasis infantilis*.

CRUSTACEA (*crusta*, a shell). The fourth class of the *Diplogangliata*, or *Entomoïda*, comprising articulated animals, with an exterior shell which is generally hard and calcareous.

[CRYO'PHORUS] KRYOPHORUS (κρύος, cold. φέρω, to bear). Literally, the *frost-bearer*. An instrument invented by Wollaston for exhibiting the degree of cold produced by evaporation.

[CRY'PTÆ] KRYPTÆ MUCO'SÆ (κρύπτη, a crypt, or concealed place). Mucous crypts; the name given by Lieberkühn to the mucous follicles of the small and the large intestine.

[CRYPTOGA'MIA] KRYPTOGAMIA (κρυπτός, hidden, γάμος, nuptials). The 24th class of plants in Linnæus's artificial system, comprehending those in which the function of reproduction has not been understood. All other plants are ranged under the class *Phanerogamia*.

CRYPTO'PIA (κρυπτός, hidden, and *opium*). An unclassical name given to a new organic alkaloid procured by the Messrs. T. and H. Smith from opium. It is contained in the weak spirituous washings of crude precipitated morphia.

[CRYPTO'RCHID] KRYPTORCHID (κρυπτός hidden, ὄρχις, testis). A person affected by malposition of the testes. Such a person is said to be invariably sterile, though not impotent.

[CRYSTA'LLI] KRYSTALLI (κρύσταλλος, crystal). A term formerly applied to the appearances of *Varicella*, described as white transparent pustules containing lymph.

CRYSTALLINE LENS (κρύσταλλος, crystal). The lens of the eye, usually of a waxy consistence, situated immediately behind the pupil, and surrounded by the ciliary processes.

CRYSTALLIZA'TION (κρύσταλλος, ice). The process by which the particles of liquid or gaseous bodies form themselves into *crystals*, or solid bodies of a regularly limited form.

1. *Crystallization, Alternate*. This term is applied to a phenomenon which takes place when several crystallizable substances, having little attraction for one another, are present in the same solution. That which is largest in quantity and least soluble crystallizes first, *in part*; the least soluble substance next in quantity then begins to separate; and thus different substances, as salts, are often deposited, in successive layers, from the same solution.

2. *Crystallization, Water of*. The water which is separated from most crystals on exposure to heat or to the atmosphere. The name is derived from the circumstance that most crystals have their crystalline form destroyed or modified by the loss of the water. Such salts are called *efflorescent*. See *Constitutional Water*.

3. *Crystallography* (γραφω, to describe). The science which investigates the relation of crystalline forms. It is, strictly, an application of solid geometry, but is practically allied to Mineralogy and Chemistry.

CRYSTALS, SYSTEMS OF. Modern crystallographers arrange crystalline forms in six groups, called *systems*, each of which comprehends all those forms which agree in the number, length, and direction of the axes. These six systems may be thus arranged:—

CLASSES.

SYSTEMS.

I. EQUIAXED or } MONOMETRIC }	1. Regular or Cubic.
II. UNEQUIAXED	{ α. Dimetric.	{ Quadratic . 2. Square Prismatic.
		{ Hexagonal 3. Rhombohedric.
	{ β. Trimetric.	{ Erect..... 4. Right Prismatic.
		{ Oblique... 5. Oblique Prismatic.
		{ Doubly- 6. Doubly-oblique oblique. Prismatic.

I. *Crystals, monometric* (μόνος, one, μέτρον, a measure). Crystals having axes of one kind or measure. These are also called *isometric* (ἴσος, equal), having axes equal. 1. To this system belong the cube, the regular octohedron, the rhombic dodecahedron, and the regular tetrahedron.

II. *Crystals, dimetric* (δύς, twice, μέτρον, a measure). Crystals having axes of two kinds. 2. To the *Square Prismatic System* belong the octohedron with a square base, and the right square prism. 3. To the *Rhombohedral System* belong the rhombohedron (frequently called a rhomboid), the hexagonal prism, and the scalenohedron.

III. *Crystals, trimetric* (τρίς, thrice, μέτρον, a measure). Crystals having axes of three kinds. 4. To the *Right Prismatic System* belong the octohedron with a rectangular base, the right rectangular prism, the octohedron with a rhombic base, and the right rhombic prism. 5. To the *Oblique Prismatic System* belong the oblique octohedron with a rectangular base, the oblique rectangular prism, the oblique octohedron with a rhombic base, and the oblique rhombic prism. Mr. Brooke refers the right oblique-angled prism to this group. 6. To the *Doubly-oblique Prismatic System* belong the doubly-oblique octohedron and the doubly-oblique prism.

CUBÉBA (*cubab*, Indian). Cubebs, or Java Pepper, the dried unripe fruit of the *Cubeba officinalis*, or Cubebs Pepper, a plant cultivated in Java. It contains *cubebin*, a neutral substance resembling piperin, and an oily body isomeric with oil of cubebs, called *cubebene*.

CUBIC NITRE. Another name for soda-saltpetre; this must not be confounded with potash-saltpetre, which is also called *prismatic nitre*. By the simple word "saltpetre" is meant nitrate of potash.

CUBITO-RADIALIS (*cubitus*, the fore-arm). Another name of the *quadrator pronatus* muscle, arising from the ulna and inserted into the radius.

CUBITUS (*cubo*, to lie down, from the Ancients' reclining on this part at meals). The fore-arm, consisting of the *ulna* and the *radius*.

[CUBOIDES] KUBOIDES (κύβος, a cube, εἶδος, likeness). The name of a bone of the foot, somewhat resembling a cube, situated at the fore and outer part of the tarsus.

CUCULLA'RIS (*cucullus*, a monk's cowl). The former name of the *trapezius* muscle, derived from its resemblance to a monk's cowl.

CUCU'LLATE (*cucullus*, a cowl or hood). Hooded; having the apex and sides curved inward; as the upper sepal of *aconitum*.

CU'CUMIS. The generic name, according to some writers, of the *Colocynth* plant. See *Colocynth*.

CUCU'RBITA (*à curvitate*). A gourd. A gourd-like vessel for distillation.

CUCURBI'TULA (dim. of *cucurbita*). A cupping-glass; it is termed *cruenta*, when employed with scarification; *sicca*, when unaccompanied with scarification.

CUDBEAR. A violet-red colouring matter prepared from the lichen *Lecanora tartarica*, and named from Sir Cuthbert Gordon. The expressed liquor is called *liquid cudbear*, or *archil*; when thickened by other matters, it is sold as *cudbear*, sometimes as *persio*.

CUICHUNCHU'LLY. The root of the *Isonidium microphyllum*, a Violaceous plant, indigenous in Quito, possessing emetic properties.

CULM. The name of the peculiar stem of grasses, sedges, &c.

CUMINUM CYMINUM (*kumoon*, Arab.). Cumin; an Umbelliferous plant, yielding the fruit incorrectly termed *cumin-seeds*. Their properties depend on a volatile oil, consisting of *cymol* and *cuminol*.

1. *Cumen* or *cymen*. One of the two oils composing oil of cumin; a carbo-hydrogen. The other is an oxygenated oil, called *hydruret of cumyl*. *Cumyl* is the hypothetical radical of cuminic acid.

2. *Cuminic acid*. An acid formed from the essential oil of cumin by oxidation with hydrated alkalis.

CUMULUS PROLI'GERUS. Literally, offspring-bearing mass; the name given to the *germinal eminence* of the ovisac or Graafian vesicle, formed by an accumulation of cells, and containing a minute globular nucleated vesicle, the ovulum.

CU'NEATE (*cuneus*, a wedge). *Cuneiform*. Wedge-shaped; inversely triangular with rounded angles; a term applied to the leaves of certain plants.

CU'NEIFORM (*cuneus*, a wedge, *forma*, likeness). Wedge-like; the name of three bones of the foot, the *inner*, *middle*, and *outer cuneiform*; and of two cartilages of the larynx.

CUP, ANTIMONIAL. *Emetic cup*. A small cup made of metallic antimony, formerly used for preparing emetic wine, by leaving wine in it for twelve hours.

CUP, CHINESE PURGING. A cup made of red sulphuret of arsenic. Wine left in it at night was drunk in the morning as a purge.

CU'PEL (*Kuppel*, German). A small, flat, *cup-like* crucible, made of bone-ash.

Cupellation. The process of purifying gold and silver by melting them with lead, which becomes first oxidated, then vitrified, and sinks into the *cupel*, carrying along with it all the baser metals, and leaving the gold or silver upon its surface.

CU'POLA. An Italian designation of the *dome-like* extremity of the canal of the cochlea.

CUPPED, BLOOD. A term applied to the blood drawn in inflammation, when its surface presents a *concave* appearance.

CUPPING. The abstraction of blood by the application of the cupping-glass, prescribed in *topical* affections.

CUPRAMMO'NIUM, CHLORIDE OF. The compound of auliy-

drous chloride of copper with a single equivalent of ammonia. It appears to be strictly analogous to chloride of ammonium, but contains an equivalent of copper in the place of hydrogen.

CUPROS-ACETYL. The name given by Berthelot to a red acetylene precipitate, in which copper is substituted for hydrogen. It may be regarded as the radical of a series of compounds.

CUPRUM (quasi *æ*s *Cyprium*, from the island of Cyprus). Copper; a red metal, found in America, and some parts of England. By the alchemists it was called *Venus*. The *Cuprum* of the *Br. Ph.*, 1867, is fine copper-wire, about No. 25. See *Copper*.

1. *Cupri sulphas*. Sulphate of copper, also called *blue vitriol*, Roman vitriol, blue copperas, blue stone, and bisulphate of copper.

2. *Cupri ammonio-sulphas*. Cupro-sulphate of ammonia, commonly called ammoniated copper, or ammoniuret of copper.

3. *Cupri acetat*. Acetate of copper, improperly called *distilled* or *crystallized verdigris*.

4. *Cupri sub-acetat*. Subacetate of copper, the *ærgo* of the Ancients; it is frequently termed diacetate of copper.

5. *Cupreous salts*. Combinations of the suboxide and protoxide of copper with acids.

6. *Cupric acid*. An acid of copper, the atomic constitution of which is unknown. It has not been isolated.

7. *Cuprous* and *cupric oxides*. The former is the *red* or suboxide, the latter the *black* or protoxide, of copper.

8. *Cupri resina* (Boyle's). Dichloride of copper.

CUPULIFERÆ (*cupula*, a small cup). The Oak tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* ammentaceous, diœcious, apetalous; *ovarium* inferior, inclosed in a cupule; *fruit* a horny or coriaceous nut.

CU'RA FA'MIS. Abstinence; or, literally, regard for fasting.

CU'RARINE. An alkaloïd, extracted from the *Curara* or *Urali*, a substance used by the Indians for poisoning arrows.

CURCAS PURGANS. This, and *C. multifidus*, are Euphorbiaceous plants, yielding the *physic nuts* of commerce. The expressed oil of these seeds, commonly called *jatropha-oil*, was lately imported under the name of *oil of wild castor-seeds*.

CU'RCUMA LONGA (*kurkoom*, Persian for saffron). The Long-rooted Turmeric, the rhizoma of which yields the *turmeric* of commerce.

1. *Curcuma angustifolia*. The Narrow-leaved Turmeric, the rhizoma of which yields the East Indian Arrow-root of commerce.

2. *Curcuma Zedoaria*. The species which yields the aromatic rhizoma called *Zedoary-root*.

3. *Curcuma Zerumbet*. The species, perhaps, which yields the aromatic rhizoma called *Zerumbet-root*.

CU'RCUMA PAPER. Paper stained with a decoction of *turmeric*, and employed by chemists as a test of free alkali, by the action of which it receives a brown stain.

CU'RCUMIN. The resinous colouring matter of turmeric-root, obtained in a state of purity by separating it from its combination with oxide of lead.

CURD. The coagulum which separates from milk, upon the addition of acid, rennet, or wine.

CURETTE (*French*, a scoop). An instrument with a curved needle at one end, and a small spoon at the other, sometimes employed in the operation for cataract.

CURVA'TOR COCCY'GIS. Another name of the *sacro-coccygeus anticus* muscle, arising from the last piece of the sacrum and first of the coccyx, and inserted into the last piece of the coccyx.

CURVATURE, ANGULAR. *Poll's curvature*. Curvature of the spine, produced by softening and absorption, or caries of the bodies of the vertebrae.

CUSCO BARK. *Cortex Cinchonæ de Cusco*. The bark of *Cinchona pubescens*, var. *a*, *Pelletieriana*, first introduced into Europe in 1829 as yellow or Calisaya bark. Bergen calls it *rusty bark* on account of its rusty yellow colour. The *Arica bark* is a variety.

CUSCO-CHINA. The bark of an unknown tree of Cusco in Peru, approaching in qualities the yellow (calisaya) barks, but differing in the chemical characters of its alkaloid, called *cusco-cinchonia*, or *cusconina*.

CUSCUS. *Khus-khus*. The root of the *Andropogon muricatus*, Vittie-Vayr, or Cuscus, imported from Bombay for perfumery purposes. Under the name of *Vetiveria* it has also been employed in medicine.

CUSPA'RIÆ CORTEX. *Cusparia Bark*; the bark of the *Galipea cusparia*, or Angustura-bark-tree, a Rutaceous plant, growing in tropical South America, and yielding an alkaloid, called *cusparine* or *angusturine*.

CUSPIDATE (*cuspidato*, to make pointed, from *cuspis*, a spear). Spear-shaped; tapering to a stiff point; abruptly acuminate; as descriptive of the leaves of certain plants.

CUSPIDA'TI (*cuspis*, a point). The canine or eye-teeth, named from their pointed extremities. See *Dens*.

CUSSO. Koussou; the flowers and tops of the *Brayera anthelmintica*, a Rosaceous plant growing in Abyssinia. It contains a crystallizable principle, called *Koussine*.

CUTA'NEOUS BLUSH. *Rosc-rash*; *false measles*. Popular designations of *Roscola*.

CUTA'NEUS MU'SCULUS (*cutis*, skin). A name of the platysma myoides, or latissimus colli, a muscle of the neck, having the appearance of a very thin fleshy membrane.

CUTCH. A variety of catechu, derived from the *Acacia catechu*.

CUTICLE (*cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*). The *epidermis* or scarf-skin, which envelopes and defends the *cutis vera*, or derma, the true skin; between these is the *rete mucosum*.

CUT'IS (*κύτος*, the skin). The *derma*, or true skin, which lies beneath the cuticle, epidermis, or scarf-skin, and is distinguished into the deep stratum or *corium*, and the superficial or *papillary* layer.

CUT'IS ANSER'INA. *Goose-skin*; a peculiar appearance of the skin induced by cold or fear; the seat of the effect is the contractile fibrous tissue of the derma, which produces those prominences of the pores of the skin which have suggested the characteristic term.

CUTTLE-FISH BONE. *Os sepia*. The oval or oblong calcareous bone deposited in the mantle of the *Sepia officinalis* and *S. elegans*. It is used as a dentifrice and in the arts.

[CYAMELIDE] KYAMELIDE. A white solid body, being an isomeric modification of cyanic acid.

CYAMELU'RIC ACID. An acid obtained in combination with

potash, on heating mellonite of potassium with excess of caustic potash.

[CYAN-CY'ANO-] KYAN-KYANO-(κυάνεος, blue). Prefixes used in forming the names of certain chemical substances containing cyanogen. The following terms which are bracketed, to page 192, inclusive, should be spelled with K.

[CY'ANIN] (κυάνεος, blue). The colouring matter which produces the red and the blue tints of various flowers. It may be obtained from the petals of the violet or the iris.

[CY'ANO-DERMA] (κυάνεος, blue, δέρμα, skin). A blue discoloration of the skin.

[CYA'NOGEN] (κυάνεος, blue, γεννάω, to generate; so called from its being an essential ingredient in Prussian blue). Bicarburet of nitrogen; a colourless, combustible, and exceedingly poisonous gas, of great practical and theoretical importance. It forms, with oxygen, the *cyanic*, *cyanous*, and *fulminic acids*; and with hydrogen, the *hydro-cyanic*, or *prussic*. All its compounds, which are not acid, are termed *cyanides* or *cyanurets*.

[CYANO-PA'THIA] (κυάνεος, blue, πάθος, disease). *Morbus cæruleus*. Blue disease; another term for cyanosis.

[CYANO'SIS] (κυάνωσις, the giving of a blue colour, from κυάνεος, blue). *Morbus cæruleus*. Blue disease; *blue jaundice* of the Ancients; a disease in which the complexion is tinged with venous blood, from malformation of the heart, which admits of the admixture in the system of the venous and the arterial blood. The term is synonymous with *plethora venosa*, *cyanopathia*, and *morbus cæruleus*.

[CYANU'RIC ACID] (κυάνεος, blue, οὐρέω, to make water). An acid discovered by Scheele in the distillation of uric acid. It has been more recently described by Serullus under the name of *cyanic acid*.

CYA'THIFORM (*cyathus*, a drinking-cup, *forma*, likeness). Cup-shaped; a term applied, in botany, to certain corollas.

CY'ATHUS (κύαθος, a drinking-cup). A wine-glass, which may be estimated to contain an ounce and a half—as much as one could easily swallow at once. See *Cochleare*.

CY'CAS CIRCINA'LIS. An East Indian Palm-tree, the soft centre of which yields a kind of sago.

CY'CLAMIN. A crystalline matter obtained from the root of the *Cyclamen Europæum*.

[CYCLIT'IS] (κύκλος, a circle, and -itis, denoting inflammation). Literally, inflammation of a circle, and, hence, inflammation of the ciliary body, evidenced by a circlet of radiating vessels around the corneal margin, the finest branches of the anterior ciliary arteries. The veins of the iris may be inflamed, giving rise to *irido-cyclitis*.

[CYCLO-] KUKLO- (κύκλος, a circle). Terms compounded with *cyclo-* indicate *circular form* or *motion*. The brackets denote that they should be spelled with K.

[CY'CLO-BRA'NCHIA] (κύκλος, a circle, βράγχια, gills). Ring-gilled animals, as the chiton: Order 9, class *Gasteropoda*.

[CY'CLO-GANGLIA'TA] (κύκλος, a circle, γαγγλίον, a nerve-knot). A term applied by Dr. Grant to the fourth sub-kingdom of animals, or *Mollusca*, comprising animals mostly aquatic, slow-moving, or fixed, without internal skeleton, covered with a permanent calcareous or cartilaginous shell, and distinguished by the high development of

the cerebral ganglia, and their circular distribution around the œsophagus. The classes are the Tunicata, Conchifera, Gasteropoda, Pteropoda, and Cephalopoda.

[CY'CLOGENS] (κύκλος, a circle, γείνομαι, to grow). A collective name for all those exogens which are characterized by the concentrically zoned growth of their wood, as distinguished from *homogens*, which are named from the homogeneity of their wood.

[CY'CLO-NEU'RA] (κύκλος, a circle, νεῦρον, a nerve). A term applied by Dr. Grant to the first sub-kingdom of animals, or *Radiata*, as expressive not only of the *circular form* of the nervous axis in this division, but also of its rudimental state of simple *filaments*. The classes are Poriphera, Polypiphera, Malactinia, and Echinoderma.

[CYCLO'SIS] (κύκλος, a circle). A circular movement of the globular particles of the sap, as observed in the cells of *Chara* and *Nitella*, and in the jointed hairs projecting from the cuticle of several other plants. A similar motion has been recently found by Mr. Lister to exist in a great number of polypiferous zoophytes.

[CYCLO'STOMI] (κύκλος, a circle, στόμα, a mouth). Ring-mouthed fishes, as the lamprey: Order 9, class *Pisces*.

CYDO'NIUM (κυδωνία, a quince-tree). Quince-Seed; the seed of *Cydonia vulgaris*, or Common Quince; a Rosaceous plant growing in the South of Europe and Candia. The mucilage of the seeds is termed *bassorin*.

CY'MBIFORM (*cymba*, a boat, *forma*, likeness). Boat-shaped or navicular; a term synonymous with *carinate*, and applied to the glumes of certain grasses.

CY'ME (*cyma*, a young sprout of cabbage). A form of inflorescence resembling an umbel and a corymb, but with a centrifugal expansion, indicated by the presence of a solitary flower in the axis of the dichotomous ramifications.

CY'MOLE. One of the liquid products of the action of heat upon wood.

CY'MOSE (*cyma*, a cyme). Resembling a cyme; a term applied, in botany, to certain inflorescences and to leafy branches.

[CY'NANCHE] KYNANCHE (κύων, a dog, ἄγχω, to strangle). Literally, *dog-choke*. Squinancy, squincy, quincy, sore throat, throat disorder. "The disease is supposed by some to be named from its occasioning a noise in breathing like that made by dogs when being strangled. By others it is said to be from the patient being obliged to breathe like a dog, with open mouth and protruded tongue."—*Forbes*.

1. *Cynanche pharyngea*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the back of the mouth and the upper part of the throat. It is the common sore throat.

2. *Cynanche tonsillaris*. Tonsillitis. Inflammation entirely or nearly limited to the tonsils.

3. *Cynanche parotidæa*. The name given by Cullen to *parotitis*, or mumps.

4. *Cynanche trachealis*. The name given by Cullen to croup.

CYNA'NCHUM ARGEL. An *Asclepiadaceous* plant, the leaves of which are supposed to constitute one of the adulterations of senna.

CYNA'PIN. An alkaloïd discovered in the *Æthusa Cynapium*, or lesser hemlock, a native umbelliferous plant.

CY'NENE. A hydrocarbon oil, obtained by distilling the essence

of *Artemisia castra*, or *Semen-contra*, from anhydrous phosphoric acid.

CY'NIC SPASM (κύων, a dog). A convulsive contraction of the muscles of one side of the face.

CY'NIPS QUERCIFO'LII. A hymenopterous insect, whose habitation is the gall of the oak. The gall itself is called *cynipis nidus*, or the nest of the cynips.

CYNOLY'SSA (κύων, a dog, λύσσα, madness). Canine madness.

CYNORE'XIA (κύων, a dog, ὄρεξις, appetite). Canine appetite.

CYNO'SBATUS (κύων, a dog, βάτος, a bramble). *Rosa canina*. The dog rose, which yields the *herp* of medicine.

CY'PRIPEDIN. An American remedial agent procured from the root of the *Cypripedium pubescens*, or Wild Ladies' Slipper, and frequently substituted for valerian.

[CYRTO'SIS] KYRTOSIS (κυρτός, curved). A term denoting, among the Ancients, a recurvation of the spine, or posterior crookedness; as *lordosis* denoted proeurvation of the head, or anterior crookedness. It has, more recently, been termed *cyrtonosus*, but such a word is quite inadmissible. See *Hybosis*.

[CY'STIS] KYSTIS (κύστις, a bladder). By this term is meant an accidental membrane, forming a sort of shut sac, and containing a liquid or half-liquid matter, secreted by the membrane which encloses it. The term is also applied to the urinary and the gall-bladder. The following terms compounded with *Cystis*, should be spelled with K.

1. *Cystis fellea* (fel, gall). The gall-bladder, a membranous reservoir, situated at the under surface of the right lobe of the liver.

2. *Cystic duct*. The duct, about an inch in length, leading from the gall-bladder, and uniting with the hepatic duct.

3. *Cystine*. A crystalline substance constituting a very rare form of human calculus, and characterized by an excessive proportion, about 26 per cent., of sulphur.

4. *Cyst-anenkephalia* (ἀνεγκεφάλια, brainlessness). A state of monstrosity in which, in place of a brain, a bladder is found filled with fluid. So, also, a monster having a head with a vesicular brain is called *cyst-encephalus*, or bladder-brained.—*G. St. Hilaire*.

5. *Cystitis*. Inflammation of the bladder; the nosological termination in *-itis* denoting inflammation.

6. *Cysto-cercus cellulosæ* (κέρκος, a tail). A parasitic cystose bladder, resembling the echinococcus, and containing an unattached and almost always solitary animal. Compare *Cœnurus* and *Hydatid*.

7. *Cysto-rrhagia* (ρήγνύω, to burst forth). Hæmorrhage from the urinary bladder.

8. *Cysto-rrhœa* (ρέω, to flow). Chronic cystitis; characterized by the discharge of an increased quantity of mucus with the urine, with slight symptoms of inflammation of the bladder.

9. *Cysto-tome* (τομή, section). An instrument for opening the capsule of the crystalline lens.

10. *Cysto-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). Hernia formed by protrusion of the bladder.

11. *Cysto-plasty* (πλάσσω, to form). A mode of treating vesico-vaginal fistula. The edges of the fistula are refreshed, a flap dissected off from the external labium, and united by suture with the refreshed edges of the sore.

12. *Cysto-tomia* (τομή, section). The operation of opening the bladder for the extraction of a calculus.

13. *Cyst-ectomy* (ἐκτασις, extension). An operation for removing a calculus from the bladder. See *Lithectomy*.

14. *Cysto-celc* (κήλη, a tumor). Protrusion of the bladder, occasioned by prolapsus of the walls of the vagina.

15. *Cysto-sarcoma*. The designation of compound ovarian cysts, when they are surrounded by thick walls of firm fibrous or vascular tissue.

16. *Cystic tumors*. Tumors consisting of a sac containing solid or liquid substances. *Compound cystic tumors* are formed by the exaggerated development into cysts, of the cells of which a structure mainly consists.

CYTISIN. The emetic principle of the *Cytisus scoparius*, Asarabacca, and Arnica montana.

CYTISUS SCOPA'RIUS. Common Broom; an indigenous Leguminous plant, of which the tops and seeds are employed in medicine. *Salt of Broom*, or sal genistæ, is obtained by burning the whole plant.

[**CYTOBLAST**] (κύτος, a cell, βλάστη, growth). A cell-germ, or *nucleus* observed in the centre of some of the bladders of the cellular tissue of plants, and regarded by Schleiden as a universal elementary organ. The term is also applied to the *nucleus* of the cell which composes the tissues of the animal body. See *Cytoblastema*.

[**CYTOBLA'STEMA**] (κύτος, a cell, βλάστημα, growth). Cell-producer; the elementary structureless substance in which the nuclei or cytoblasts, in which the several tissues of animals and plants originate, are developed.

D.

[**DA'CRYO-**] **DAKRYO-** (δάκρυ, δάκρυος, a tear). A term employed by French writers in combination with other terms denoting affections of the lacrymal apparatus. The compounds are as follow:—

1. *Dacryo-adenalgia*. Neuralgia of the lacrymal gland.
2. *Dacryo-adenitis*. Inflammation of the lacrymal gland.
3. *Dacryo-pyorrhæa*. Purulent lacrymation.
4. *Dacryo-blennorrhæa*. A discharge of mucus from the lacrymal sac.
5. *Dacryo-cystitis*. Acute inflammation of the lacrymal sac.
6. *Dacryo-cystalgia cacoehymia*. Inflammation of the lacrymal sac, occurring most commonly in persons of strumous diathesis.
7. *Dacryo-cyst-atonía*. Atony of the lacrymal sac.
8. *Dacryo-cyst-ectasis*. Hernia of the lacrymal sac.
9. *Dacryo-hæmo-rrhysis*. Effusion of tears mixed with blood.
10. *Dacryo-lithcs*. Calculus in the eye.
11. *Dacryo-rrhysis*. A preternatural secretion of tears.
12. *Dacryo-stagon*. Stillicidium lacrymarum. An undue secretion of the lacrymal fluid.
13. *Dacry-ops*. Swelling of the lacrymal sac.

[**DAKRYO'MA**] **DAKRYOMA** (δάκρυ, a tear). An impervious state of one or both of the puncta lacrymalia; so named from the running down of the tear over the lower eye-lid.

DACTYLO'LOGY (δάκτυλος, a finger, λόγος, an account). The art of communicating ideas by spelling words with the fingers. The principal application of the art is in the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

DA'DYLE (δάς, δαδός, a pine-torch, ὕλη, matter). *Camphilene*. A hydrocarbon obtained from artificial camphor, isomeric with oil of turpentine.

DÆMONOMA'NIA (δαίμων, δαίμονος, a demon, μανία, madness). A species of melancholy, in which the patient supposes himself possessed by demons.

DAFFY'S ELIXIR. The *tinctura scennæ composita*, with the substitution of treacle for sugar-candy, and the addition of aniseeds and eleccampane root. Different kinds of this nostrum are sold under the names of DICEY'S DAFFY, and SWINTON'S DAFFY; but they differ merely in some subordinate minntiæ, or unimportant additions.

DAGUE'RREOTYPE. A process by which all images produced by the camera obscura are retained and fixed in a few minutes upon a plate of silver, or, more properly speaking, a layer of iodide or bromide of silver, either singly or mixed, generated by exposing the plate to the operation of these agents. The name is derived from M. Daguerre, the inventor. See *Calotype*.

DA'HLIN. A vegetable principle discovered in the dahlia, similar to inulin and starch.

DALBY'S CARMINATIVE. Carbonate of magnesia; oils of peppermint, nutmeg, and aniseed; tinctures of castor and asafoetida; tincture of opium, spirit of pennyroyal, compound tincture of cardamoms, and peppermint water.

DALLEI'OCHIN. The name given by Brandes and Leber to the green product of the action of chlorine and ammonia on quina. Pereira observes that *thalleiochin* (from θάλλειν, to become green) is a more proper term. Two other products of decomposition have been noticed—one termed *melanochin*, the other *rusiochin*.

DALTONISM. A term applied to "colour-blindness," from its having been first noticed, and reported in his own case, by John Dalton, the celebrated chemist. See *Chromato-dysopsis*.

DAMALU'RIC ACID (δάμαλος, a calf, οὔρον, urine). An acid obtained from the urine of the cow—one of the acrylic series of acids.

DA'MMARA. A species of pine which yields the *Cowdie pine resin*, *cowdie gum*, or French sandarac, used in varnishes.

DAMPS. The permanently elastic fluids which are extricated in mines. These are *choke damp*, or carbonic acid; and *fire damp*, consisting almost solely of light carburetted hydrogen, exploding on contact with a light.

DA'NDELION (corrupted from *dent de lion*, lion's tooth; from the rough toothing of the leaves). The *Taraxacum officinale*, an indigenous plant of the Cichoraceous division of the Compositæ.

DA'NDRIFF or **DANDRUFF**. A scurfiness attended with itching, occurring usually on the head, as in pityriasis and psoriasis capitis. The term is said to be derived from the Saxon words *tan*, "a foul tetter," and *drof*, or "draffy."

DAPHNE MEZE'REON. The Common Mezereon, or Spurge Laurel; a plant of the order *Thymelaceæ*, yielding the *Mezereon-bark*. The seed, called κόκκος κυϊδίου, *semen cocco-gnidii*, or Gnidian berry,

is highly poisonous, and should be carefully distinguished from the coriander fruit.

1. *Daphne gnidium*. The bark of this species is employed in France as a vesicatory, under the name of *garou*.

2. *Daphnin*. A peculiar crystalline principle, found in the *Daphne mezereum*, but not constituting its active principle. See *Lagetta*.

DARTOS (δαρτός, flayed). The term χιτών, *tunica*, being understood, we have a designation of the thin, smooth, muscular layer forming the proper tunic of the scrotum, as of skin *stripped off*.

DARTRE (δαρτός, flayed). The French term for *tetter*, applied, popularly, to all common affections of the skin, resulting from abrasion, desquamation, &c. A tendency to these affections has been termed *dartrous diathesis*.

DATISCETIN. A substance resembling *datiscin*, procured by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on this substance.

DATISCIN. This and *Dahlin* are synonymous terms for *Inulin*, an amylaceous substance, organized like common starch, and procured from the Inula Helenium, or Elecampane.

DATURA STRAMO'NIUM. The Common Thorn-apple; a plant of the order *Solanaceæ*, the effects of which are similar to those of belladonna. It contains an alkali called *daturin*.

Datura sanguinea. The Red Thorn-apple; a plant indigenous to the Andes, and used by the Indians in the manufacture of a strong narcotic drink, called *tonga*.

DAU'CUS CARO'TA. Common or Wild Carrot; an indigenous umbelliferous plant. The officinal *root* is that of the variety *sativa*, the cultivated or garden carrot. The officinal fruits, incorrectly called *carrot-seeds*, belong to the wild carrot.

1. *Rob dauci*. Carrot-juice; the expressed juice of the carrot-root. By standing, a feculent matter, called *amylum dauci*, recently employed in medicine, is deposited.

2. *Carotin*. A crystalline, ruby-red, neutral substance, obtained from the root of the *daucus carota*.

DAVIDSON'S REMEDY FOR CANCER. A nostrum, consisting of arsenious acid and powdered hemlock.

DAVY'S LAMP. A lamp-flame surrounded by a cage of wire-gauze, invented by Davy for the protection of the miner when surrounded by explosive gases, and constructed on the principle that ignited gas, or flame, is extinguished by contact with a large surface of a good conductor of heat, as copper or iron. Davy's lamp is safe, so long as the explosive gases remain perfectly tranquil. See *Safety-Set*.

DAY-MARE. *Ephialtes vigilantium*. A species of incubus, occurring during wakefulness, and attended with that severe pressure on the chest which peculiarly characterizes *night-mare*.

DAY-SIGHT. An affection of the vision, in which it is dull and confused in the dark, but clear and strong in the day-light; it is also called *nyctalopia*, or night-blindness. Hens are well known to labour under this affection; hence it is sometimes called *hen-blindness*.

DAZZLING. A popular name for a disturbance of vision, occasioned by a sudden impression of powerful light, or by an internal cause.

DEAFNESS. The partial or entire destruction of the sense of

hearing, occasioned, when *congenital*, by malformation of the ear, and, when *acquired*, by various diseases affecting the apparatus of the ear.

DEAURA'TUS (*de*, of, *aurum*, gold). Gilded; a term applied to pills when ordered to be rolled up in gold-leaf, to please the patient.

DEBI'LITANTS (*debilis*, weak). Remedies exhibited for the purpose of reducing excitement, as antiphlogistics, &c.

DEBI'LITY (*debilis*, weak). *Asthenia*. Weakness, feebleness, decay of strength both in mind and body.

DECAGY'NIA (*δέκα*, ten, *γυνή*, a woman). The designation of those *orders* of plants in the Linnæan system, which are characterized by the presence of ten pistils.

DECA'NDRIA (*δέκα*, ten, *άνήρ*, a man). A class of plants in the Linnæan system, characterized by having ten stamens.

DECANTA'TION (*decantatio*, or, more correctly, *decanthatio*, from *de*, and *canthus*, a brim). The pouring off of clear fluid from sediments.

DECI'DUA MEMBRA'NA (*decido*, to fall off). A spongy membrane, or *chorion*, produced at the period of conception, and *thrown off* from the uterus after parturition.

1. *Decidua reflexa*. That portion of the decidua which is reflected over, and surrounds the ovum.

2. *Decidua vera*. That portion of the decidua which lines the interior of the uterus; the non-reflected portion.

DECI'DUOUS (*deciduus*, that falls off or down). Falling off; a term synonymous with *caducous*, and opposed to *persistent*, which denotes permanence.

DE'CLINATE (*declino*, to turn aside or from its proper direction). Bent downwards; a term applied, in botany, to the stamens, when they all bend to one side, as in *amaryllis*.

DECO'CTION (*decoquo*, to boil away). 1. The operation of boiling. 2. A solution of the active principles of vegetables, obtained by boiling them in water.

DECOCTION OF THE WOODS. An old name for the *decoc-tum guaiaci*, or decoction of guaiacum, prepared from guaiacum turnings, raisins, sassafras, liquorice-root, and water.

DECO'CTO-INFU'SA. Decocto-infusions. These are decoctions to which, after they have ceased to boil, but while they are still hot, other substances are added, and allowed to digest therein.

DECOLLA'TION (*decollo*, to behead, from *collum*, the neck). Decapitation. The removal of the head, as of the foetus from the trunk, the latter remaining in the uterus.

DECOLORA'TIO ARGENTE'A. Chemical coloration of the skin, produced by the internal use of the nitrate of silver.

DECOLORISA'TION. The property of discharging colour—a property remarkably possessed by *animal charcoal*, which is obtained by heating bones in vessels from which the air is excluded.

DECOMPOSING CELL. An earthenware vessel for performing experiments in electrical analysis.

DECOMPOSITION. *Analysis*. The separation of the component parts or principles of bodies previously held together by chemical attraction. It is attended by an entire change of properties, either spontaneously or from chemical agency, and is thus distinguished from mere mechanical division.

DE/COMPOUND. *Decompositus*. A term applied, in botany, to those ramifications of plants which are variously compounded, as to leaves in which the petiole bears secondary petioles. When the secondary petioles are divided into a third set, such leaves are said to be *supra-decompound*.

DECORTICA'TION (*de*, from, *cortex*, bark). The removal or stripping off of the bark, husk, &c., of plants.

DECREPITA'TION (*de*, from, *crepitus*, crackling). The crackling noise which takes place when certain bodies, as common salt, part with the water which they contain, by the application of heat, and fall to pieces.

DECU'MBENT (*decumbo*, to fall to the ground). Lying prostrate, but rising from the earth at the upper extremity, as applied to certain directions taken by plants.

DECU'RRENT (*decurro*, to run down). Running down; applied to leaves which are prolonged down the stem, giving it a winged appearance.

DECU'SSATE (*decusso*, to place crosswise in the form of an X). Crossing at right angles, as pairs of leaves on the stem. The term *decussis* denotes the intersection of two lines in the form of a cross, like the letter X.

DECUSSA'TION (*decusso*, to cross like an X). A term applied to parts which cross each other, as the optic nerves which cross each other in the eranium. The term *decussation of the anterior pyramids* is applied to the crossing, from right to left and from left to right, of white fibres at the lower and front part of the medulla oblongata.

DECUSSO'RIUM (*decutio*, to cast down or off). An instrument for depressing the dura mater, after trephining, for the purpose of facilitating the discharge of substances effused on or under that membrane.

DEFÆCA'TION (*de*, from, *fæces*, dregs, excrement). The process of removing the dregs from a liquid; also the act of evacuating the bowels.

DE/FINITE PROPORTIONS. This, and the terms Chemical Equivalents and Atomic Theory, are employed to explain the doctrine of Chemical Combination, which takes place between different bodies in fixed quantities of each.

DEFLAGRA'TION (*deflagro*, to be utterly consumed by fire). The oxidation of metals by mixing them with nitrate or chlorate of potash, and projecting the mixture into a red-hot crucible. It is attended by sparkling combustion without violent explosion. This process is the converse of *reduction*.

1. *Deflagrating Mixtures*. These are generally made with nitre, the oxygen of which is the active ingredient in promoting their combustion.

2. *Deflagrator*. The name given by Dr. Hare to a very effective battery, in which the plates were so connected together as to admit of the whole being immersed into the exciting liquid, or removed from it, at the same instant.

DEFLORA'TION (*defloro*, to shed blossoms). The act of deflowering; a term denoting sexual intercourse, without inferring violence.

DEFLU'VIUM CAPILLO'RUM (*defluo*, to flow down). *Athrix*

simplex. Thinning of the hair; a simple and progressive fall of the hair, producing thinness. This is the earliest stage of diminished formation of hair, as *alopecia* is the last. See *Madarosis*.

DEFLU'XION (*depluo*, to flow down). *Destillatio*. Catarrh. This term was formerly used, as well as *fluxion*, to denote a swelling arising from the sudden flow of humours from a distant part.

DEFŒDA'TIO UNGU'IUM. *Degeneratio unguium*; *scabrities unguium*. Excessive thickening of the nails, accompanied with a yellow and dirty discoloration, imparting to the nails an appearance of horn, both in colour and density.

DE'FRUTUM (perhaps for *defervitum*, sc. *mustum*, from *deferresco*, to cease boiling). Mead. New wine boiled down to one-half, or one-third, with spices, &c. See *Rob*.

DEGENERATION (*degenero*, to become unlike its kind). A change of condition, but always for the worst, as when a structure of the body passes into a cancerous or tuberculous state.

DEGLUTITION (*deglutio* or *degluttio*, to swallow down). The act of swallowing. The verb is of rare occurrence.

DEHI'SCENCE (*dehisco*, to gape or open). A term used, in botany, to denote the spontaneous opening of a ripe fruit for the discharge of the seeds; of the thecæ of anthers, &c.

DEHYDRATION. An inelegant term, signifying the abstraction of water or its elements from a chemical compound.

DEJE'CTIO (*dejicio*, to cast down). A throwing or casting down. *Dejectio alvi* denotes purging; *dejectio animi*, fear or dejection.

DELIQUE'SCENCE (*deliquesco*, to melt). The property, of some salts, of becoming liquid by their attracting moisture from the air, as is particularly observed in chloride of calcium.

DELIQUE'SCENT (*deliquesco*, to melt). Melting away; a term applied to a panicle which is so much branched that the primary axis disappears.

DELI'QUIUM (*deliquo*, to pour off; or *delinquo*, to fail). In the former case the term denotes a flowing or dripping down; in the latter, a want or defect. *Deliquium animi* denotes syncope or fainting.

DELI'RIANTS (*deliro*, to swerve from reason). Medicinal agents which, in excessive doses, occasion *delirium*, as hyoscyamus, belladonna, and stramonium.

DELI'RIMUM (*deliro*, properly, to slip out of the furrow, from *de*, and *lira*, a furrow; figuratively, to talk or act extravagantly, to swerve from reason). Raving; frenzy; disorder of the brain.

1. *Delirium febrile*. A form of delirium occurring in febrile and inflammatory diseases of acute character.

2. *Delirium tremens*. A barbarous expression, intended to convey the idea of delirium co-existing with a tremulous condition of the body or limbs. It has been called "drunkard's delirium" and *mania a potu*, but it may be produced by any cause of cerebral exhaustion or shock. See *Alcoholism*.

3. *Delirium traumaticum*. A similar disease, which occurs after serious accidents or operations. It may assume the form of ordinary mania, of a mild cast, or of hysteria.

DELITE'SCENCE (*delitesco*, to lie hid). A term used principally by the French physiologists to express a more sudden disappearance of the symptoms of inflammation than occurs in resolution.

DELPHINIC ACID. An acid procured from the oil of the *Delphinus delphis*, or dolphin.

DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA. Stavesacre; a Ranunculaceous plant, of narcotico-acrid properties, depending on the presence of a peculiar principle called *delphinia*, and a volatile acid termed *delphinic acid*. The seeds have been used to destroy pediculi, and are hence termed by the Germans *louse-seeds*.

DELTOID LIGAMENT (δέλτα, the Greek letter Δ, and εἶδος, likeness). The internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint. It is a triangular layer of fibres, attached superiorly by its apex to the internal malleolus, and inferiorly by an expanded base to the astragalus and os calcis.

DELTOIDES MUSCULUS (Δ, delta, εἶδος, likeness). *Attollens humeri*; *sub-acromio-humeralis*. The deltoid or triangular muscle which forms the convexity of the shoulder.

DE LUC'S ELECTRICAL COLUMN. This consists of a glass-tube, in which are packed some thousand discs of paper, covered with silver on one side and zinc on the other. This instrument gives unequivocal electric indications.

DELUSION (*delusio*, a deceiving). A term applied to erroneous judgment respecting the cause and condition of sensation, sometimes called *delusion of the senses*, *optical delusion*, &c. Sensation itself is not delusive.

DEMENTIA (*demens*, senseless). Loss of intellect, sudden or gradual. Occurring in old age, it is called *dementia senilis*.

DEMI-BAIN. The French term for a hip-bath; literally *half-bath*.

DE'MODEX FOLLICULO'RUM (δημός, fat, δάκνω, δήξομαι, to bite). The name given by Owen to the *acarus* of other writers, which inhabits the sebaceous sacs and hair-follicles of the human skin. He regards it as a lower form of one of the higher divisions of the *Arachnidæ*. By Mr. E. Wilson, it is described under the term *steatozoon*.

DEMOIVRE'S HYPOTHESIS. A hypothesis respecting the duration of human life, formed by Demoivre, and thus expressed: *of eighty-six persons born, one dies every year, till all are extinct*. The remainder of eighty-six years, at every age, Demoivre called the *complement of life*.

DEMU'LCENTS (*demulcio*, to soften). Medicinal agents which have the property of protecting sensible surfaces from the action of irritating matter, by hindering it from coming into direct contact with them. They are thus distinguished from *diluents*, the object of which is to lessen acrimony by diluting or attenuating the fluid in which it exists. *Emollients* are employed for *external* application.

DENDRODE'NTINE (δένδρον, a tree, and dentine). A term applied to that modification of the fundamental tissue of the teeth which is produced by the aggregation of many simple teeth into a single mass, exhibiting, on section, a dendritic appearance by the interblending of the dentine, enamel, and cement, as in *dendrodus*.

DENGUE, or DANDY FEVER. A febrile affection, *sui generis*, commencing suddenly, and associated from the commencement with severe pains in the large and the small joints. It appears to have been epidemic in the East Indies, and to have passed to the Southern States of North America, where it has been called "break-bone fever."

DENIGRATION (*de*, from, and *niger*, black). Another term for Melanosis, derived from its black appearance.

DENITRATION. The process of separating nitrogen from a substance. Thus, in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, this substance, after being charged with nitrous vapours or nitric acid, is exposed to sulphurous acid; this exposure *denitrates* the sulphuric acid, much sulphurous acid becoming sulphuric acid, and peroxide of nitrogen being liberated in the state of vapour.

DENS. A tooth. The first set of teeth in children, called the *milk-teeth*, consists of 20, which are shed in childhood, and replaced by 28 permanent teeth at about 7 years of age; to which are added 4 *dentes sapientiæ*, or *wisdom-teeth*, at about the age of 20.

1. The *classes* of the teeth are three, viz. the *incisores*, the front or cutting teeth; the *canini* or *cuspidati*, the eye or corner teeth; and the *molares*, or grinders, the double or lateral teeth. Of these, the first two pairs have been termed *bicuspidati*, from their having two conical tubercles; the next three, *multicuspidati* or the large grinders, having several tubercles. Thus—

2. The *teeth in the adult* are—

Incisores $\frac{4}{2}$; Canini $\frac{4}{2}$; Molares $\frac{16}{2} = 32$.

In infants—

Incisores $\frac{8}{2}$; Canini $\frac{4}{2}$; Molares $\frac{8}{2} = 20$.

3. In each tooth are observed—the *Crown*, above the alveolus; the *Neck*, just below the crown; and the *Fang* or fangs, within the alveolus.

4. The *Structure* of the Teeth is—1. *Enamel*, encasing the crown, and the hardest production of the body; 2. *Bone*, constituting the whole of the root, and the interior of the crown; and 3. the *Pulp*, a bulbous prolongation of the mucous membrane of the gums, which fills the cavity of the teeth, forming their nucleus.

DENSIMETER (*densus*, dense. μέτρον, a measure). An unclassical term for an instrument employed for determining the density of liquids. It is an ordinary hydrometer, graduated so that the point corresponding to the level represents the *density* of the liquid into which it has been immersed.

DENSITY (*densitas*, from *densus*, thick). The property of a body by which a certain quantity of matter is contained under a certain bulk. The *absolute density* of a body is its specific gravity; its *apparent density* is obtained by weighing a given measure of it against an equal measure of water. Density is opposed to *rarity*.

DENTATA (*dentatus*, toothed). Sub. *vertebra*. The name of the second vertebra, so called from its projecting *tooth-like* process.

DENTATE (*dentatus*, furnished with teeth). Toothed; having sharp teeth with concave edges; as the margins of the leaves of some plants.

DENTIFRICE (*dens*, a tooth, *frio*, to rub). A powder or paste used for cleansing the teeth.

DENTINE (*dens*, *dentis*, a tooth). *Dentinum*. The tissue which forms the body of the tooth; it consists of an organized animal basis disposed in the form of extremely minute tubes and cells, and of earthy particles.

Dentinal tubes. The minute tubes of the dentine or tissue of the tooth; they diverge from the "pulp-cavity," or hollow of the tooth, and proceed with a slightly wavy course at right angles, or nearly so, to the outer surface.

DENTI'TION (*dentio*, to cut teeth, from *dens*, a tooth). Cutting the teeth; teething. *Dedentition* is the loss or shedding of the teeth.

DENUDA'TION (*denudo*, to make bare). The laying bare of any part in operations.

DEO'BSTRUENTS (*de*, from, *obstruo*, to obstruct). Medicines for removing obstructions.

DEO'DORIZERS (*de*, from, *odor*, a scent). Disinfectants; substances which act on fetid and offensive effluvia, and destroy their unpleasant odour, as chlorine and charcoal.

DEOXIDA'TION (*de*, from, and *oxidation*). The separation of oxygen from a body; the reducing a body from the state of an oxide.

DEPAU'PERATED (*de*, and *paupero*, to render poor). Starved; imperfectly developed; shrivelled, as from scanty nutriment, as applied to certain stipules, bracts, &c.

DEPHLEGMAT'ION (*de*, from, and *phlegma*, φλέγμα, phlegm; a watery, distilled liquor, as distinguished from a spirituous liquor). The depriving of a body of water. Thus, when the fluid is simply rendered stronger, as in the case of alcohol, by bringing over the spirit by distillation, and leaving behind the superfluous water, the process is called *dephlegmation*, or concentration.

DEPHLOG'ISTICATED (*de*, from, and *phlogiston*, the inflammable principle). A term employed by the chemists of the last century to denote bodies which had been burned, or, according to the prevailing theory, deprived of their *phlogiston*.

1. *Dephlogisticated air*; *empyreal air*; *vital air*; oxygen gas.

2. *Dephlogisticated muriatic acid*. A designation of chlorine.

DEPI'LATORY (*de*, from, *pilus*, a hair). A powder composed of quick-lime, subcarbonate of soda, or potash, and sulphuret of arsenic, employed for the temporary removal of hair from the body.

DEPLE'TION (*depleo*, to empty). The act of emptying; the operation of reducing the amount of blood by blood-letting, of the alvine fæces by purgatives, &c.

DEPLUMA'TION (*de*, from, *pluma*, a feather). A disease of the eyelids, in which the hair falls off.

DEPO'SIT (*depono*, to lay down). A sediment, or any thing laid down. The mechanical *deposits of urine* are divided by Dr. Prout into the *pulverulent* or amorphous sediments; the *crystalline* sediments, or gravel; and the *solid* concretions, or calculi, formed by the aggregation of these latter sediments. See *Calculus*.

DEPOSITION (*depono*, to lay down). The mechanical operation of separating a fluid from a solid, when performed for the sake of securing the latter. See *Decantation*.

DEPO'SITIVE (*depono*, to put down). A term expressive of that condition of the membrane in which plastic lymph is exuded into the tissue of the derma, so as to give rise to the production of papulæ or pimples. Under the term *depositive inflammation of the derma*, Mr. E. Wilson comprises strophulus, lichen, and prurigo.

DEPRE'SSANTS (*deprimo*, to press down). Medicinal agents which augment the frequency and diminish the force of the contractions of the heart—the exact reverse of the action of *stimulants*.

DEPRE'SSED (*depressus*, flattened). Flattened from apex to base, as applied to the form of seeds; when flattened lengthwise, they are said to be *compressed*.

DEPRESSION (*deprimo*, to press down). *Couching*; an operation for cataract, consisting in the removal of the opaque lens out of the axis of vision, by means of a needle.

DEPRESSOR (*deprimo*, to press down). The general term for several muscles which depress a part of the body. Hence we have *depressor alæ nasi*, or *myrtiformis*, muscle; the *depressor anguli oris*, or *triangularis*, muscle; the *depressor labii inferioris*, or *quadratus menti*, muscle; and the *depressor oculi*, or *rectus inferior*, muscle.

DEPRIMENS O'CULI (*deprimo*, to press down). A name given to the *rectus inferior*, from the action of this muscle in drawing the eyeball down.

DEPURATION (*depuro*, to cleanse). *Defecation*. The process of clarifying a liquor, or of cleansing the body from impurities.

DERBYSHIRE NECK. A name given by Prosser to *bronchocele*, or goitre, from its frequency in the hilly parts of Derbyshire.

DERBYSHIRE SPAR. Fluor spar, or blue-john. Fluuate of lime; a combination of calcareous earth with fluoric acid, found abundantly in Derbyshire.

DÉRIVATION (*derivo*, to draw off water from its regular channel). *Revulsion*, or the drawing away of the fluids of an inflamed part, by applying blisters, &c., over it, as in pleuritis; or at a distance from it, as in the application of sinapisms to the feet in comatose affections. Agents producing this effect are termed *derivatives*.

DE'RMA (δέρμα, the skin). *Chorium*. The internal layer of the skin, as distinguished from the external layer or *epidermis*. It is also termed *cutis*, and is thus distinguished from *cuticula*, or cuticle, a synonym of the epidermis. Its lower surface is termed *pars reticularis*, or the network structure; its upper surface is termed *pars papillaris*, from its papillary prolongations. Closely connected with the latter is another, less perceptible, surface, called the *glandular* and *follicular surface*.

DERMAL ASPECT (δέρμα, the skin). An aspect towards the skin or external surface. The term *dermad* is used, adverbially, to signify "towards the dermal aspect."

DERMATAPO'STASIS (δέρμα, δέρματος, the skin, ἀπόστασις, a standing away from). A term employed in the same sense as *phyma*, denoting a prominence or tumor of the skin.—*E. Wilson*.

DERMATITIS (δέρμα, δέρματος, the skin, and -itis, denoting inflammation). Inflammation of the derma, cutis, or true skin.

DERMATO-, DE'RMO- (δέρμα, δέρματος, the skin). Either of these terms is admissible in words compounded of *derma*, the skin: we may use dermatology and dermology indifferently dermatalgia and dermalgia. See *Preface*.

DERMATO-DY'SCHROIA (δέρμα, δέρματος, skin, δύσχροια, a bad colour). *Dermo-dyschroia*. Discoloration of the skin; a term suggested as a substitute for the uncouth compound *dyschromatoderma* (!).

DERMATO-KELIDO'SIS (δέρμα, δέρματος, skin, κηλίδωσις, defilement, from κηλίς, a spot or stain, especially of blood). *Dermokelidosis*. A term proposed for spottiness of skin.

DERMATO'LOGY (δέρμα, the skin, λόγος, a discourse). That branch of anatomy which investigates the nature and qualities of the skin. By *dermatography* (γράφω, to write) is meant a description of the skin; by *dermatalgia* (ἄλγος, pain), pain of the skin.

DERMATO'LYSIS (δέρμα, δέρματος, skin, λύσις, a loosening). *Cutis pendula*. A form of hypertrophy of the skin, characterized by great extension of this organ, which is thrown into folds, forming occasionally large pendulous masses. Alibert describes five varieties of dermatolysis by the terms palpebralis, facialis, collaris, abdominalis, and genitalium.

DERMATO-PA'THIA (δέρμα, δέρματος, skin, πάθος, disease). *Dermopathia*. Dermatopathy or Dermopathy; a term suggested as a general designation of disease of the skin, and as an appropriate substitute for the term *dermatosis*, which has no such meaning. There can be no such word as *dermatonosis*.

DERMATO'PHYTA (δέρμα, δέρματος, the skin, φυτόν, a plant). Vegetable parasites, inducing parasitical skin-diseases, as dermatomycosis, epidermido-mycosis, &c.

DERMATO'SIS (δέρμα, δέρματος, the skin, and the termination -σις). A general term for disease of the skin. Under the plural term *Dermatoses*, Alibert classed all diseases of the skin. But the term, *per se*, has no relation to disease of the skin, any more than *trichosis* has to disease of the hair. The terminal particle of these words merely denotes an action or the result of an action. See the *Preface*.

DERMATOSPA'SMUS (δέρμα, δέρματος, the skin, σπασμός, a spasm). Spasm of the skin, produced by contractility of its muscular fibre, as in spasmus periphericus and urticaria. Spasm of the skin is seen in operations of the scrotum.—*E. Wilson*.

DERMATOZO'A (δέρμα, δέρματος, the skin, ζῶον, an animal). Animal parasites, inducing parasitical skin-diseases. They are the acarus, filaria, and pediculus.

DE'RMIC (δέρμα, the skin). A term applied to the action of remedies applied through the skin.

DE'RMOID (δέρμα, the skin, εἶδος, likeness). *Dermatoid*. Skin-like; a term applied to tissues which resemble the skin, as the dura mater.

DERMO-MYCO'SIS (δέρμα, δέρματος, the skin, μύκης, a fungus). *Dermato-mycosis*. A generic term for mouldiness of the skin. The species are *D. circinata*, or ringworm; *D. sycosa*, or chin-welk; and *D. farosa*, or scall-head. See *Epidermido-mycosis*.

DERO'SNE'S SALT. *Narcotine*; *Opiane*. A crystalline substance, obtained by treating opium with æther.

DESCE'NDENS NONI. The descending cervical branch of the ninth pair of nerves, or hypoglossal.

DESICCA'NTIA (*desicco*, to dry up). A class of astringents which check secretion and exhalation, and exercise but little corrugating power over the solids.

DESICCA'TION (*desicco*, to dry up). The operation of drying bodies by natural or chemical processes.

DESILVERISING PROCESS. A process invented by Pattinson for extracting silver from lead, and founded upon the fact that, upon melting and subsequent cooling, the lead separates in a crystalline form, leaving almost all the silver in the remaining liquid.

DE'SMOID (δέσμη, a fasciculus, εἶδος, likeness). Resembling a fasciculus; a term applied to the fasciculate appearance presented by the white fibres in certain fibrous tumors.

DESMO'LOGY (δεσμός, a bond, λόγος, a description). That branch of anatomy which relates to the tendons and ligaments.

DESPUMA'TION (*de*, from, *spuma*, foam). The clarifying of a fluid, or a separating of its foul parts; literally, the throwing off of froth or foam.

DESQUAMA'TION (*de*, from, *squama*, a scale). The falling off of the cuticle, in the form of *scales*; a common consequence of exanthematous diseases.

DESTRU'CTIVENESS (*destruo*, to destroy). A term, in phrenology, indicative of a tendency to all kinds of destruction. It is common to man with the lower animals, being particularly developed in the carnivora. Its organ is situated on each side of the head, immediately above the ear, corresponding to the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

DETE'RGENTS (*detergo*, to wipe away). Substances which cleanse wounds, ulcers, &c., as stimulants or emollients.

DETERMINA'TION (*de*, from, *terminus*, a bound). Increased vascular action, resembling *congestion* in the blood being in excess, but differing from it in every other respect.

DETONA'TION (*detono*, to thunder). A sudden combustion and explosion.

DETRI'TUS (*detero*, to wear away). The waste of a tissue or organ; that which remains after disorganization.

DETRU'SION (*detrudo*, to thrust away). The act of thrusting away, as in the lateral displacement of the heart by extraneous pressure.

DETRU'SOR URI'NÆ (*detrudo*, to thrust out). The external layer of the muscular coat of the bladder which expels the urine.

DEU'TEROPATHY (δεύτερος, second, πάθος, disease). A term indicative of sympathetic diseases, or of the supervention of a second affection upon a first, and their connexion with each other.

DEUTO- (δεύτερος, second). A prefix denoting two, or double, as *deut-oxide*, having two degrees of oxidation; *deuto-chloride*, &c.

DEU'TOXIDE (δεύτερος, second). A term applied to a substance which is in the *second* degree of oxidation, or contains two equivalents of oxygen to one of some other body. This term is often used to denote a compound of 3 atoms of oxygen with 2 of metal, as in *deut-oxide* of manganese, of lead, &c. It is synonymous with *binoxide*.

DEVIA'TION (*de*, from, *via*, the way). A going out of the way, as in abnormal curvature of the spine, faulty direction of the teeth, the passage of the fluids into foreign vessels, &c.

DEVITRIFICA'TION. A term denoting a change which takes place in some varieties of glass, when heated to nearly their melting point and allowed to cool slowly: they become converted into an opaque hard mass resembling porcelain (*Réaumur's porcelain*). The term denotes the depriving of the glass of its original transparent condition.

DEVONSHIRE COLIC. *Colic of Poitou*. A species of colic, occasioned by the introduction of lead into the system, and named from its frequent occurrence in Devonshire and Poitou, where lead was formerly used to destroy the acidity of the weak wines and cider made in those parts. It is also called *Painters' colic* from the same cause.

DEW. The moisture insensibly deposited from the atmosphere on the surface of the earth. It occurs whenever that surface is lower in temperature than that of the dew-point of the atmosphere immediately in contact with it.

1. *Dew-point*. Herschel defines this as "the temperature which the

air ought to have, so as to be exactly saturated with the quantity of vapour it actually contains." It is otherwise defined as the temperature of the atmosphere at which its moisture begins to be deposited.

2. *Depression of the Dew-point.* This phrase denotes the quantity of heat to be abstracted, or the number of degrees of the thermometer below the actual temperature of the atmosphere which it requires to be cooled, in order that the vapour it contains may become so condensed.

DE'XTRAL ASPECT (*dexter*, right). A lateral aspect from the mesial plane towards the right. The term *dextrad* is used, adverbially, to signify "towards the dextral aspect."

DE'XTRINE (*dexter*, right). Mucilaginous starch, prepared by boiling a solution of starch with a few drops of sulphuric acid. Its name is derived from its property of turning the plane of the polarization of light to the *right* hand.

DEXTRO-TARTARIC; LÆVO-TARTARIC. Terms applied to tartaric acid, with reference to its mode of crystallization: the acid which is separated from the right-handed tartrate furnishes crystals which are hemihedral right-handedly; that from the left-handed tartrate furnishes left-handed hemihedral crystals. The former acid is termed *dextro-tartaric*, the latter *lævo-tartaric*.

DHIL MASTIC. A mixture of one part of massicot with ten parts of brickdust, with sufficient linseed-oil to form a paste; used by builders for repairing stone.

DHURRHA or DHOORA. A small kind of grain, produced by the *Sorghum vulgare*, or Indian Millet, equal in nutritive value to the average of our English wheats, and yielding a beautiful white flour. It contains $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of gluten.

DI'A- (*διά*). A Greek preposition, denoting *through*. Words compounded with *διά* imply *extension*, *diffusion*, *perversion*, *transition*; also that which in English and Latin is expressed by the prefixes *di-* or *dis-*, as in *divido*, to divide; *disjungo*, to disjoin.

DIABETES (*διαβήτης*, a syphon). Immoderate flow of saccharine urine. This is the true complaint; but the terms *mellitus* and *insipidus* have been applied to it, according as the saccharine quality of the urine was, or was not, the characteristic symptom. The analogy between the disease and a hydraulic instrument might, perhaps, be admitted—*minus* the sugar.

DIABETIC SUGAR (*διαβήτης*, diabetes). The sweet principle of most acid fruits, and of diabetic urine. It is also termed starch-sugar, sugar of fruits, grape-sugar, glucose, &c.

DI'ACID. A term applied to the *diamines*, from their capability of combining with two equivalents of hydrochloric or any similar acid. See *Amines*.

DIACHY'LON (*διάχυλος*, very juicy). An emollient digestive plaster, formerly prepared from expressed *juices*. It forms the *Emplastrum plumbi* of the Pharmacopœia. The preposition *διά* here denotes diffusion.

DIADELPHIA (*δῖς*, twice, *ἀδελφός*, a brother). The seventeenth class of plants in Linnæus's system, in which the filaments of the stamens are united into two parcels, or *brotherhoods*.

DIÆRESIS (*διαίρεσις*, a dividing). A solution of continuity. This term was formerly applied to denote a cause of external aneurysm.

DIAGNO'SIS (*διάγνωσις*, a distinguishing). The act of discerning,

or distinguishing, in general; in medicine, the distinction of diseases. *Dia*-gnosis and *dis*-cernment exactly correspond. Diagnosis may be said to be the art of converting *symptoms* into signs.

DIAGO'METER, ELE'CTRICAL (διάγω, to conduct, μέτρον, a measure). An apparatus used by Rousseau for ascertaining the conducting power of oil, as a means of detecting its adulteration. It consists of one of Zamboni's dry piles, and a feebly-magnetized needle, moving freely on a pivot. The deviation of the needle is less in proportion to the low conducting power of the interposed substance.

DIALU'RIC ACID (διά, through, οὔρον, urine). A new acid, produced by the decomposition of alloxantin by sulphuretted hydrogen.

DIALY'SES (διάλυσις, a loosing of one from any thing). Solutions of continuity; an order of the class *locales* of Cullen.

DIALY'SIS (διάλυσις, the separating from any thing). The separation of dissolved substances from each other by taking advantage of the unequal rate at which they severally pass through moist diaphragms or septa.

DIAMAGNE'TIC. A term applied to those substances which place themselves equatorially, and, by consequence, across (διά) the axial direction, or line of *magnetic* force; in other words, *diamagnetic bodies* place their length at right angles to the line joining the two magnetic poles, as distinguished from *magnetic bodies*, which place themselves lengthwise between the two poles. See *Direction, Axial*.

DIA'METER, PARI'ETAL. The distance between the two parietal bones of the cranium, or, in popular language, the side-to-side diameter; as distinguished from the *occipito-frontal*, or fore-and-aft, diameter, or the distance between the forehead and the occiput. The latter is almost always the greater; when *more* than two inches greater, a skull is *long-headed*; when *less* than one, *short-headed*.

DI'AMOND. A gem; the crystallized and pure state of carbon, and the hardest and most brilliant body in nature. The old spelling, *diamant*, is preferable to the modern, *diamond*, for it tells more plainly of the quarter whence the word came. *Diamant* and *adamant* are only two forms of the same Greek word, ἀδάμας, invincible, which afterwards became the Latin word *adamas*, adamant or diamond.

DIA'NDRIA (δύς, twice, ἀνήρ, a man). The second class of plants in Linnæus's system, characterized by the presence of two stamens.

DIAPEDE'SIS (διαπήδησις, a leaping through or across, from πηδάω, to leap). A term formerly used to denote external aneurysm: "*Per diapedesin*," says Sylvaticus, "*id est, rarefactis ejus tunicis*." By διαπήδησις αἵματος, Hippocrates denotes a sweating of blood.

DIA'PHANOUS (διαφανής, transparent). Transparent; the name given by Pinel to the serous membranes, from their transparency when detached from their organs, as the arachnoid, the omentum, &c. In *Chemistry*, the term denotes permeability to light. *Dia*-phanous and *trans*-lucent exactly correspond.

DIAPHORE'SIS (διαφώρησις, perspiration; from διαφορέω, to carry from one place to another, and hence to throw off by perspiration—a sense derived from the *passage* of food *through* the body). Increased perspiration. Hence—

Diaphoretics. Medicines which increase the natural exhalation of the skin; when they are so powerful as to occasion sweating, they have been called *sudorifics*.

DIAPHOROMETRIC COMPASS (διαφορά, distinction, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument contrived by Dr. John Ogle for measuring the degree of discriminative power as regards contactile impressions possessed by the skin and certain parts of the mucous membrane in those affections of the nervous system in which this power of appreciation is interfered with. The term has been incorrectly printed *diaphemetric*.

DIAPHRAGM (διάφραγμα, a partition-wall). The midriff; the transverse muscular septum which separates the thorax from the abdomen.

1. *Diaphragmatic Gout*. A term applied by Butter to the affection now called Angina Pectoris.

2. *Diaphragmitis*. Inflammation of the diaphragm. A term sometimes applied to that variety of partial pleurisy in which the effused fluid exists between the base of the lung and the diaphragm.

DIAPHYSIS (διάφυσις, a growing through). A term applied to the middle part, or *body*, of the long or cylindrical bones.

DIA'PNOICS (διαπνοή, a passage for the wind; evaporation). A term synonymous with *diaphoretics* and *sudorifics*.

DIAPOMPHO'LYGOS (διά, through, πομφόλυξ, a bubble; the slag or *scoriae* left on the surface of smelted ore; an oxide of the metal). The name given by Daniel Turner to oxide of zinc.

DIAPOPHYSIS (διά, through or across, ἀπόφυσις, a process of bone). A term applied by Prof. Owen to the homologue of the upper transverse process of the neural arch of the vertebra. See *Vertebra*.

DIARRHŒ'A (διάρροια, a flowing through). *Fluxus ventris; alvus fusa; lienteria*. A flux or looseness of the bowels without teuesmus. It is termed *crapulosa*, when caused by food improper in quality or quantity; *biliosa*, by excessive or acrid bile; *serosa*, by increased vascular action of the mucous surface of the alimentary canal; *mucosa*, by increased secretion of the mucous follicles; *lienterica*, when the aliment passes in the evacuations almost unaltered; *fibrinosa*, when the discharges occur in the form of shreds or tubular membranes; and *sympathetica*, when induced by other affections.

DIARTHRO'SIS (διά, and ἄρθρωσις, articulation). A species of movable articulation, constituting the greater proportion of the joints of the body. Here the preposition *διά* denotes separation, and so mobility; whereas in *syn-arthritis*, or immovable articulation, the preposition *σύν* denotes connexion, and so immobility.

DI'ARY FEVER (*dies*, a day). *Ephmera*. The simplest form of fever, distinguished by Dr. Fordyce as *simple fever*; it has one series of increase and decrease, with a tendency to exacerbation and remission, for the most part appearing twice in twenty-four hours.

DIASTALTIC (διά, through, along, στέλλω, to contract). A term recently applied by Marshall Hall to the series of actions which take place *through* the spinal system as their essential seat. It is intended to express the actions otherwise called *excito-motory* or *reflex*.

DIA'STASE (διάστασις, a separation). A vegetable principle, allied in its general properties to gluten, which appears in the germination of barley and other substances, and converts their starch into gum and sugar for the nutrition of the embryo. The name has reference to its property of *separating* two supposed constituents of starch.

DIA'STASIS (διάστασις, a separation). A forcible separation of bones, without fracture.

DIA'STATIZED ORGANIC IRON. A tonic remedy, introduced by Dr. Victor Baud, and consisting of cress-seed, absorbed in a solution of iron, and then submitted to a process of active germination, the process being arrested at the very moment when it acquires its greatest vital energy. The iron is thus "made organic," and is also "diastatized." *Diastatized Iodine* is a remedy prepared by a similar process.

DIA'STEMA (διαστήμι, to separate). A term applied in odontology to that break in the dental series which occurs in certain quadrumana for the reception of the crown of the disproportionally large canines when the mouth is shut. It is seen in the chimpanzees and oranges.

DIA'STOLE' (διαστολή, a drawing asunder; dilatation). The dilatation of the heart and arteries. It is opposed to *systole*, or contraction.

DIATHERMANOUS (διά, through, θερμαίνω, to warm). A term denoting free permeability to heat, and synonymous with the Latin *transcalent*. The two terms exactly correspond.

Diathermancy. The property, possessed by nearly all diathermanous bodies, of admitting the passage only of certain species of calorific rays. When the *quantity* of heat transmitted independently of the *quality* is to be denoted, the term *diathermancy* has been suggested by Melloni, in order to preserve the same termination as in the word *diaphaneity*, indicating the analogous property in relation to light.

DIA'THESIS (διάθεσις, a placing in order, disposition). Constitutional disposition, as the rheumatic, the scrofulous, the hæmorrhagic, the calculous. In the last case, the term *diathesis* is used to designate *specifically* the constitution of persons in whom the urine deposits certain chemical compounds. Hence the terms *oxalic acid*, *lithic acid*, and *phosphatic diathesis*, applied in cases in which, respectively, the urine deposits oxalate of lime, lithic acid and its salts, and phosphoric acid and its salts, in excess.

DICHO'TOMOUS (δίχα, doubly, τέμνω, to divide). A term applied to stems or branches which bifurcate, or are continually divided into pairs.

DICHROISM (δύς, double, χροία, colour). A term applied to that property of certain crystals by which they exhibit different colours according to the position of their axes to the incident pencil of light. This property was first discovered in the mineral *iolite*, which was accordingly termed *dichroite*.

DICHROMISM (δύς, twice, χρώμα, colour). *Visus duplicatus*. A defect of the sense of colour, commonly called "colour-blindness." See *Chromatodysopsia*.

DICOTYLE'DONES (δύς, twice, κοτυληδών, a seed-lobe). Plants whose embryo contains two cotyledons or seed-lobes. See *Cotyledon*.

DICRO'TIC (δίκροτος, double-beating, from δύς, twice, κροτέω, to beat). A term applied to the pulse, where the artery conveys the sensation of a double pulsation. It is synonymous with the term *rebounding*, and is suggestive of a tendency to hæmorrhage.

DICTY'ITIS (δίκτυον, a net, and, hence, the *retina*). Inflammation of the retina. This term might fairly replace the barbarous *retinitis*. See also *Amphiblestroides*.

DICTYOGENS (δίκτυον, a net, γεννάω, to produce). The name of a division of Endogenous plants, of which the stem has the structure of endogens, the root that of the stem of exogens nearly, with *netted* or

reticulated, disarticulating leaves, as *Smilax*. They constitute a subdivision of the *Spermogens* of Lindley.

DIDYMI (δίδυμος, double). Twins. An obsolete term for the testes. The *Epi-didymis* is the body which lies above the testes.

DIDYMIUM (δίδυμος, twin). The name of a metal recently discovered in cerite, and so called from its being, as it were, the twin-brother of lantanum, which was previously found in the same body.

DIDYMOUS (δίδυμος, double). Twinned; growing in pairs, as the fruit of galium.

DIDYNA'MIA (δύς, twice, δύναμις, power). The fourteenth class of Linnæus's system of plants, characterized by the presence of four stamens, of which two are long, two short.

DIELECTRIC. A term applied to a substance through or across (διά) which the electric force is acting.

DIET (δίαιτα, regimen). The food proper for invalids. *La diète*, used by the French physicians, means extreme abstinence. With us, the term signifies nearly the same as *hygiene* and *regimen*.

DIET DRINK. The *Decoctum sarsaparillæ comp.* of the pharmacopœia, consisting of sarsaparilla, sassafras, guaiacum-wood, fresh liquorice, and mezereon.

DIETETICS (δίαιτα, diet). That part of medicine which relates to the regulating of the diet and regimen. The term is synonymous with *hygiene*.

DIFFUSIBILITY (*diffusilis*, from *diffundo*, to pour in different directions). A physical property of all gases and vapours, exhibited in the tendency of their particles to separate as far as possible from one another.

DIFFUSION. This term, as applied to gases and liquids, refers to that process by which such bodies, when in contact, pass through each other and intermingle, although not necessarily related by chemical affinity.

1. *Diffusion Tube*. An instrument for determining the rate of diffusion for different gases. It is simply a graduated tube, twelve inches in length, closed at one end by plaster of Paris, a substance, when moderately dry, possessed of the requisite porosity.

2. *Diffusion Volume*. A term adopted to express the different disposition of gases to interchange particles; the diffusion-volume of air being 1, that of hydrogen gas is 3.83.

DIGA'STRIC GROOVE. A longitudinal depression of the mastoid process, so called from its giving attachment to the muscle of that name.

DIGA'STRICUS (δύς, twice, γαστήρ, a belly). Having two bellies; the name of a muscle attached to the *os hyoides*; it is sometimes called *biventer maxillæ inferioris*; it depresses the lower jaw. The term is also applied to one of the interior *profundi* of Meckel, given off by the facial nerve; the other is called the stylo-hyoidæus.

DIGESTER. An iron or copper vessel, in which water and other materials can be heated considerably beyond their boiling points. The apparatus was introduced by Papin, and is hence called Papin's digester.

DIGESTION (*digero*, from *diversim gero*, to carry into different parts). A term employed in various senses:—

1. In *Physiology*, the change of the food into *chyme* by the mouth.

stomach, and small intestines; and the absorption and distribution of the more nutritious parts, or the *chyle*, through the system.

2. In *Surgery*, the bringing of a wound into a state in which it forms healthy pus. Applications which promote this object are called *digestives*.

3. In *Chemistry*, the continued action of a solvent upon any substance. The operation is similar to that of maceration, but is promoted by heat ranging from 90° to 100°.

4. "Scholars of the seventeenth century often employ a word of their own language in the same latitude as its equivalent possessed in the Greek or Latin; as though it entered into all the rights of its equivalent, and corresponded with it in all points, because it corresponded in one. Thus, 'coctus' meaning 'digested,' why should not 'digested' mean all which 'coctus' meant? But one of the meanings of 'coctus' is 'ripened;' 'digested,' therefore, might be employed in the same sense. 'Splendid fires, aromatic spices, rich wines, and well-digested fruits.'" (*J. Taylor*).—*Trench*.

DIGE'STIVE SALT OF SYLVIVS. A salt discovered by Sylvius, since named muriate of potash, and now chloride of potassium.

DIGITAL CAVITY (*digitus*, a finger). Another name for the posterior cornu of each lateral ventricle of the brain.

DIGITALIS PURPUREA. Purple Foxglove; an indigenous biennial plant of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, depending for its activity on the presence of a peculiar bitter principle called *digitalin*. The term is evidently derived from *digitale*, the finger of a glove, on account of the blossoms resembling finger-cases. See *Foxglove*.

1. *Digitalic Acid*. A white crystalline acid, found in the *digitalis purpurea*, or purple foxglove. *Digitoelic acid* is a crystalline fatty acid, found in the same plant.

2. *Digitalinum*. Digitalin. An active poison, procured from the *digitalis*-leaf.

DIGITATE (*digitatus*, having fingers). Fingered; diverging from a common centre, as the lobes of the leaf of horse-chestnut.

DIGITUS (*digero*, to point out). A finger or a toe—*pes altera manus*. The fingers of the hand are the *index*, or fore-finger; the *medius*, or middle finger; the *annularis*, or ring-finger; and the *auricularis*, or little finger. The bones of the fingers are called *phalanges*.

DIGY'NIA (*δῖς*, twice, *γυνή*, a woman). The second order in Linnæus's system of plants, characterized by the presence of two pistils.

DILATA'TION (*dilato*, to make wide, from *diversim fero*, *tuli*, *latum*). The act of enlarging or making wide any thing. In physiology, it may be a *temporary* act, as in the diastole of the heart; in pathology, a *permanent* act, as in the passive aneurysm of that organ.

Dilatation of the heart. Dilatation of the cavities of the heart without corresponding increase of muscular tissue.

DILATA'TOR (*dilato*, to make wide). The general name of several muscles which serve to widen parts. Hence we have *dilatator conchæ*, a band of muscular fibres which serve to expand the concha auris; *dilatator naris*, a muscular apparatus expanded on the ala nasi; and *dilatator pharyngis*, levator pharyngis, or stylo-pharyngeus, which dilates the pharynx.

DILL. The common name of the *Anethum graveolens*, a well-known umbelliferous plant, the fruits of which contain a volatile oil of carminative properties.

DYLUENTS (*diluo*, to dilute). Watery liquors, which are supposed to increase the fluidity of the blood, and render several of the secreted and excreted fluids less viscid. See *Demulcents*.

DIMIDIATE (*dimidiatus*, halved). Halved; half-formed; partially formed; having one side only perfect, as a leaf, an anther, &c.

DIMORPHISM (*δῖς*, twice, *μορφή*, form). The property of many solid bodies to assume two incompatible crystalline forms; such are sulphur, carbon, arsenious acid, &c.

DYNUS (*δῖνος* or *δῖννη*, vortex). Vertigo, or giddiness; illusory gyration of the person, or of the objects surrounding him.

DICE'CIA (*δῖς*, twice, *οἶκος*, a house). The twenty-second class of plants in Linnæus's system, in which the stamens and pistils are in separate flowers, and on separate plants, as in mercurialis, the hop-plant, the willow, the poplar, the juniper, &c.

DIO'GENES' CUP. A term applied to the cup-like cavity of the hand, occasioned by bending the metacarpal bone of the little finger.

DIOPTRICS (*διοπτρικός*, belonging to the use of the *διόπτρα*, an optical instrument for measuring heights, levelling, &c.). The science of Dioptrics; that branch of Optics which treats of the refraction of light, when it passes through different media, as air, water, glass, &c. The phenomena are generally referred to the subject of *refraction*, as distinguished from those of *reflection*.

DIORTHO'SIS (*διόρθωσις*, a making straight, as in the setting of a limb, *Hipp.*). The restoration of parts to their proper situation; the reduction of a fractured or luxated limb; one of the ancient divisions of surgery.

DIOSCORE'IN. An American remedial agent, procured from the *Dioscorea villosa*, or Wild Yam, and reputed to be nearly specific in bilious colic.

DIO'SMIN. A brownish-yellow, bitter extractive matter procured from several species of *Barosma*, formerly *Diosma*. See *Buchu*.

DIO'XIDE. According to the electro-chemical theory, the elements of a compound may, in relation to each other, be considered oppositely electric; the equivalents of the *negative* element may then be distinguished by Latin numerals, those of the *positive* by Greek; thus, a *bin*-oxide denotes a compound which contains two equivalents of the *negative* element oxygen; whereas a *di*-oxide indicates that one equivalent of oxygen is combined with two of some *positive* body.

DI-PHENYL. A double prefix, used in organic chemistry to denote the presence of two equivalents of phenyl in the body to which it is attached: thus, *diphenyl-carbamide* signifies carbamide containing two equivalents of phenyl.

DIPHTHER'IA (*διφθέρα*, a prepared hide, a piece of leather). Under the term *diphtherite*, Bretonneau included, not only the acute and gangrenous varieties of pharyngitis, both of which are accompanied by exudation of a *false membrane*, but also inflammation of the trachea; and he contends that this peculiar disease is identical with croup, arising from the same causes, and requiring the same mode of treatment.

DIPHYDONTS (δῖς, twice, φύω, to generate, ὀδοός, a tooth) A designation of that group of the mammalia which generate two sets of teeth, as distinguished from the *monophyodonts*, which generate only one set.

DIPLOE (διπλόη, a fold, doubling, especially the overlapping of the bones of the skull—*Hipp.*). *Meditullium*. The cellular osseous tissue which separates the two tables of the skull from each other.

DIPLO-GANGLIA'TA (διπλοῦς, double, γαγγλίον, a nerve-knot). A term applied by Dr. Grant to the Third Sub-kingdom of Animals, or *Entomoïda*, consisting chiefly of articulated animals, with articulated members, the *insects* of Linnæus, having their nervous columns arranged in the same relative position as the diplo-neura, with the ganglia increased in size, and corresponding with the increased development of the segments and of their lateral appendages. The classes are myriapoda, insecta, arachnida, and crustacea.

DIPLOGÉ'NESIS (διπλοῦ, double, γένεσις, generation). Double generation, owing to the union of two germs.

DIPLO'MA (δίπλωμα, any thing folded double). Originally, letters patent of a prince, written on waxed tables *folded together*. The term is now restricted to an instrument by which a legalized corporation confers a title of dignity, or a privilege to practise in a learned profession.

DIPLO-NEU'RA (διπλοῦς, double, νεῦρον, a nerve). A term applied by Dr. Grant to the Second Sub-kingdom of Animals, or *Helminthoïda*, comprising the various forms of Worms, in which the nervous columns have their ganglionic enlargements very slightly developed, and are marked by a greater lateral separation from each other along the median line, than is observed in the next sub-kingdom. The classes are polygastrica, rotifera, suctoria, cirrhopoda, and annulida.

DIPLO'PSIS (διπλοῦς, double, ὤψ, the eye, from ὀπτομαι, to see). *Visus duplicatus*. Double vision; a disease of the eye, in which the person sees an object double or triple; incomplete or incipient amaurosis. This disease is of two kinds:—1. The patient sees an object double, treble, &c., only when he is looking at it with both his eyes, the object appearing single on his shutting one eye; or, 2. The patient sees every object double, whether he surveys it with one or both his eyes. *Unocular diplopia* is a form of double vision occurring when one eye only is used.

DIPPEL'S OIL. An animal oil procured by the destructive distillation of animal matter, especially of albuminous and gelatinous substances. It is synonymous with *bone oil*.

DIPSACUS (δίψακος, a disease of the kidneys, attended with violent thirst—*Galen*). A name formerly given to diabetes, from the thirst accompanying that affection.

DIPSOMA'NIA (δίψα, thirst, μανία, madness). A form of partial moral mania, inducing a propensity to drunkenness.

DIPSO'SIS (δίψα, thirst). Morbid thirst; excessive or impaired desire of drinking; a genus of the class *Celiaca*, order *Enterica*, of Mason Good.

DIPTEROUS (δῖς, twice, πτερόν, a wing). Two-winged; as applied to the two margins which are prolonged on the surface of

certain seeds. The term *Diptera* is employed to designate an order of two-winged insects, as the gnat and common fly.

DIRECTION, A'XIAL; EQUATO'RIAL. The *axial direction*, or line of magnetic force, is that which connects the two poles of a magnet; the *equatorial direction* is that which is perpendicular to the axial. Bodies which place themselves across the axial direction are called *diamagnetic*.

DIRE'CTOR (*dirigo*, to direct). A narrow, grooved instrument, of silver or steel, used to direct the knife in dividing any part.

DIRE'GENS (*dirigo*, to direct). An ancient constituent in a prescription, meaning that which *directs* the operation of the associated substances: thus, *Nitre*, in conjunction with *Squill*, is diuretic; with *Guaiaecum*, it is diaphoretic.

DIRT-EATING. *Mal d'estomac*, or *cachexia Africana*; a disease observed among the negroes.

DISARTICULA'TION (*dis*, an inseparable particle denoting *asunder*, and *articulus*, a joint). Amputation of a limb performed at a joint.

DISCRE'TE (*discretus*, separated). A term applied to certain exanthemata in which the papulæ or pustules are separated from one another, as opposed to the term *confluent*, which denotes their flowing together.

DISCUS PROLI'GERUS (*discus*, a disk, *proles*, offspring, *gero*, to bear). *Discus vitellinus*. The proligerous disk or layer; a granular layer, situated generally towards the most prominent part of the ovarian vesicle, in the centre of which is the true ovum or ovule.

DISCU'TIENTS (*discutio*, to shake into pieces). Substances which possess a power of resolving tumours.

DISEASE. This term was once applied to any distress or discomfort, but is now limited to a sick and suffering condition of body, to change of structure, as distinguished from disordered function. *Disease* is termed *acute*, when severe and of short duration; *chronic*, when less severe and of long continuance; *sporadic*, when arising from occasional causes, as cold, fatigue; *epidemic*, when arising from a general cause, as excessive heat, contagion; *endemic*, when prevailing locally, as from marsh-miasma; *intercurrent*, when it is sporadic, occurring in the midst of epidemic or endemic disease.

DISINFE'CTANTS. Mechanical and other agents which destroy miasmata, both odorous and inodorous. *The Disinfecting Liquid* of Labarraque consists of a solution of chlorinated soda; that of Burnet, of a solution of chloride of zinc; that of Condry, of a manganate of soda.

DISK (*discus*, a flat plate). A term applied, in botany, to certain bodies or projections situated between the base of the stamens and the base of the ovary, forming part with neither. It is often incorrectly called *nectary*.

DISLOCA'TION (*disloco*, to put out of place). The displacement of the articular surfaces of a bone from their natural situation. The term is nearly synonymous with *luxation*, which is not quite so generally applied, and suggests more of external force. It is usual, for instance, to speak of the *dislocation*, not the *luxation*, of the internal cartilage of the knee; and the latter term is seldom, if ever, used in describing the displacement of the small bones of the wrist or instep, or of single vertebræ.

1. *Dislocations* are distinguished, with respect to *extent*, into the *complete*, and the *incomplete*; the latter term is applied when the articular surfaces still remain partially in contact; this occurs in ginglymoïd articulations only, as those of the foot, knee, and elbow. The complete dislocation almost always occurs in the orbicular articulations.

2. The *Direction of a Dislocation* is named *upward*, *downward*, *forward*, and *backward*, in the orbicular articulations; and *lateral*, *forward*, and *backward*, in the ginglymoïd.

3. *Dislocations* are further distinguished, according to the accompanying circumstances, into the *simple*, when, unattended by a wound, communicating internally with the joint and externally with the air; and the *compound*, when attended by such a wound.

4. When a *Dislocation* occurs in consequence of a disease destroying the cartilages, ligaments, and articular cavities of the bones, it is termed *spontaneous*.

5. Desault divided *Dislocations* of the humerus into the *primitive*, which are the sudden effects of external violence, and the *consecutive*, which follow the former, by the influence of other causes, as of a fresh fall, while the arm is separated from the trunk.

DISPE'NSARY (*dispenso*, from *diversim penso*, frequent. of *pendeo*, to distribute by weighing). A shop in which medicines are compounded; and an institution where the poor are supplied with medicines and advice gratuitously.

DISPE'NSATORY (*dispensatorium*, an apothecary's diary or day-book). A treatise of the composition of medicines; a *private*, not *official*, pharmacopœia.

DISPLA'CEMENT. 1. A process applied to pharmaceutical preparations, and founded on the long-known fact, that any quantity of liquid with which a powder may be saturated, when put into a proper apparatus, may be *displaced* by an additional quantity of that or of another liquid. 2. The term *displacement* is also used as synonymous with *couching*—an operation for cataract.

DISSE'CTION (*disseco*, to cut in pieces). The display of the different structures of the animal body, by means of the scalpel, comprising the several branches called *osteotomy*, *myotomy*, *neurotomy*, &c.

DISSE'PIMENT (*dissepio*, to separate). *Septum*. A term applied, in botany, to the partition which divides the capsule into cells.

DISSOCIATION (*dissociatio*, a separation). A term employed in chemistry, originally almost synonymously with *decomposition*.—1. Recently, M. Deville has used it to indicate the partial and gradual decomposition which bodies undergo when exposed to a temperature *below* that at which they are decomposed in bulk, which is their true temperature of decomposition. 2. Dr. Wurtz employs the term to characterize the temporary disjunction which certain bodies undergo at *elevated* temperatures into elements which are ready to recombine when the temperature becomes lowered.

DISTAL ASPECT (*disto*, to stand apart). An aspect of a bone or of a *situation* from the trunk or towards the extremity. (See *Cardiac*.) The term *distad*, used adverbially, signifies "towards the distal aspect." See *Anatomy*.

DISTE'MPER. *Catarrhus caninus*. An affection occurring among

dogs, and vulgarly called the *snaffles* or *snuffles*, from the affection of the nostrils.

DISTENTION (*distendo*, to stretch out). The dilatation of a hollow viscus by too great accumulation of its contents.

DISTICHIASIS (διστιχία, a double line, as of ships, as of eyelashes; from *dis*, twice, *στιχος*, a row). An affection in which each tarsus has a double row of eyelashes, some of which, inclining inward, irritate the eye, and keep up ophthalmia. See *Trichiasis*.

DISTICHIOUS (*dis*, twice, *στιχος*, a row). Arranged in two rows, as the florets of many grasses; a term also synonymous with *bifarious*.

DISTILLATION (*destillo*, to drop by little and little). The conversion of a liquid into vapour by heat, and its subsequent condensation into the liquid form in a separate vessel by cold.—1. Sometimes the volatile matter condenses as a *solid* body, and then the process is called *sublimation*. 2. When the product obtained is the result of a *change* induced by heat upon the original substance, the process is named *destructive* or *dry distillation*. 3. When the process of distillation is repeated many times, in order to obtain perfect purity from the less volatile matter, it is termed *rectification*.

1. *Destillatio per latus*, in which the vapour passes *laterally* from the retort to the receiver, where it is condensed.

2. *Destillatio per ascensum*, in which the vapour *ascends* into the head of the still, and thence passes into the worm, before it is condensed.

3. *Destillatio per descensum*, in which the vapour *descends* into a lower cavity of the vessel, to be condensed, the fire being placed over the materials.

DISTOMA HEPATICUM (*dis*, twice, *στόμα*, the mouth, *ἥπαρ*, the liver). The fluke, a worm sometimes found in the liver and gall-bladder of man, but more commonly of sheep, goats, &c.

DISTORTION (*distorqueo*, to wrest aside). A term applied to the spine, or limbs, when they are bent from their natural form. When congenital, it is termed *malformation*.

DISTORTOR ORIS (*distorqueo*, to twist on one side). A name given to one of the zygomatic muscles, from its *distorting the mouth*, as in rage, grimacing, &c.

DISTRIX (*dis*, twice, *τριξ*, the hair). Forky hair; a disease of the hair, in which it splits at the ends.

DITHIONIC ACID (*dis*, twice, *θεῖον*, sulphur). A term applied by Berzelius to hyposulphuric acid. The hyposulphurous acid he calls *dithionous*. Each contains two atoms of sulphur.

DIURESIS (διουρέω, to pass in urine, *Hipp.*, or, absolutely, to pass urine). An abundant excretion of urine. Hence the term *diuretics*, applied to medicines which augment the urinary discharge, and facilitate its expulsion from the bladder, as cantharis, digitalis, &c.

Diuresis Chronica. A term applied by Sir Thomas Watson to the disease vaguely designated as *diabetes insipidus*. The excess of water, or the greater or less quantity of urea, in the urine, than exists in a state of health, has been termed by Dr. Willis, *hydruria*, *azoturia*, and *anozoturia*, respectively.

DIURNATION (*diurnus*, daily). A term introduced by Marshall Hall to express the state of some animals, as the bat, during the day, contrasted with their activity at night. Compare *Hibernation*.

DIVARICATION (*divarico*, to straddle). The bifurcation, or

separating into two, of an artery, a nerve, &c. Branches of trees are called *divaricating*, when they spread out at right angles from the stem.

DIVERTICULUM (*diverto*, to turn different ways). A by-passage; a hole to get out at. So, *diverticulum Nuckii* is the opening through which the round ligament of the uterus passes.

DI'VI-DI'VI. The legume of the *Cæsalpinia coriaria*, imported from Carthage. It abounds in tannin.

DOBEREINER'S LAMP. A method, discovered by Professor Dobereiner, of Jena, of producing an instantaneous light, by throwing a jet of hydrogen gas upon recently prepared spongy platinum; the metal instantly becomes red hot, and then sets fire to the gas.

DODECAGY'NIA (δώδεκα, twelve, γυνή, a woman). The designation of those orders of plants, in the Linnæan system, which are characterized by the presence of twelve styles.

DODECA'NDRIA (δώδεκα, twelve, ἀνὴρ, a man). The eleventh class of plants in the Linnæan system, characterized by the presence of from twelve to nineteen stamens.

DOEGLIC ACID. An acid procured from the Doegling train oil, one of the acrylic series of acids.

DOG-ROSE. *Rosa Canina*; *Cynosbatum*. The rose of nature; the parent of all other roses. The ripe fruit is called *hip* or *hep*, and is used for making the confection of that name.

DOKIMA'STIC ART (δοκιμάζω, to prove by trial). The art of assaying; the testing of medicines and poisons.

DOLA'BRIFORM (*dolabra*, an axe or hatchet, *forma*, likeness). Hatchet-shaped; a term applied to the leaves of a species of mesembryanthemum.

DO'NOVAN'S TRIPLE SOLUTION. *Liquor hydriodatis hydrargyri et arsenici*. Solution of the iodo-arsenite of mercury.

DORE'MA AMMONI'ACUM (δώρημα, a gift). The Ammoniacum Dorema; an Umbelliferous plant, which yields the ammoniacum of commerce, or the *Persian ammoniacum*; it occurs in the *tear* and in *lump*. African ammoniacum is the produce of the *Ferula tingitana*; and it is probable that there are several species of plants which yield this as well as the other gum-resins of the order Umbellifera.

DORON'ICUM MONTA'NUM. *Arnica montana*. Mountain Tobacco, or Leopard's Bane; a virulent plant of the order *Compositæ*, said to owe its noxious qualities to the presence of *cytisine*. On the Continent it has obtained the name of *panacea lapsorum*.

DO'RSAL ASPECT (*dorsum*, the back). An aspect towards the dorsum or back-bone. The term *dorsad*, used adverbially, signifies "towards the dorsal aspect."

DORSA'LIS PENIS. The superior division of the internal pudic nerve, distributed to the glans penis.

DORSTE'NIA. A genus of *Urticaceous* plants, in which the flowers are arranged upon a fleshy receptacle, usually flat and expanded, and of very variable form. The *D. Braziliensis* is said to yield the *contrajerva-root* which occurs in the shops. See *Contrajerva*.

DO'RSUM. The back of a man or other animal. Hence the terms *dorsal*, appertaining to the back; *dorsi-spinal*, applied to a plexus of veins connected with the processes and arches of the vertebræ; *dorso-cervical*, the designation of a region at the back part of the neck; and *dorso-costalis*, *dorso-scapularis*, and *dorso-trachelius*, names of muscles,

respectively synonymous with the serratus posticus superior, the rhomboideus minor, and the splenius colli, muscles.

DOSE (δόσις, from δίδωμι, to give). A determinate quantity of any thing *given*. At the age of twenty-one the full dose may be given. But for children under twelve years of age, the doses of most medicines should be diminished in the proportion of the age, to the age increased by twelve. Thus—

At one year the dose is $\frac{1}{1+12} = \frac{1}{13}$ th of the full dose.

At two years..... $\frac{2}{2+12} = \frac{1}{7}$ th " "

At three years $\frac{3}{3+12} = \frac{1}{5}$ th " "

At four years $\frac{4}{4+12} = \frac{1}{4}$ th " "

It should be carefully remembered, however, that infants bear opiates far worse, and purgatives better, than according to the rule.

DOSSIL A term applied to lint, made up in a cylindrical form.

DOTHINE'NTERITE (δοθινὴν, a pustule, έντερον, an intestine). A term applied by M. Bretonneau to inflammation and ulceration of the glands of Peyer and Brunner, which he considered to be the essential character of a large class of fevers, particularly the typhoid.

DOUBLE FLUID SERIES. A term applied by Dr. Williams, with reference to his doctrine of the distinct *blood proper* and *chylous fluids*, to those invertebrate animals corresponding to the radiate and articulate series of systematic zoologists. To the whole molluscan series, in which the chain diverges from the radiate and articulate chain, he devotes the term *single fluid series*.

DOUBLE TOUCH. A term applied to surgical examination per rectum and per vaginam at the same time.

DOUBLER. An instrument employed in electric experiments, and so contrived that, by executing certain movements, very small quantities of electricity communicated to a part of the apparatus may be continually *doubled*, until it becomes perceptible by an electroscope.

DOUBLES. *Double Epsom Salts.* A term applied to the *single Epsom salts*, after they have been drained, dissolved, and recrystallized. See *Singles*.

DOUCHE. The French term for a shower-bath. A cold affusion; a column or current of fluid directed to, or made to fall upon, some part of the body. According as the fluid employed is water or aqueous vapour, the application is called the *liquid douche*, or the *vapour douche*. According to the direction in which it is applied, we have the *descending*, the *lateral*, and the *ascending* douche.

DOVE-TAIL JOINT. The suture or serrated articulation, as of the bones of the head. See *Articulation*.

DOVER'S POWDER. A valuable sudorific, consisting of the *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus* of the pharmacopœia. Ten grains contain one grain of opium. The *dose* is from 5 to 10 grains.

DRACHM (δραχμή, from δράσσομαι, to grasp with the hand).

Literally, a handful, or *manipulus* of the Latins. An Attic weight of about 66 grains avoirdupois. Now, an eighth part of an ounce. This is an instance of a term having narrowed its meaning in time.

DRA'CINE (*draco*, a dragon). A precipitate formed by mixing cold water with a concentrated alcoholic solution of dragon's blood.

DRACU'NCULUS (dim. of *draco*, a dragon). The *filaria Mediensis*, or Guinea-Worm. See *Guinea-Worm*.

DRA'GANTIN. A mucilage obtained from gum tragacanth.

DRAGE'ES. *Drages*. Sugar-plums; lately employed for administering medicines. In some of these the centres or nuclei are almonds, or some seeds or fruit; in others, the nuclei are pills or boluses; in a third variety, the centres consist of a liquid; in some forms of dragées there is no separate nucleus.

Dragées Minérales. Dragées for extemporaneously preparing artificial mineral waters. The prepared dragée is to be dropped into a glass of water, and allowed slowly to dissolve, the disengaged carbonic acid being partly retained by the water.

DRAGON'S BLOOD. *Sanguis draconis*. A term applied to certain resinous substances, mostly obtained from some palms of the genus *Calamus*; to a product of the *Dracæna draco*; also to a substance obtained from the *Pterocarpus draco*. It occurs in the form of *tears*, of *grains*, and of *reeds*; it consists of a peculiar resinous, colouring principle, called *draconin*, mixed with benzoic acid and other matters. The Greeks called it *cinnabar*, a name they also applied to the red bisulphuret of mercury or *minium*.

DRAINAGE TUBES. India-rubber tubes, adapted by M. Chas-saignac for gradually discharging the contents of large chronic abscesses.

DRA'STICS (*ὀπάω*, to effect). Purgatives which operate *effectually*, as croton-oil, elaterium, &c.

DRAUGHT. *Huustus*. A liquid form of medicine, differing from a mixture only in quantity. It is usually taken at once, and should not exceed an ounce and a half.

DRE'SSER. An assistant at a hospital, whose office it is to dress wounds—the *élève externe* of the French hospitals.

DRILLING. An operation for producing *absorption*, in cases of capsular or capsulo-lenticular cataract with adhesion of the pupil, caused by iritis.

DRI'MYS WINT'E'RI. *Wintera aromatica*. The plant which yields the bark called Winter's bark. Under the name of *casca d'anta*, it is much used in Brazil against colic. It was employed by Winter in scurvy, but is now obsolete.

DRI'VELLING. Slavering; an involuntary flow of saliva, from a want of command over the muscles of deglutition.

DROPS. *Guttæ*. A form of medicine in which the dose is measured by drops, as ague-drop, black drop, &c.

DRO'PSY (from the Greek, *ὑδρωψ*—Latin, *hydrops*:—Th. *ὑδωρ*, water, and *ὥψ*, the look or aspect). *Aqua inter cutem*. An effusion of watery fluid into the cellular tissue, or into any of the natural cavities of the body. With the addition of the epithet *encysted*, it designates a collection of serous fluid in a sac, of which the ovarium is most frequently the seat. See *Hydrops*.

DROWN'ING. The state of asphyxia produced by the immersion

of the body into water. See *Marshall Hall Method* and *Silvester Method*.

DRUG. A medicinal simple; an ingredient used in medicine. The Italian term is *droga*; the French, *drogue*. Dry-grocer was formerly in use as well as green-grocer; and *drug* or *droog* signified a dry herb or aroma. Why not go to the Greeks at once? Their *τρώγη* is *dryness*; their *τρώξ*, *dregs*. The distinction between *drugs* and *chemicals* is as vague as that between chemist and druggist and apothecary.

DRUMMOND'S LIGHT. *Lime-light*. A brilliant light procured by exposing a small ball of lime to the action of a spirit-flame fed by pure oxygen gas; the flame, in a highly vivid state, heats the lime to an intense degree, and, in this heated state, the lime emits a light exceeding in brilliancy any flame yet known.

DRUPE. A pulpy fruit, without a valve or outward opening, containing a bony nut, as the cherry. It is commonly called a *stone-fruit*.

Drupaceous. A term applied to those fruits which have an indurated pericarp, fleshy externally, bony internally, as the peach.

DRY CUPPING. The application of the cupping-glass, *without scarification*, in order to produce revulsion of blood from any part of the body.

DRY DIET. A term denoting restriction in the amount of alimentary fluids. By *dry treatment* is signified the total abstinence from liquids.

DRY PILE. The name of a galvanic apparatus, constructed with pairs of metallic plates, separated by layers of farinaceous paste mixed with common salt. The name is inappropriate, as the apparatus evidently owed its efficacy to the moisture of the paste.

Dry Pile of Deluc. An apparatus consisting of circular discs of paper, one surface of which is coated with leaf-gold or silver, and the other surface with zinc-foil. But in this case, also, the name is inappropriate, since the action depends on the moisture contained in the paper when exposed to the air.

DRY ROT. A species of decay to which wood is subject. The wood loses all its cohesion, and becomes friable, and fungi generally appear upon it; but the first destructive change is probably of a chemical kind, allied to the action of fermentation, and the process cannot, therefore, be correctly called a *dry* one.

DRY VOMIT OF MARRIOTT. A vomit exhibited without drink, and consisting of equal proportions of tartarized antimony and sulphate of copper.

DRYOBALANOPS AROMATICA. A tree of the order Dipteraceæ, yielding a liquid called *camphor-oil*, and a crystalline solid termed *Sumatra* or *Borneo camphor*.

DUALITY (*dualis*, containing two). A term expressing the existence or quality of two distinct beings or conditions.

1. *Duality of chemical combination.* A term denoting the existence of two functions of matter, chemically considered, or the combining tendency of electro-positive and electro-negative radicals; these are the *acid* and the *basic* functions—functions mutually opposed, but correlative, like the functions of north and south in magnetic, and of positive and negative in electrical relations.

2. *Duality of electric agency.* A term expressive of the theory that one kind of electricity cannot be developed without the other: if a

glass-tube be submitted to friction, *two* substances are rubbed; and to estimate the total consequences of such friction, the rubber, as well as the tube, must be subjected to examination.

3. *Duality of organs.* Duality, as applied to the *brain*, denotes that this organ is composed of two distinct halves; in fact, of two brains, performing the same functions, but acting conjointly or independently of each other. The term is applicable to all the limbs, and, perhaps, to every other organ of the body; if the spleen may be considered as the undeveloped liver of the left side.

DUCHENNE'S DISEASE. A nervous affection indicated by "progressive abolition of the coordination of movement and apparent paralysis, contrasting with the integrity of the muscular power."

DUCTILITY (*duco*, to draw). That property of bodies by which they admit of being drawn out into wire.

DUCTUS (*duco*, to lead). A duct; a conduit-pipe for the conveyance of liquid.

1. *Ductus ad nasum.* A duct continued from the lacrymal sac, and opening into the inferior meatus of the nose.

2. *Ductus arteriosus.* A tube which, in the fœtus, joins the pulmonary artery with the aorta. It degenerates, after birth, into a fibrous cord.

3. *Ductus communis choledochus.* The bile-duct, formed by the junction of the cystic and hepatic ducts.

4. *Ductus cysticus.* The excretory duct, which leads from the neck of the gall-bladder to join the hepatic, forming with it the ductus communis choledochus.

5. *Ductus deferens.* Another name for the *vas deferens*, which arises from the tail of the epididymis, and enters the spermatic cord.

6. *Ductus ejaculatorius.* A duct within the prostate gland, opening into the urethra; it is about three quarters of an inch in length.

7. *Ductus galactiferi vel lactiferi.* Milk-ducts, arising from the glandular grains of the mamma, and terminating in sinuses near the base of the nipple.

8. *Ductus hepaticus.* The duct which results from the conjunction of the proper ducts of the liver.

9. *Ductus incisivus.* A continuation of the foramen incisivum between the palatine processes into the nose.

10. *Ductus lymphaticus dexter.* A duct formed by the lymphatics of the right side of the thorax, &c., and opening into the junction of the right jugular and subclavian veins.

11. *Ductus pancreaticus.* The pancreatic duct, which joins the gall-duct, at its entrance into the duodenum. Near the duodenum, this duct is joined by a smaller one, called *ductus pancreaticus minor*.

12. *Ductus prostatici.* The ducts of the prostate, from twenty to twenty-five in number, opening into the prostatic urethra, on each side of the veru montanum.

13. *Ductus Riviniani.* From seven to twenty short ducts by which the secretion of the sublingual gland is poured into the mouth. One of these, longer than the rest, and opening close to Wharton's duct, has been named *ductus Bartholini*.

14. *Ductus thoracicus.* The great trunk formed by the junction of the absorbent vessels.

15. *Ductus thoracicus dexter.* A designation of the right great lym-

phathic vein, formed of lymphatic vessels arising from the axillary ganglia of the right side.

16. *Ductus thymici*. The two thymic ducts which convey the fluid from the thymus gland into the veins, the left opening into the thoracic duct, the right into the root of the right jugular vein.

17. *Ductus venosus*. A branch which, in the fœtus, joins the inferior vena cava with the umbilical vein.

18. *Duct of Steno*. The excretory duct of the parotid gland.

19. *Duct of Wharton*. The excretory duct of the submaxillary gland. This and the last, with the sublingual, constitute the *salivary* ducts.

20. *Ducts of Bellini*. The orifices of the uriniferous canals of the kidneys

DUE'LECH. A term employed by Van Helmont to denote the state in which the spirit of urine is precipitated when it forms calculous concretions.

DULCAMA'RA (*dulcis*, sweet, *amarus*, bitter). Woody Nightshade, or Bitter-sweet; a species of *Solanum*. The twigs of this plant yield a salifiable principle called *solanin*, and a bitter-sweetish extract, called *dulcamarin* or *picro-glycion*.

DULCEDO SPUTO'RUM. The name given by Frank to sweet-spittle, or that form of ptyalism, in which the saliva is distinguished by a sweet or mawkish taste.

DU'MASIN. An empyreumatic oil, obtained by rectifying acetone derived from the acetates.

DUMB-BELL CRYSTAL. A characteristic designation of the crystal of oxalate of lime sometimes occurring in urinary deposits.

DU'MOSE (*dumosus*, set with thickets, from *dumus*, a bush). A term expressive of the character of a shrub which is low and much branched.

DUNT. The provincial name of a staggering affection, particularly observed in yearling lambs, occasioned by hydatids of the brain.

DUODE'NUM (*duodeni*, twelve). *Ventriculus succenturiatus*. The twelve-inch intestine, so called from its being equal in length to the breadth of twelve fingers; the first portion of the small intestines, beginning from the pylorus. The *inner surface* of the duodenum is covered by a mucous membrane, presenting numerous folds, called *vulvulae conniventes*.

Duodenitis. A barbarous term for inflammation of the duodenum. The only remedy is *dodecadactylitis*, twelve-finger inflammation.

DUO-STERNAL. The name given by Bécclard to the second osseous portion of the sternum, which corresponds to the second intercostal space.

DUPLO- (*duplum*, from *duo*, two, *plica*, a fold). A Latin prefix signifying *two-fold*, as in duplo-earburet; also that the organs of any body to which the term is prefixed are twice as numerous or large as those of some other body.

DU'RA MA'TER. *Meninx exterior*. A strong fibrous membrane, lining the interior of the cranium and spinal column, serving as the periosteum of the component bones of this region. See *Pia Mater*.

DURA'MEN (*duramen*, hardness, from *duro*, to harden). The interior, more deeply-coloured, and harder portion of the trunk and

branches of trees, commonly called *heartwood*, as distinguished from the exterior portion, *albumum*, or *sapwood*.

DUTCH DROPS. *Haarlem Drops*. The basis of this nostrum consists of the balsam of turpentine. A preparation, however, is frequently sold as "Dutch Drops," which is a mixture of oil of turpentine, tincture of guaiacum, and spirit of nitric æther, with small portions of the oils of amber and cloves.

DUTCH GOLD. An alloy of copper and zinc, in which the zinc is in greater proportion than it exists in brass. It is allied to *tombac* and *pinchback*.

DUTCH LIQUID. *Chloride of olefiant gas*. Chloric ether; a liquid formed by the union of equal volumes of chlorine and olefiant gas. It was discovered by Dutch chemists, and is remarkable for its resemblance to chloroform in odour.

DUTCH MINERAL. Metallic copper beaten into very thin leaves.

DUTCH PINK. Chalk or whiting, dyed yellow, with a decoction of birch-leaves, French berries, and alum. *English Pink* is prepared in the same way, but with more whiting.

DYES. Colouring matters, derived from vegetable substances. Colouring matters form, with several metallic oxides, insoluble compounds, called *lakes*.

DYNAMIZA'TION (δύναμις, power). A term expressive of Hahnemann's theory that the medicinal power of drugs is increased by the many poundings and shakings which they undergo in the manufacture of the successive attenuations.

DYNAMO'METER (δύναμις, power, μέτρον, a measure). A measurer of power; an instrument, invented by M. Regnier, for measuring the comparative muscular power of man and of the lower animals.

Dynamometer, medicinal. An instrument, invented by Dr. Paris, for ascertaining the quantity of active matter contained in a given weight or measure of any official compound, and for determining the dose of any preparation which will be equivalent in strength to a given quantity of any other preparation of the same class.

DYS- (δύς). A Greek inseparable prefix, opposed to εὖ, and corresponding to our *dis-*, or *mis-*, or *un-*, or *in-*, or *ill-*, as in *dys-chroia* or *dis-coloration*, *dys-spermatismus* or *mis-emission* of semen, *dys-pepsia* or *in-digestion*, and *dys-odes* or *ill-savoured*. In the following terms the prefix generally denotes *badly*, *with difficulty*, *hard*, *unlucky*, &c.

1. *Dys-æsthesia* (δυσαισθησία, from αἰσθάνομαι, to perceive). Insensibility; impaired feeling. Dr. Young terms defective memory *dysæsthesia interna*. The term is considered by Galen as synonymous with *anæsthesia*.

6. *Dys-kataposia* (δυσκαταποσία, difficulty of swallowing, from καταπίω, to swallow). Difficulty of swallowing liquids; a term applied by Dr. Mead to hydrophobia.

3. *Dys-chroia* (δύσχροια, a bad colour). A general term for those affections of the cutaneous textures which are characterized by *dis-coloration* of the skin. They correspond with the order *Maculæ* of Willan, and *Epichrosis* of Mason Good. See *Achroia*.

7. *Dys-kinesia* (δυσκίνησις, difficulty of moving, from κινέω, to move). Imperfect motion; difficulty of moving.

8. *Dys-kophosis* (δύσκωφος, stone-deaf—*Hipp.*). Difficulty of hearing; a defect in the organ of hearing.

9. *Dys-krasia* (δυσκρασία, bad temperament of the body). A morbid state of the constitution, from a faulty κράσις, or blending of matters to form a compound, as the blood.

2. *Dys-akoé* (ἀκοή, hearing). Kophosis; impaired hearing; deafness.

4. *Dys-ekpnaa* (ἐκπνέω, to expire). Difficulty of respiration.

5. *Dys-entery* (έντερεα, the bowels). A specific inflammation of the mucous lining of the large intestine. It is also named *colunitis*; and in common language *flux* or *bloody flux*, according as the intestinal discharges are free from blood or sanguinolent.

10. *Dys-lysin* (λύσις, solution). An ingredient of bilin, which remains *undissolved*, as a resinous mass, during the solution and digestion of bilin in dilute hydrochloric acid.

11. *Dys-menorrhæa* (μήν, a month, ρέω, to flow). Difficult or painful discharge of the catamenia.

12. *Dys-odes* (ὄζω, to smell). Having a bad smell; a term applied by Hippocrates to a fetid disorder of the small intestines; and by Sauvages, to all diseases characterized by fetid discharges.

13. *Dys-opia* (ὥψ, an eye). Dys-opsia. Impaired sight. Hippocrates uses the term δύσοπτος, in the sense of *hard to see or know*. Plutarch uses *δυσωπία* for shyness or shamefacedness.

14. *Dys-orexia* (ὄρεξις, appetite). Depraved appetite; diminished appetite.

15. *Dys-pepsia* (πέπτω, to concoct). Indigestion; difficulty of digestion; difficult and imperfect conversion of the food into nutriment.

16. *Dys-phagia* (φάγω, to eat). Difficulty of swallowing; choking.

17. *Dys-phonia* (δυσφωνία, roughness of sound). Difficulty of speaking.

18. *Dys-phoria* (φέρω, to bear). Pain hard to be borne; excessive pain. Inquietude; a difficulty of enduring oneself; it embraces the affections of *anxiety* and *fidgets*.

19. *Dys-pnaa* (πνέω, to breathe). Difficult respiration; short breath; short-windedness; pursiness.

20. *Dys-spermatismus* (σπέρμα, semen). Slow or impeded emission of semen.

21. *Dys-thymia* (δυσθυμία, from *δυσ*, and *θυμός*, the mind). Despondency; despair.

22. *Dys-tokia* (δυστοκία, a painful delivery; hard birth). Difficult parturition.

23. *Dys-uria* (οὐρέω, to make water). Difficulty in discharging the urine; painful micturition. Total suppression is called *ischuria*; partial suppression, *dysuria*; the aggravated form, when the urine passes by drops, *strangury*; when the discharge is attended with heat or pain, this is termed *ardor urinæ*.

E.

EAR. *Auris.* The organ of hearing. It consists of three parts: viz., the external ear; the middle ear, or tympanum; and the internal ear, or labyrinth.

EAR-TRUMPET. An instrument to aid defective hearing, by collecting and concentrating the waves of sound, so that they may impinge upon the tympanum of the ear with increased force. Besides the common ear-trumpet, the following instruments are employed in aid of defective hearing:—

1. The *Auricle*. A little scroll-like instrument, resembling a shell, formed of gold, and worn in the ear, so that nothing but the expanded mouth is visible.

2. The *Ear-cornet*. A small instrument somewhat resembling a French horn, held in the ear by slender springs, which may be compared in their action to the sides of a spectacle-frame.

3. The *Conversation-tube*. A flexible, elastic tube of India-rubber and silk, kept open by spiral wire-springs, and terminating at one end in what may be called an ear-piece, and at the other in an open bell-shaped cup which is held before the mouth of the speaker.

4. The *Table-sonifer*. A powerful acoustic instrument, consisting of a revolving, trumpet-shaped cowl, mounted on a pedestal, which may be placed upon a table; it is then capable of being turned towards any part of the room where conversation is going on, and of communicating the sound through a flexible tube to the ear of the deaf person.

5. The *Ear-conch*. A kind of auxiliary ear, made of a metal peculiarly sonorous, and plated, and held so as to reflect sound into the ear.

EAR-WAX. *Cerumen aurium*. An emulsive compound secreted in the meatus externus of the ear.

EARTH. The general term for the materials which compose the crust of the globe. In chemical language the earths are termed *metallic oxides*; three of these, viz., baryta, strontia, and lime, are termed, from their feeble solubility in water, *alkaline earths*.

EARTH-BATH. A remedy consisting literally of a bath of earth, used on the Continent.

EARTH OF ALUM. A preparation used in making paints, and procured by precipitating the earth from alum dissolved in water, by adding ammonia or potass.

EARTH OF BONE. A phosphate of lime, sometimes called *bone phosphate*, existing in bones after calcination.

EATING HIVE. This, *burnt holes*, and *white blisters*, are popular names applied in several counties of Ireland to Pemphigus gangrenosus or sordid Blain. See *Pemphigus*.

EATON'S STYPTIC. The name given in this country to the styptic of Helvetius. It now consists chiefly of an alcoholic solution of *sulphate of iron*, with some unimportant additions.

EAU. The French term for *water*; the name of a distilled water.

1. *Eau de Babade.* A liqueur manufactured in Barbados from lemon-peel.

2. *Eau de Cologne.* Aqua Coloniensis, or Cologne water; a perfume, and an evaporating lotion in headache, fever, &c.

3. *Eau de Javelle.* Chlorinated potash; a disinfectant, employed in bleaching, but little in medicine.

4. *Eau de Luce.* The tinct. ammon. comp. of the pharmacopœia, formerly the spiritus ammoniæ succinatus, but the amber is now omitted.

5. *Eau de Naphre.* Aqua naphæ. A bitter aromatic water, prepared by distilling the leaves of the Seville orange with water.

6. *Eau de Rabel.* Aqua Rabelliana. So named from its inventor, the empiric Rabel. It consists of one part of sulphuric acid and three of rectified spirit of wine, constituting a sort of sulphuric ether.

7. *Eau de Vie.* Aqua vitæ. Ardent spirit of the first distillation.

8. *Eau médicinale de Husson.* Macerate two ounces of the root of Colchicum, cut in slices, in four fluid ounces of Spanish white wine, and filter. Some practitioners maintain that the French preparation is a vinous infusion of the *flower* of the Colchicum.

E'BLANIN. *Pyroxanthin.* A substance obtained from raw pyroxylie spirit.

E'BONITE. Another name for *vulcanite*; a horny substance prepared from caoutchouc and sulphur.

EBULLITION (*ebullio*, to bubble up). The boiling or bubbling of liquids; the production of vapour at the *boiling* point.

EBUR USTUM NIGRUM. *Cologne black.* Ivory black; charcoal prepared from charred ivory shavings.

EBURNATION (*ebur*, ivory). *Eburnification.* A term applied to the morbid change which takes place in the cartilages, when they become hard and compact like ivory.

[EC-, EX-] **EK-, EKS-**, (ἐκ, ἐξ). A Greek preposition; the former spelling being employed before consonants, the latter before vowels. It denotes *out of*. In composition, the sense of *removal* prevails; the prefix also expresses *completion*, as in our word *utterly*.

[ECBA'LUM] **EKBALUM OFFICINARUM** (ἐκβάλλω, to throw out). The name given by Richard to the *Momordica Elaterium*, or Squirting Cucumber, the unripe fruit of which furnishes the *elaterium* of the pharmacopœia. The name is derived from the explosive character of the seed-vessel, and is more characteristic than *elaterium*, which merely relates to its purgative property.

[ECBO'LIA] **EKBOLIA** (ἐκβολίον, sc. φάρμακον, a drug for causing abortion). A term synonymous with *ambiotica*, and applied to drugs employed for causing abortion. So we have ἐκβόλιος οἶνος, wine for causing abortion.

[ECCHYMO'SIS] **EKCHYMOSIS** (ἐκχύμωσις, from ἐκχυμόμαι. Pass. of the small arteries, to shed the blood and leave it extravasated under the skin). An effusion of blood into the areolar meshes or substance of tissues. Hippocrates uses *ecchymosis* and *ecchymoma* indifferently, but the distinction should be observed. See *Preface*.

[ECCOPRO'TIC] **EKKOPROTIC** (ἐκκοπρωτικός, cleansing from dung, from ἐκκόπρωσις, a purging; from ἐκ and κόπρος, fæces). *Copragogue.* Literally, an expeller of fæces; a term formerly applied to aloes, from its cathartic operation.

[ECCRI'TICA] EKKRITICA (ἐκκριτικός, fit for picking out, from ἐκκρῖσις, secretion, especially of vapours, of the animal functions, &c.). 1. Agents which affect the functions of the excrement system, by augmenting, lessening, or altering the secretions. 2. The title of Mason Good's sixth class of diseases, viz., affections of the secreting system, comprising the orders—*mesotica*, affecting the parenchyma; *kototica*, affecting the internal surface; and *akrotica*, affecting the external surface. The first two genera of the *mesotica* are polysarcia and euphyma.

[ECCYE'SIS] EKKYESIS (ἐκκυέω, to bring forth, to put forth, as leaves). Extra-uterine foetation; imperfect foetation in some organ exterior to the uterus, as in one of the ovaria, the Fallopian tube, or the cavity of the abdomen.

ECHI'NATE (ἐχῖνος, the sea hedge-hog). Bristly; covered with stiff hairs or prickles, like an echinus; as the fruit of the sweet chestnut.

ECHI'NOCOCCUS. A granular hydatid, belonging to the order *Cystica* of the Entozoa, or parasitic animals, constituting the true *hydatid disease* in man.

ECHI'NODERMA (ἐχῖνος, the sea hedge-hog, δέρμα, skin). The fourth class of the *Cyclo-neura*, or Radiata, consisting of simple aquatic animals, covered with a spiny shell or a coriaceous skin.

[ECLA'MPSIS] EKLAMPSIS (ἐκλαμπῖς, a shining forth, exceeding brightness, from ἐκλάμπω, to shine forth). *Circuli ignei*. Convulsive motions, especially of the mouth, eyelids, and fingers, so excessively rapid that it is often difficult to follow them.

[ECLEI'GMA] EKLEIGMA (ἐκλειγμα, ecligma, an electuary, from ἐκλείχω, to lick up). *Linctus*; *linctuarium*. A pharmaceutical preparation of a certain consistence, and of a sweet flavour. See *Lohoch*.

[E'CPHLYSIS] EKPHLYSIS (ἐκφλύω, to burst forth). Blains; "orbicular elevations of the cuticle, containing a watery fluid;" a vesicular eruption confined in its action to the surface, as distinguished from *emphlysis*, which is connected with "internal and febrile affection." Under this *generic* term Mason Good associated the diseases of the skin which compose the order *Vesiculæ* of Willan. See *Vesiculæ*.

[ECPHRO'NIA] EKPHRONIA (ἐκφρων, out of one's mind). Insanity; craziness; a term comprising the species melancholy and madness.

[E'CPHYMA] EKPHYMA (ἐκφυμα, an eruption of pimples, from ἐκφύω, to spring up). The name given by Mason Good to his eighth genus of the class *Eccritica*, comprising "cutaneous excrescences, superficial, permanent, indolent extuberances, mostly circumscribed," including caruncula, verruca, clavus, and callus. See *Emphyma*.

[ECPYE'SIS] EKPYESIS (ἐκπύησις, suppuration). A generic term applied by Mason Good to certain diseases of the skin which are attended by pustules, including impetigo, porrigo, ekthyma, and scabies.

E'CRASEUR (*écraseur*, to crush into pieces). An instrument for removing canceroid growths by a process of rapid strangulation and crushing in a linear direction.

[E'CSTASIS] EKSTASIS (ἐκστασις, any displacement or removal from the proper place). Ecstasy; suspension of the external sensations, and arrest of the voluntary motions; trance. We still say of madmen that they are *beside themselves*; but "ecstasy,"

or a *standing out of oneself*, is no longer used as an equivalent to madness.

[EC'HY'MA] ECTHYMA (ἐκθύμα, a pustule, from ἐκθύω, to burst forth). *Ekphyesis ekthyma*. A cutaneous *pustular* disease, called "papulous scall." The varieties are named *vulgaris*, common or acute; *infantile*, incident to infants; *luridum*, livid, occurring in aged persons; and *cachecticum*, peculiar to persons of cachectic constitution. The last three varieties are chronic.

[E'CTODERM] ECTODERM, ENDODERM (ἐκτός, outward, ἔνδον, inward, δέρμα, skin). Terms applied by Dr. Allman to two distinct membranes, an external and an internal, of which all the hydroid zoophytes essentially consist.

[ECTO'PIÆ] ECTOPIÆ (ἐκτόπιος = ἔκτοπος, away from a place, from ἐκ, out, τόπος, a place). Luxations; morbid displacements of parts, as *ektopia cordis*, displacement of the heart, *ektopia ani*, or protocele, &c.

[ECTRO'PIUM] EKTROPIUM (ἐκτρόπιον, from ἐκτρέπω, to evert). *Eversio palpebræ*. Eversion of the eyelids, so that they do not completely cover the globe of the eye. It is opposed to *trichiasis*, or the introversion of the eyelids.

[ECTRO'TIC] EKTROTIC (ἐκτροπτικός, belonging to abortion). A term applied to methods employed for preventing the development, or causing the *abortion of a disease*, as the employment of nitrate of silver, for the purpose of arresting the development of the pustules of small pox, and, consequently, of preventing the occurrence of cicatrices.

[E'CZEMA] EKZEMA (ἐκζεμα, any thing thrown out by heat, a heat-spot, a pustule). A cutaneous vesicular disease, called "humid scall." Its varieties are named *simplex*, simple humid tetter, or the *eczema solare* of Willan; *rubrum*, red or inflammatory, also called *mercuriale*, when caused by the use of mercury; *impetiginodes*, when aggravated by impetiginous eruption; *infantile*, when it assumes the form of a crusta lactea; *chronicum*, or psoriasis; and *eczema capitis, faciei, mamillarum, pudendi, articularum, manuum, et pedum*—seven local varieties.

"*Eczema rubrum dorsi manús* disputes with *lichen agrius dorsi manús* the popular titles of 'grocers' itch' and 'bricklayers' itch;' and it is often a point of nice distinction to determine whether to call a given eruption, *eczema* or *lichen agrius*, *lichen eczematosis*, as it might with great propriety be called."—*E. Wilson*.

[E'CZEMATOÛS] EKZEMATOUS ERUPTIONS. Vesicular eruptions; a class of cutaneous diseases corresponding with the genus *Ekphlysis* of Mason (Good, and the order *Vesiculæ* of Willan. These have been re-arranged by Mr. E. Wilson. See *Vesiculæ*.

EDENTA'TA (*edentulus*, toothless). Toothless animals; quadrupeds without front-teeth, as the armadillo.

EDINBURGH OINTMENT. The principal ingredients are the white hellebore, and muriate of ammonia.

EDULCORA'TION (*dulcis*, sweet). The sweetening of any medicinal preparation. Also the process of freeing a difficultly soluble substance from one that is easily soluble, by means of distilled water. It differs little from *lixivation*, except that the former term respects the insoluble residue, the latter the soluble portion.

EDULCORA'TOR. *Dropping Bottle*. An instrument for supply-

ing small quantities of water to test-tubes, watch-glasses, &c. It is made by inserting a cork, containing a glass-tube, into a phial holding some distilled water. The phial being inverted, the portion of air confined above the liquid is expanded by the warmth of the hand, and expels the water, drop by drop, or in a stream, according as the position of the phial is perpendicular or horizontal.

EEL-OIL. An oil procured from eels by roasting; employed as an ointment for stiff joints, and for preserving steel from rust.

EFFERENT (*effero*, to carry out). Conveying outwards; as the lymphatics, which convey lymph from the lymphatic glands to the thoracic duct. The term efferent is also applied to the *motor nerves*, which convey impressions from the central axis to other parts of the body, and are thus distinguished from the afferent or sensory nerves. See *Afferent*.

EFFERVESCE (*effervesco*, to grow hot). The commotion produced in fluids by the sudden escape of gas, in the form of bubbles, as on pouring acid on chalk.

EFFERVESING DRAUGHT. Dissolve a scruple of subcarbonate of soda or potass in an ounce of water, and two drachms of cinnamon-water with a drachm and a half of syrup of orange-peel; add a table-spoonful of fresh lemon-juice, and drink the mixture immediately.

EFFLORESCENCE (*effloresco*, to blow as a flower). The pulverescence of crystals, by the removal of their moisture, on exposure to the air; it is opposed to *deliquescence*. The term is also applied to *Erythema*, from the general character of the eruption.

EFFLUVIA (plur. of *effluvium*, a flowing out, from *effluo*, to flow out). Exhalations, vapours, &c. They are distinguished into the *contagious*, as the ruheolous; *marsh*, as miasmata; and those arising from *animals or vegetables*, as *odours*.

EFFUSION (*effundo*, to pour out). The escape of a fluid out of its natural vessel or viscus into another part. Also, the secretion of fluids from the vessels, as of lymph or serum, on different surfaces. Also, the passage of a gas through a small aperture, about $\frac{1}{300}$ th of an inch in diameter, into a vacuum. See *Transpiration*.

EGESTA (*egero*, to carry out). A Latin term for the substances carried out of the body, as the feces, &c. See *Ingesta*.

EGUSE'-OIL. A new substance obtained from a cucurbitaceous plant of West Africa,

EGYPTIAN OPHTHALMIA. Purulent ophthalmia; so called from its ravages among the troops engaged in the English and French expeditions to Egypt.

EIGHTH PAIR, or PNEUMO-GASTRIC. The nerve which supplies the lungs, the heart, the stomach, &c.—the exciter of respiration.

EISOL. *Ice oil.* Binhydrate of sulphuric acid, or congealable vitriolic acid. In the solid state, this acid has been called *frozen sulphuric acid*.

EJACULATO'RES (*ejaulo*, to cast out). A pair of muscles surrounding the whole of the bulb of the urethra. As *ejaculatores seminis*, they act under the influence of the reflex function; as *acceleratores urinæ*, as voluntary muscles.

ELÆ'IS GUINEE'NSIS. The Palm-oil-tree, a native of Guinea. The oil is procured from the sarcocarp of the drupe.

ELÆO'METER (ἐλαίου, oil, μέτρον, a measure). A delicate hydrometer for testing the purity of olive and almond oils, by determining their densities.

ELÆO'PTEN (ἐλαίου, oil). The liquid portion of a volatile oil. The concrete portion is called *stearopten*. The volatile oils, when exposed to cold, generally separate into a solid and a liquid portion, showing that they are mixtures of two oils differing in fluidity. These terms were first applied to the solid and fluid portions of fixed oils.

ELÆ'OSACC'HARA (ἐλαίου, oil, σάκχαρον, sugar). The mixtures or compounds of volatile oils and sugar.

ELAIDIC ACID (ἐλαίου, oil). An acid related to the oleic acid of oils; it may be considered a solid modification of oleic acid. *Elaidin* is a white saponifiable fat, consisting of elaidic acid and glycerin.

ELA'IN (ἐλαίου, oil). The more fluid part of one of the proximate principles of fat. This and *stearine* constitute the fixed oils.

ELA'ODON (ἐλαίου, oil). The name given by Herberger to the igreusine of Boullay. See *Igreusine*.

ELA'LDHEYD. The liquid portion into which pure and anhydrous aldehyd is transformed, when kept for some time at 32°.

ELA'PHRIUM ELEMIFERUM. A Terebinthaceous plant which yields the Mexican elemi of commerce.

ELA'STIC GUM. Caoutchouc; India-rubber; the produce of the *Ficus elastica* and other plants.

ELASTIC TISSUE. Yellow fibrous tissue; a component of those tissues and organs in which the property of elasticity is important.

ELASTICITY. The property or power by which a body compressed or extended returns to its former state. The cause of elasticity belongs to the theory of molecularity; its effects, in aggregate masses, to mechanics.

E'LATER (ἐλατήρ, a driver). A spiral fibre, found in great numbers mixed with the sporules, in the thecæ of some cryptogamic plants.

ELATERIUM (ἐλατήριον, sc. φάρμακον, an opening medicine). This term is applied to a sediment from the expressed juice of the fruit of the *Ecbalium Officinatum* of Richard, the *Momordica Elaterium*, or Squirting Cucumber; of other writers; a Cucurbitaceous plant, cultivated in this country. See *Ecbalium*.

Elaterin or *Momordicin*. A crystalline substance, constituting the active principle of elaterium. Dr. Paris applied the term *elatin* to this substance combined with the green resin also found in *elaterium*.

ELA'TIO. Quixotism; a species of mental extravagance, so named by the rhetoricians, and importing, with them, "elevated, exalted, magnificent style or imagery."

ELA'YL. The name given by Berzelius to hydruret of acetyl, otherwise called olefiant gas, and etherine.

ELDER. The *Sambucus nigra*, a Caprifoliaceous plant, formerly of high reputation, but little esteemed now. The dried berries were called *grana actes*, from ἀκτή, the name given to the plant by Dioscorides, and their inspissated juice constitutes *elder rob*. The official oil of elder is a spurious preparation made by boiling elder-leaves in rape-oil.

ELECAMPA'NE (contracted from *enula campana*). The *Inula Helenium*, a plant of the order *Compositæ*, the root of which yields a white starchy powder, called *inuline*.

ELECTRICITY (ἤλεκτρον, amber, the substance in which the electric property was first discovered). The fluid or property in nature which is called into action in its simplest form by rubbing *Glass*, which exhibits the vitreous, plus, or positive electricity (*i. e.* when the substance is overcharged); and *Resin* or *Amber*, which exhibits the resinous, minus, or negative electricity (*i. e.* when the substance is undercharged).

Phenomena of Electricity.

1. *Excitation*, or the disturbance of the electric equilibrium by friction, elevation of temperature, contact, &c. Bodies have been distinguished into *conductors* and *non-conductors*, according to the facility with which the electric influence passes, or is conducted along their surfaces.

2. *Attraction*, or the law by which light bodies move rapidly towards an excited surface.

3. *Repulsion*, or the law by which light bodies fly off from an electrified surface after contact.

4. *Distribution*, or the law by which electrified bodies transfer their properties to others with which they come in contact. It is similar to the *conduction* of caloric.

5. *Induction*, or the law by which an electrified body tends to produce in contiguous substances an electric state opposite to its own.

6. *Tension* or *intensity*, or the degree to which a body is excited, as estimated by the electrometer. It must be distinguished from *quantity*.

7. *Electrode* (ὁδός, a way). A term synonymous with *pole*; it denotes the boundary of the decomposing matter in the direction of the electric current.

8. The Electric Currents round the earth pursue a course from east (ἀνω, up) to west (κάτω, down); hence, if a body to be decomposed be similarly placed, the *Anode* is the point or surface at which the electricity *enters*—the part immediately touching the *positive* pole; and the *Kathode*, the point or surface out of which it passes—the part next to the *negative* pole.

9. Substances directly decomposable by electricity are termed *Electrolytes* (λύω, to set free). The elements of an electrolyzed body are called *ions*—that which goes to the anode, *anion*; that to the kathode, *kation*. Thus, if water be electrolyzed, oxygen and hydrogen are *ions*—the former an *anion*, the latter a *kation*.

10. *Electrical column*. A species of electrical pile, invented by De Luc, composed of thin plates of different metals in the usual order, with discs of writing-paper interposed between them.

11. *Electro biology* (βίος, life, λόγος, an account). A recent term for Mesmerism or Animal Magnetism, suggestive of the connexion of electricity with the phenomena of life. The phenomena of the "biologized state" seem to consist in the occupation of the mind by the *ideas* suggested to it, to the exclusion of all others, and resulting in the exertion of the influence of these ideas on the actions of the body; it is essentially a state of *reverie*, in which the individual becomes, for the time, a *thinking automaton*.

12. *Electro-dynamics* (δύναμις, power). That branch of electricity which relates to the action of voltaic conductors on one another.

13. *Electro-genesis* (γένεσις, generation). A term applied to the effect of electricity, when tetanus is induced in a limb by the transmission of electricity along the nerves or spinal marrow.

14. *Electro-graphy* (γράφω, to describe). The process of copying a fine engraving, of exquisite delicacy, from a copper- or steel-plate to an electro-copper deposit.

15. *Electro-lysis* (λύω, to decompose). The decomposition of compounds effected by electricity. The chemical expression equivalent to this is *zincolysis*, the decompositions throughout the circle being referred to the inductive action of the affinities of zinc or the positive metal.

16. *Electro-magnetism*. Magnetic electricity; the term applied to that branch of science which includes the mutual action of conductors and magnets.

17. *Electro-metallurgy*. The process of depositing a thin metallic layer on the surface of some other body prepared for its reception. The terms *electrotype*, *galvanotype*, *voltatype*, *voltagraphy*, *galvano-plastics*, *electro-plating* and *gilding*, have all been applied in a somewhat confused manner to different modifications of the art. The term *electro-metallurgy* has been suggested as a general one, including all or most of the varieties.

18. *Electro-meter* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the *intensity* of electricity. Among the varieties of this instrument are the *quadrant*, invented by Mr. Henley, and the *electrical balance* of Coulomb.

19. *Electro-motion*. The term applied by Volta to the development of electricity in voltaic combinations.

20. *Electro-negatives and positives*. These terms denote that, in electro-chemical decomposition, bodies exhibit a different electric condition from that of the *pole* at which they appear. Bodies which appear at the *anode*, or electro-positive pole, are, accordingly, termed *electro-negative*; those which appear at the *kathode*, or electro-negative pole, are termed *electro-positive*.

21. *Electro-positive* and *Electro-negative Elements*. These terms are applied to the metals and the non-metals respectively, because, when a compound of a metal with a non-metal is decomposed by galvanic electricity, the *metal* is usually attracted to the negative pole in connexion with the zinc-plate of the battery, while the *non-metal* is attracted to the positive pole connected with the platinum-plate of the battery.

22. *Electro-phorus* (φέρω, to convey). An instrument invented by Volta, for the purpose of collecting weak electricity.

23. *Electro-polar*. A term applied to conductors, one end or surface of which is positive, the other negative—a condition which they commonly exhibit under the influence of induction.

24. *Electro-scope* (σκοπέω, to examine). An instrument for indicating excitement, and the electrical state by which it is produced.

25. *Electro-tint*. An application of electrotype, in which the required subject is painted on copper with a thick varnish or paint; the plate is then prepared in the usual way, and submitted to the voltaic circuit: a plate is thus obtained from which prints are furnished. See *Glyphography*.

26. *Electro-type*. The science by which *fac-simile* medals are executed in copper by means of electricity. It consists in preparing for a negative plate models or moulds of objects to be copied; and in so

arranging the battery, or apparatus which generates the voltaic current, as to release the metals in a compact and solid form.

27. *Electro-vital* or *neuro-electric currents*. The name of two electric currents, supposed to exist in animals—the one external and cutaneous, moving from the extremities to the cerebro-spinal axis; the other internal, going from the cerebro-spinal axis to the internal organs situated beneath the skin.

28. *Electric aura*. A current or breeze of electrified air, employed as a mild stimulant in electrifying delicate parts, as the eye.

29. *Electric Clock*, *Bain's*. A clock which “performs” by means of a feeble but constant galvanic current, generated by means of a layer of coke, a layer of earth, and a few zinc-plates. These are buried in the earth, and the current is conveyed by copper wires to an electro-magnet, which constitutes the bob of the pendulum of the clock.

30. *Electric friction*. A mode of employing electric sparks as a remedial agent, by drawing them through flannel, as recommended by Cavallo.

31. *Electric Light*. An intense light, produced by the passage of the electric fluid between the points of two cylinders of carbon placed in the direction of the circuit through the wires of a galvanic battery.

32. *Electrizers*, *Harrington's*. Plates of copper and zinc, or silver and zinc, of various forms, for medical purposes.

ELE'C'TRO-PUNCTURA'TION (*pungo*, to prick). The operation of inserting two or more needles into a part or organ affected, and then touching them with the wires from the poles of a galvanic machine.

ELE'C'TRO-STIMULA'TION. The name given by Dr. Turnbull to the sensation of heat and tingling caused by the application of veratria, in the form of ointment, to the skin.

ELE'C'TRUM. A native alloy of 64 parts of gold with 36 of silver. Pliny says that “all gold contains more or less of silver combined with it, and that, when the latter amounts to a *fifth* part of the weight, it is called *electrum*.”

ELECTUARIUM (ἐκλεκτόν, *Hipp.*). An Electuary; an ancient form of prescription, retained in the pharmacopœias of Edinburgh and Dublin, but rejected in that of London. Electuaries are in general *extemporaneous* preparations, composed of dry powders, formed into a proper consistence by the addition of syrup, honey, or mucilage. See *Confectio*.

E'LEMENT. This term denotes, in chemistry, a simple substance—one not *known* to contain more than one kind of matter, as the metal iron; this is also called an *inorganic* element. The rust of iron, on the other hand, is a *compound*, being resolvable into metallic iron, oxygen, and carbonic acid. Compound elements are also called *organic elements*, *proximate principles*, or compounds of organization, as fibrin, albumen, &c. *Ultimate elements* are the last elements into which a body can be decomposed or analyzed; thus, oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and azote, are the ultimate elements of all organized matter.

E'LEMI. A concrete, fragrant, resinous exudation from a terebinthaceous plant of uncertain name, probably the *Canarium commune*, chiefly imported from Manilla. The Mexican elemi of commerce has,

however, been referred to the *Elaphrium elemiferum* of Royle. *Elemine* is a resinous crystalline substance found in elemi-resin.

ELEPHANTIASIS (ἐλέφας, an elephant). Elephant-disease; a blood-disease named from the likeness of the diseased skin to that of the elephant, and particularly from its vastness and terrible nature. Mr. Erasmus Wilson says—"This term was probably suggested to the Greeks by the Arab word *da ool fil*, the elephant disease; and applied to the affection already known to them by the terms *lepra leuce* and *lepra melas*. The Arabians recognized by *dal fil* a different disease, viz. *boucnemia tropica*, the Barbadoes-leg. Hence we distinguish as separate diseases the *elephantiasis Græcorum*, or *lepra*, and *elephantiasis Arabum*, or *boucnemia*." True Elephantiasis is termed *tubercular*, when the morbid deposition occurs in the surface-membranes of the body, particularly the skin; and *anæsthetic*, when the deposition occurs in and around the nervous centres and nerves.

ELETTA'RIA. The name of a genus of Scitamineous plants, of which the species *Cardamomum* yields the lesser or officinal cardamoms.

ELEUTHE'RIA-BARK. Cascarilla-bark; the produce of the *Croton Eleuteria*, called Sea-side Balsam or Sweet-wood.

ELEVA'TOR (*elevo*, to raise). A name applied to certain muscles, whose office it is to *elevate* any part; to an instrument for *raising* depressed portions of the cranium; and to an instrument for *lifting* out stumps of teeth.

ELF-SIDE'NNE. Elf-squatting; the old Anglo Saxon name for Ephialtes, incubus, or night-mare.

ELIMINATION (*elimino*, to turn out of doors; from *e*, out, and *limen*, the threshold). The employment of purgative medicinals to secure the proper action of the bowels, liver, kidneys, and skin.

ELIQUA'TION (*eliquo*, to clarify, to strain). The separation by heat of a more fusible substance from another less fusible.

ELI'XIR. An Arabic term, denoting an essence, or pure mass without any dregs, and formerly applied to compound tinctures, as *paregoric elixir*, or the Tinct. Camph. comp.; *elixir proprietatis*, or the Tinct. Aloes comp.; *elixir salutis*, or the Tinct. Sennæ; *elixir of longevity*, of Dr. Jernitz, of Sweden, an aromatic tincture, with aloes; *elixir anti-arthritis*, of Cadet de Gassicourt, a mixture of the three tinctures of aloes, guaiacum, and myrrh; *Duffy's elixir*, or the Tinct. Sennæ comp. with treacle instead of sugar-candy, and the addition of aniseeds and elecampane-root, &c.

ELI'XUS (*lix*, ashes). Sodden, boiled, thoroughly soaked; as applied to articles of food. See *Assus*.

E'LLAGIC ACID (from the word *galle* read backward). An acid which is obtained from galls, in the process for making gallic acid. It is sometimes called *bezoaric acid* from its being a constituent of bezoars. See *Bezoar*.

ELM. The *Ulmus campestris*, the inner bark of which contains *tannin*, and a gummy principle called *ulmin*.

ELUTRIA'TION (*elutrio*, to wash out). The process of washing, by which the lighter earthy parts of a substance are separated from the heavier and metallic; or by which any single substance, as chalk, may be reduced to a fine powder.

ELY'TRON (ἐλυτρον). A sheath; the hard case which covers the wings of coleopterous insects. The vagina.

1. *Elytro-cele* (κήλη), a tumor). Colpoecele. Vaginal hernia.
2. *Elytro-ides* (εἶδος, likeness). Sheath-like; a term applied to the tunica vaginalis, also to the pessary of M. J. Cloquet.
3. *Elytro-plasty* (πλαίσσω, to form). The operation for vesico-vaginal fistula; it consists in employing a portion of the surrounding parts, for the purpose of closing the orifice.

4. *Elytro-rrhaphia* (ρᾶφή, a suture). Suture of the vagina; an operation for the prevention of prolapsus uteri.

EM- and EN-. These prefixes are the Greek preposition ἐν, in, into, within. The radical signification is that of *a being or remaining within*, and so is half-way between those of εἰς and ἐκ. In its general meaning it corresponds with the *in* and *in* of the English. In composition, however, its presence is apt to be masked by the change of its second letter, ν, before consonants; thus, before γ, κ, ξ, and χ, it becomes γ, as in ἐγκέφαλον, encephalum, &c.; before β, π, φ, ψ, and μ, it becomes μ, as in ἐμμήνια, emmenia, &c.; before λ it becomes λ, as in ἑλλειψις, ellipsis; before ρ it becomes ρ, as in ἐρρῖνον, errhium. These changes are made for the sake of euphony.

EMACIA'TION (*emacio*, to make lean). *Marasmus*. General extenuation of the body, with debility.

EMA'NSIO ME'NSIUM (*emansio*, a staying beyond the time of leave or furlough). Retention of the menses before they have been established, called by many writers *menostatio*; and by Frank, *amenorrhœa tiruncularum*.

EMA'RGINATE (*emargino*, to take away the edge). Having a notch at the upper extremity, as if a portion had been cut out of the margin, as the leaf of box.

EMASCULA'TION (*emasculo*, to render impotent). Privation of virility; castration; removal of the testes.

EMBA'LMING. The filling a dead body with spices, gums, and other antiseptics, to prevent putridity.

EMBOITEMENT (the situation of one box within another, from *boîte*, a box). A term used by Bonnet to describe that species of generation, by which hundreds and thousands of individuals lie one within the other, each possessing a complete series of organized parts. See *Evolution*.

E'MBOLISM (ἐμβόλισμα, that which is put in, a patch). A term applied to the process by which a thrombus, or clot, undergoes disintegration into minute particles, which are arrested in the *capillary* circulation.

EMBONPOINT. A French term for "in good point or plight." In excess, it constitutes corpulence and obesity.

EMBROCA'TION (ἐμβρέχω, to moisten). An external fluid application, for rubbing any part of the body.

E'MBRYO (ἐν, in, βρύω, to bud forth). The *ovum* in utero, before the fourth month, after which it is called *fœtus*. Also, the rudiment of the future plant, contained within the seed.

1. *Embryo-clony* (κτείνω, to destroy). The act of destroying the fœtus in utero, in cases of impossible delivery.

2. *Embryo-logy* (λόγος, an account). A description of the embryo, and of embryonic development generally.

3. *Embryo-tomy* (τέμνω, to cut). The dismembering of the fœtus in utero, in order to admit of delivery.

4. *Embryo-ulcia* (ἐλκω, to draw). The same as eubryotomy. It is performed by means of a blunt hook or forceps, termed *embryulcus*.

5. *Embryo-tega* (*tego*, to cover). A small callosity observed in some seeds, at a short distance from the hilum; it gives way, like a lid, at the time of germination, for the emission of the radicle.

E'METIC (ἐμέω, to vomit). A substance which causes vomiting. Emetics are termed *topical*, when they act by contact with the stomach only, as mustard; *specific*, when they act by being introduced into the circulation, as emetic tartar, which may be applied to any other part of the body, so as to be absorbed into the system. The former class are also called *direct*, the latter *indirect*, emetics.

1. *Emetic tartar*, or tartarized antimony; tartrate of antimony and potash, or the antimonium tartarizatum.

2. *Emetin*. The emetic principle of ipecacuanha; it has been discovered to consist of a peculiar alkaline basis which may be termed *emeta*, acid, and colouring matter. Dr. Paris said that *emeta* is to *emetin* what white crystallized sugar is to moist sugar.

3. *Emeto-cathartica* (καθαίρω, to purge). Medicines which produce both vomiting and purging.

EMME'NAGOGUES (ἐμμήνια, the menses, ἄγω, to induce). Medicines which promote the catamenial discharge, or the menses, when retained or suspended.

EMME'NIA (ἐμμήνιος, monthly). Hippocrates employs the term τὰ ἐμμήνια for the menses, catamenial or monthly discharge of women. See *Katamenia*.

EMMETRO'PIA (ἐν, in, μέτρον, measure, ὤψ, the eye). That state of the eye in which the refractive power is normal, or in due measure. If the refractive power is too low, the eye is *hypermetropic*; if too high, *myopic*.

EMO'LLIENTS (*emollio*, to soften). Agents which diminish the tone of the living tissues, and cause relaxation or weakness. When employed for the purpose of sheathing surfaces from the action of injurious substances, they are called *demulcents*.

EMPATHE'MA (ἐν, and πάθημα, affection). Ungovernable passion; including excitement, depression, and hair-brained passion, or the *manie sans délire* of Pinel.

E'MPHLYSIS (ἐν, and φλύσις, a breaking out, or eruption). Ichorous exanthem; a vesicular tumour or eruption, proceeding from an internal and febrile affection, including military fever, thrush, cow-pox, water-pox, pemphigus, and erysipelas.

E'MPHYMA (ἐν, in, φύω, to spring forth). Mason Good applied this term to a tumour originating below the integument, and treated it as a genus including encystis, encysted tumor or wen. "The selection," says Mr. E. Wilson, "is unfortunate, for encystis is a hypertrophy of a follicle or gland, and is produced in and not below the skin."

EMPHY'SEMA (ἐμφύσημα, an inflation of the stomach, peritonæum, or cellular tissue, from ἐμφυσάω, to inflate). Literally, that which is blown in; wind-dropsy. A swelling produced by air, diffused in the cellular tissue. It is distinguished into the *traumatic*, when the air has been introduced by a solution of continuity; and the *idiopathic*, or spontaneous, when the gas is developed within the cells.

EMPI'RIC. The ἐμπειρικοί, or Empirics, were a sect of physicians

who contended that Experience (ἡ ἐμπειρική) was the one thing needful in their art. How degraded is the term now: it denotes a dealer in nostrums—a charlatan or quack!

EMPLASTRUM (ἐμπλάσσω, to spread upon). A plaister; a solid and tenacious compound, adhesive at the ordinary heat of the human body. Plaisters have been termed *solid ointments*, as they may be said to differ in *consistence* only from liniments, ointments, and cerates.

EMPRE'SMA (ἐμπρησμός = ἔμπρησις, a conflagration, from ἐν, and πρήθω, to burn). Internal inflammation; a term employed, in its simple sense, by Hippocrates, and revived by Good as a generic term for all those visceral inflammations generally distinguished by the suffix *-itis*.

EMPROSTHOTONOS (ἐμπροσθεν, before, τείνω, to draw). Clonic spasm bending the body forward. [This term, as also *opisthotonos* and *pleurothotonos*, is an adjective, and requires the word σπασμός to be understood. The substantive term is ἐμπροσθοτονία, or tetanic procurvation, opposed to ὀπισθοτονία, or tetanic recurvation.]

EMPY'EMA (ἐμπύημα, suppuration, from ἐν, within, πύον, pus). Abscess of the chest, or suppuration of the pleura. This term was originally applied by the Ancients to every collection of purulent matter; it was subsequently confined to effusions into the pleura and abscesses of the lungs; it is now applied to a collection of pus in one or both of the cavities of the pleura only. Chronic pleurisy constitutes the 'purulent empyema' of surgeons.

EMPY'ESIS (ἐμπύσις, suppuration). Pustulous exanthem; a term used by Hippocrates, and including, in Good's system, variola or small-pox. *Empyesis oculi* is suppuration of the eyeball.

EMPY'REUMA (ἐμπύρευμα, coal to preserve a smouldering fire, from ἐμπυρεύω, to set on fire, from πῦρ, fire). A term expressive of the peculiar smell of *burning* which characterizes the vapour produced by destructive distillation. Hence the term *empyreumatic* is applied to the acid, and to the oil, which result from the destructive distillation of *vegetable* substances; and, hence, hartshorn is called the *empyreumatic alkali*.

EMPYREUMA'TICA. A class of stimulants obtained by the dry distillation of substances of organic origin. They comprise ethereal oils, oleo-resins, and resins.

EMU'LGENTS (*emulgeo*, to milk out). A designation of the arteries and veins of the kidneys, which were supposed to strain, or *milk out*, the serum. A term also applied to remedies which excite the flow of bile.

EMU'LSIN. Vegetable albumen of almonds; a constituent of almond emulsion. It yields a peculiar acid, termed *emulsic acid*.

EMU'LSIO (*emulgeo*, to milk out). An emulsion; a mixture of oil and water, made by means of mucilage, sugar, or yolk of egg. This term is used by the Edinburgh College for the *Mistura* of the London pharmacopœia.

EMU'NCTORY (*emunctorium*, a pair of snuffers, from *emungo*, to wipe out). An excretory duct; a canal through which the contents of an organ, as the gall-bladder, are discharged.

EN- (ἐν, in). For the uses of this preposition in composition, see the article *Em-* and *En-*.

ENAMEL GLASS. A flint glass, containing about 10 per cent. of binoxide of tin.

ENAMEL OF THE TEETH. *Encaustum*; *adamas*. That tissue of the teeth, which, when present, is situated between the cement and the *dentine*.

ENANTHESIS (ἐν, within, ἀνθις, a blossoming). Rash exanthem; an efflorescence from within or from internal affection; fever accompanied with rash; comprising rosalia, rubeola, and urticaria. Compare *Exanthesis*.

ENARTHROSIS (ἐν, in, ἄρθρωσις, articulation). A species of movable articulation, commonly called the ball-and-socket joint. By the older writers, the term *enarthrosis* was used to denote a species of *diarthrosis*, a joint having extensive movement. See *Articulation*.

[ENCA'NTHIS] ENKANTHIS (ἐν, in, κανθός, canthus). *Canthitis nasalis*. Inflammation of the caruncula lacrymalis; a morbid growth in the canthus, or inner angle of the eye.

[ENCE'PHALON] ENKEPHALON (ἐν, in, κεφαλή, the head). The brain; the contents of the skull, consisting of the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and membranes. (The Enkephalon of fishes is divided by Owen into four primary segments—the *epenkephalon*, consisting of the medulla oblongata and cerebellum; the *mesenkephalon*, consisting of two "optic lobes," and of the "hypopharynx;" the *prosenkephalon*, consisting of two small masses, usually solid and in close contact with the optic lobes; and the *rhinenkephalon*, consisting of the olfactory lobes.)

1. *Enkephalata*. A term applied by Dr. Grant to the Fifth sub-kingdom of Animals, or *Vertebrata*, comprising animals in which the brain is enclosed in a bony cavity. The classes are the pisces, amphibia, reptilia, aves, and mammalia.

2. *Enkephal-itis*. Inflammation of the brain and its membranes, general or partial; also termed phrenitis and meningo-enkephalitis. See *Meningitis*.

3. *Enkephalo-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). Hernia of the brain, through the walls of the cranium, by a congenital opening, a fracture, &c.

4. *Enkephalo-id* (εἶδος, likeness). A term applied to a morbid product, or *enkephalosis*, the cut surface of which resembles brain; and to a variety of cancer, in which the morbid product resembles brain.

ENCHELIDE MONAD. An animalcule which performs the usual function of the green parts of plants, decomposing carbonic acid and evolving oxygen, under the influence of the light of the sun.

ENCHONDRO'MA (ἐν, in, χόνδρος, cartilage). Cartilaginous tumor; commonly of harmless growth, but sometimes malignant.

EN-CYSTED (ἐν, in, κύστις, a cyst). A term applied to tumors which consist of matter contained in a sac or cyst.

ENDEMIC (ἐν, among, δῆμος, a people). An epithet for diseases peculiar to the inhabitants of particular countries—*native* diseases, as ague in marshy countries, goitre in Switzerland, &c. The term is somewhat analogous to the term *indigenous* as applied to plants. See *Epidemic*.

EN-DERMIC (ἐν, in, δέρμα, skin). A term indicative of the method of applying medicines to the denuded dermis. It is also called the *emplastro-endermie* method.

ENDEXOTERIC (ἐνδον, within, ἔξω, without). That which

results from internal and external causes simultaneously; that which includes both *esoterie* and *exoterie* agency.

ENDO- (ἐνδον, within). A Greek preposition, signifying *within*.

1. *Endo-gastritis*. Inflammation of the living membrane of the stomach.

2. *Endo-kardiac*; *exo-kardiac* (καρδία, the heart). Terms applied to diseases, and to sounds heard by auscultation in the region, of the heart: the former arise from the substance of the heart itself, the latter from diseased conditions of adjacent parts.

3. *Endo-kardium* (καρδία, the heart). A colourless transparent membrane, which lines the interior of the heart. Inflammation of this membrane is termed *endokarditis*.

4. *Endo-karp* (καρπός, fruit). The innermost portion of the pericarp. In some fruits it presents a bony consistence, as in the peach, and has been termed *putamen*. See *Pericarp*.

5. *Endo-gen* (γεννάω, to produce). A plant whose stem grows by *internal* increase, as a palm. See *Exogen*.

6. *Endo-lymph* (lymph, water). Liquor Scarpæ. The limpid fluid which fills the cavities of the semicircular canals and the vestibular sac. See *Perilymph*.

7. *Endo-phlœum* (φλοιός, bark). Another name for *liber*—the innermost layer of the bark of *exogens*. See *Bark*.

8. *Endo-pleura* (πλευρά, the side). The internal integument of the seed, also termed *tunica interna*, tegmen, hilofère, &c,

9. *Endo-rhizous* (ρίζα, a root). A term expressive of the mode of germination of Endogens, in which the radicle is emitted from the substance of the radicular extremity, and is *sheathed* at its base by the substance from which it protrudes. This sheath is termed the *coleoptile*.

10. *Endo-skeleton*. The *internal* bony system of the mammalia, birds, &c., as distinguished from the *exo-skeleton*, or external bony system, of the crustacea and testacea.

11. *End-osmosis* (ὥσμός, impulsion). The property by which rarer fluids pass through membranous substances into a cavity or space containing a denser fluid. M. Dutrochet, who introduced this term, with a knowledge of the motory principle to which it refers, used others explicative of his views of some operations in the animal economy: such as *hyperendosmose*, or the state of things in inflammation; with this are associated *adfluxion*, or accumulation of the fluids, and *impulsion*, or increased flow of the fluids onwards. Thus, inflammation is said to be "*but d'adfluxion, et origine d'impulsion*."

12. *Endosmo-meter* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument contrived by Dutrochet for measuring the force of the endosmotic function.

13. *Endo-spermium* (σπέρμα, seed). The name given by Richard to the *albumen* of other botanists. Jussieu termed it *perisperm*.

14. *Endo-stome* (στόμα, a mouth). The orifice of the inner integument of the ovule, in plants.

15. *Endo-thecium* (θήκη, a case). The name given by Purkinje to the lining of the anther, consisting of fibro-cellular tissue.

[ENE/CIA] ENEKIA (ἡνεκής, continuous). A term denoting *continued* action, and applied by Good to continued fever, including the several species of inflammatory, typhous, and synochal fever. These were formerly called *continentes*, from their being supposed to be unattended by any change or relaxation whatever.

E'NEMA (ἐνίημι, to inject). A clyster, lavement, or injection. A formula used for conveying both nourishment and medicine, under particular morbid circumstances, into the intestinal canal.

EN-EPIDERMIC. A term indicative of the method of applying medicines to the *epidermis*, unassisted by friction, as when blisters, fomentations, &c., are employed. See *Endermic*.

ENNEA'NDRIA (ἐννεα, nine, ἀνὴρ, man). The ninth class of plants in Linnæus's system, comprehending those which have nine stamens.

ENS. The participle present of the verb *sum*, employed as a substantive in philosophical language, for any *being* or *existence*. This term denotes, in chemistry, a substance supposed to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients from which it is drawn, in a small compass.

1. *Ens Martis.* Ferrum ammoniatum. Ammoniated Iron, or Martial Flowers of the muriate of ammonia and iron.

2. *Ens Veneris.* The ancient designation of the muriate of ammonia and copper.

3. *Ens primum.* A name given by the alchemists to a tincture which they supposed to have the power of transmuting the metals.

ENSIFORM (*ensis*, a sword, *forma*, likeness). *Xiphoid.* A Latin term applied to the sword-like cartilage of the sternum; to the straight, flat, and pointed leaf of the Iris, &c.

ENSI-STER'NAL (*ensis*, a sword, *sternum*, the chest). Relating to the ensiform or xiphoid process of the sternum; a term applied by Bécclard to the last osseous portion of the sternum.

E'NTASIS (ἐντασις, a stretching tight, from ἐντείνω, to stretch). A term denoting intention, or stretching, and applied by Good to constrictive spasm, including cramp, wry-neck, locked-jaw, &c.

E'NTERA (plur. of ἐντερον, the intestines, formed as a comparative from ἐντός, within). The intestines.

1. *Enter-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Pain of the intestines; colic; a term synonymous with *enter-odynia* (δύνη, pain).

2. *Enteric fever.* A term usually employed as synonymous with "typhoid" fever. See, however, *Entero-mesenteric*.

3. *Enterica.* The designation of a class of diseases of the intestines; also of medicines which act on the alimentary canal, as stomachics, tonics, anæsthetics, &c.

4. *Enter-itis.* Inflammation of the intestines; acute inflammation of the external or *peritonæal* coat of the intestines, as distinguished from inflammation seated in the *mucous* coat. By other writers, however, this term is defined as "inflammation of the *mucous* coat of the small intestine."

5. *Entero-cele* (κύλη, a tumor). Abdominal hernia which contains a portion of intestine only. If the hernia contains omentum as well as intestine, it is called *enter-epiplo-cele* (ἐπίπλοον, the omentum); and if the umbilicus is involved in the hernia, the term lengthens into *enter-epiplo-omphalo-cele* (ὀμφαλός, the umbilicus). The student cannot fail to admire the plastic nature of the Greek language.

6. *Entero-lithus* (λίθος, a stone). An intestinal concretion, as a bezoar, a calculus, &c. See *Bezoar*.

7. *Entero-mesenteric.* A term suggested by Dr. Harley as more characteristic than *enteric*, when applied to fever, as marking out the

disease from all others, and pointing to a constant feature. For these reasons, the terms "typhoid," "abdominal typhus," "gastric," and "pythogenic," are considered objectionable, as applied to this kind of fever.

8. *Entero-rhaphia* (ῥαφή, a suture). The operation of making a suture of the divided edges of an intestine.

9. *Enter-oscheo-cele* (ᾠσχεον, the scrotum, κήλη, a tumor). Hernia in which a portion of intestine descends into the scrotum.

10. *Entero-tome* (τέμνω, to cut). An instrument for opening the intestinal canal in the operation for artificial anus.

ENTIRE LEAF. A leaf which has no marginal division, as that of galium.

ENTOMOLINE (ἔντομον, an insect). A peculiar chemical principle, found in large quantities in the wings and elytra of Coleopterous insects, and termed *chitine* by M. Odier.

ENTOMOLOG'Y (ἔντομα, insects, λόγος, an account). That part of Zoology which treats of insects. The Greek term *entoma* is synonymous with the Latin word *insecta*, both having reference to a striking character of the insect tribe, that of having the body *insected*, or cut or divided into several segments.

ENTOPTICS (ἐντός, within, ὀπτικά, optics). The investigation of those conditions in which light, on entering the eye, causes us to see, under certain circumstances, a series of objects which exist in the organ itself. This investigation has been employed, in physiology and medicine, by Dr. Jago.

ENTOZO'A (ἐντός, within, ζῶον, an animal). A general term for the various living beings which are produced and developed within other living beings. They comprise the *cystica*, or hydatids; the *cestoidea*, or tape-worms; the *trematoda*, or fluke-worms; the *acanthocephala*, or hooked worms; and the *nemato-idea*, or round worms.

ENTROP'IIUM (ἐν, in, τρέπω, to turn). *Inversio palpebræ*. Inversion of the eyelid. Compare *Ectropium*.

ENURESIS (ἐν, in, οὐρέω, to make water). Incontinence of urine; involuntary discharge of urine, from mechanical cause, or from functional derangement of the bladder.

EP-, EPH-, EPI-. These prefixes all represent the Greek preposition ἐπί, upon, denoting all sorts of relations of *place*. In composition, it frequently conveys the idea of increase, addition, accompaniment, repetition, reciprocal action, &c.

EPACTAL (ἐπικτός, brought on or in, added). The name given by Fischer to the inter-parietal bone of Geoffroy St. Hilaire. It is only developed after birth, and is only occasionally met with.

EPA'NETUS (ἐπάνετος, remitting, sc. πυρετός, fever). A term denoting remittent, and applied by Good to remittent fever, including the mild form, the malignant form, and hectic fever.

EPE'NDYMA VENTRICULO'RUM (ἐπένδυμα, an upper garment). The lining membrane of the ventricles of the brain, a serous layer, distinct from the arachnoid.

EPENKEPHALON (ἐπί, upon, ἐγκέφαλον, the brain). The posterior primary division of the brain, including the medulla oblongata, pons varolii, cerebellum, and fourth ventricle. The *epenkephalic arch* is the neural arch of the occipital vertebra, which embraces and protects the *epenkephalon*.

EPHE'LIS (ἐφηλῖς, an iron band on a box's cover; in plur. spots or freckles which *stud the face*; and so form ἥλος, a stud, though also referred to ἥλιος, the sun—*Liddell and Scott*). Sun-burn; a spot or freckle of the skin, produced by exposure to the rays of the sun.

The Varieties are *ephelis umbrosa*, in which the spots are brown and irregular; *ephelis lentigo*, in which the spots are yellow and circular, somewhat resembling those of lentigo; and *ephelis ignealis*, a term for the mottled appearance seen upon the legs and thighs of women who sit over a charcoal brazier.

EPHE'MERA (ἐφήμερος, daily, sc. πυρετός, fever). Sub. *febris*. A fever which runs its course of the cold, hot, and sweating stages in a period of twelve hours.

EPHIA'LTES (ἐφιάλτης, the night-mare, strictly, one who leaps upon). Incubus, or night-mare; the imaginary being which seems to leap upon the chest of the sleeper.

EPHIDRO'SIS (ἐφίδρωσις, superficial or slight perspiration—*Hipp.*). By *ephidrosis profusa* Mason Good designates morbid increase of the perspiratory secretion, or the hyperhidrosis of Swediaur; by *ephidrosis olens*, alteration as regards odour, or osmidrosis; by *ephidrosis cruenta*, hæmidrosis or bloody sweat. Other varieties are named *discolor*, *partialis*, and *arenosa*, or sandy sweat.

EPHI'PPIUM (ἐφίππιος, for putting on a horse). *Sella turcica*. Part of the os sphenoides, so called from its saddle-like shape.

E'PIAN. *Pian*. A term denoting a raspberry, and applied on the American coast to *frambæsia*. On the African coast this affection is termed *yaws*.

[EPI'CAN'THIS] EPIKANTHIS (ἐπικανθίς=ἐγκανθίς). Projection of the nasal fold of the eyelid. The term is similar to *encanthis*, which denotes a tumor on the inner corner of the eye.

E'PICARP (ἐπί, upon, καρπός, fruit). The exterior portion of the pericarp, commonly termed the skin of fruits. See *Pericarp*.

EPICHR'O'SIS (ἐπίχρωσις, a surface-stain). A coloured or spotted surface of any kind; a term applied to maculæ, or blemishes of the skin, as freckles, sun-burn, moles, piebald-skin, albino-skin, &c.

EPICRA'NIUM (ἐπί, upon, κρανίον, the skull). The integuments and epineurotic expansion which lie over the cranium.

EPICRA'NIUS (ἐπί, upon, κρανίον, the cranium). Another name of the *occipito-frontalis* muscle, which covers the whole side of the vertex of the skull, from the occiput to the eyebrow.

EPIDE'MIC (ἐπιδημιος, prevalent among a people). An epithet for a popular, prevailing, but not native disease, arising from a general and temporary cause, as excessive heat. (See *Endemic*.) The term *epidemic constitution* is applied to certain obscure modifications of the state of the atmosphere.

EPIDE'RMIC METHOD (ἐπί, upon, δέρμα, the skin). *Iatraliptic method*. The application of remedies to the skin, aided by friction. This is sometimes called *anatripsologia* and *espoic medicine*. The application of remedies, unaided by friction, as of blisters, lotions, &c., is termed the *en-epidermic method*.

EPIDERMIDO-MYCO'SIS (ἐπιδερμῖς, ἐπιδερμίδος, the outer skin, μύκης, a fungus). A generic term for mouldiness of the epidermis. The species are *E. versicolor*, or *chloasma*; *E. decalvans*, or

baldness; and *E tonsurans*, or ringworm of the scalp. See *Dermomycosis*.

EPIDERMIDO'-PHYTON (ἐπιδερμῖς, ἐπιδερμίδος, epidermis, φυτόν, a plant). A plant or fungus of the epidermis; the microsporon, or dermophyte of chloasma.

EPIDE'RMISS (ἐπιδερμῖς, from ἐπί, upon, δέρμα, the skin). The external layer of the skin, lying upon the *derma*, or true skin. It is also called *cuticle*, to distinguish it from the *cutis*, or true skin. Its internal surface presents a soft cell-tissue, termed *rete mucosum*; its external surface, a horny layer, called *pars cornea*. See *Scarf-skin*.

EPIDE'RMOSE (ἐπί, upon, δέρμα, the skin). The name given by Bouchardat to the few flocculi of fibrin or albumen which resist solution, when these substances are placed in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid. See *Albuminose*.

EPIDIDY'MIS (ἐπιδιδυμῖς, the outer membrane of the testis). The small oblong body which lies above the testis, formed by the convolutions of the vasa efferentia, external to the testis.

Epididymitis. Inflammation of the epididymis, as distinguished from *orchitis* or inflammation of the body of the testis.

EPIGA'STRIUM (ἐπί, upon, γαστήρ, the stomach). The superior part of the abdomen; the part situated above the stomach. The *epigastric region* is the middle region of the upper zone situated immediately over the small end of the stomach.

EPIGE'NESIS (ἐπί, a preposition denoting addition, and γένεσις, generation). A term applied to a theory of non-sexual generation, in which each new germ is an entirely new production of the parent organism. Compare *Evolution*.

EPIGE'OUS (ἐπί, upon, γῆ, the earth). Growing upon the earth; a term applied to cotyledons which emerge from, and grow upon, the ground. See *Hypogeous*.

EPIGLO'TTIS (ἐπί, upon, γλωττίς, glottis). A fibro-cartilage placed immediately in front of the opening of the larynx.

1. *Epiglottic gland*. This is merely a mass of alveolar and adipose tissue, situated in the triangular space between the front surface of the apex of the epiglottis, the hyo-epiglottidean and the thyro-hyoidean ligament.

2. *Epiglottic ligaments*. These are five in number, three named glosso-epiglottic, or fræna epiglottidis, one hyo-epiglottic, and one thyro-epiglottic.

EPI'GYNOUS (ἐπί, upon, γυνή, the pistil or female organ of plants). That condition of the stamens of a plant, in which they adhere both to the calyx and the ovary, as in Umbelliferous plants.

EPI'LEPSY (ἐπίληψις, a taking hold of, a convulsive seizure). *Falling sickness*. Sudden loss of sensation and consciousness, with convulsion of the muscles of voluntary motion, frequently preceded by a shriek, ending in a state of sopor, and recurring in paroxysms more or less regular. This affection has been called morbus divinus, morbus herculeus, morbus sacer, morbus eomitialis, morbus caducus, &c.

EPIME'RAL (ἐπί, upon, μῆρός, a limb). That portion of the segment of articulate animals which is above the joint of the limb.

EPINY'CTIS (ἐπινυκτίς). A boil which is more painful at night than during the day. The term is applied by Sauvages to ecthyma.

EPIPHLE'UM (ἐπί, upon, φλοιός, bark). A layer of bark,

situated immediately beneath the epidermis, termed by Mohl *phlœum* or *peridermis*.

EPIPIHORA (ἐπιφορά, a sudden burst of rain, of tears). The *watery eye*; a redundancy or undue secretion of tears. It is distinguished from *stillicidium lacrymarum*, which consists in an obstacle to the absorption and conveyance of the tears from the *lacus lacrymarum* into the sac, causing thereby an overflow of tears, not redundant nor unduly secreted.

EPIPHYSIS (ἐπίφυσις, an ongrowth, an excrescence). An articular extremity of a bone; a process of a bone attached by cartilage to a bone, and not a part of the same bone. It differs from *apophysis*, which is a process of a bone, and a part of the same bone; and from *diaphysis*, which is the central portion of a long bone.

EPIPHYTA (ἐπί, upon, φυτόν, a plant). Epiphytes; plants which grow on other plants. Several of these, said to belong invariably to the class of fungi, and consisting of spores, have been discovered in the examination of cutaneous diseases, as *trichophyton tonsurans*, *oidium albicans*, &c.

EPIPLO-CELE (ἐπίπλοον, omentum, κύλη, tumor). Hernia of the cyploon, or omentum. *Epipto-itis* is inflammation of the omentum.

EPIPLOON (ἐπίπλοον, omentum, from ἐπιπλέω, to sail upon). The omentum; a membranous expansion which floats upon the intestines.

EPIPL-O'SCHEO-CELE (ἐπίπλοον, omentum, ὄσχεον, the scrotum, κύλη, tumor). A hernia in which the omentum descends into the scrotum.

EPIPOLIC DISPERSION (ἐπιπολή, a surface). A term applied by Sir J. Herschel to the phenomena of the internal dispersion of light along the surface, and even into the bulk, of luminous bodies. The most striking conclusion is, that the prismatic spectrum is not composed of the three different agents, heat, light, and actinism, but probably of two, light and actinism being different functions of the same, and it may be that even the heating part of the spectrum is only a third variety of manifestation of one and the same agent.

EPIRRHÉO'LOGY (ἐπιρροή, a flowing on, λόγος, an account). That branch of science which treats of the effects of external agents upon living plants.

EPI'SCHESIS (ἐπίσχεσις, a checking, from ἐπίσχω, to hold back). Obstruction: suppression of excretions.

EPISPA'DIAS (ἐπισπᾶσθαι, to draw the prepuce forward, become as if uncircumcised). That malformation, in which the urethra is fissured on the upper surface of the penis, not far from the pubes. See *Hypospadias*.

EPISPA'STICS (ἐπισπαστικός, drawing to oneself, as of drugs in drawing out peccant humors). Vesicatories; blisters; external applications to the skin, which produce a serous or puriform discharge, by exciting inflammation. When these agents act so mildly as merely to excite inflammation, without occasioning the effusion of serum, they are denominated *rubefacients*.

EPISPERM (ἐπί, upon, σπέρμα, seed). This, and *perisperm*, are terms applied by Richard to the *testa* of seeds—the *spermoderm* of Decandolle.

EPISTA'XIS (ἐπίσταξις, a dropping). Nasal hæmorrhage; an effusion of blood from the pituitary membrane.

EPITHELIO'MA. Abnormal development of the *epithelium*; a term applied to the species of cancer called "cauliflower excrescence," as distinguished from the *medullary* species. See *Epithelium*.

EPITHE'LIUM (ἐπιτίθημι, to place upon). The superficial, horny, insensible, and bloodless layer of the *mucous membrane*—the part corresponding to the epidermis of the skin. Its varieties are—

1. *Squamous epithelium*; so named from the conversion of its superficial cells into squamæ or scales. When several layers exist, the terms *lamellated*, *tesselated*, *stratified*, and *pavement epithelium* have been given to this variety.

2. *Columnar epithelium*, or cylinder-epithelium; consisting of elongated or pyriform cells, their bases directed to the free surfaces, their apices to the corium, and all ranged side by side like columns.

3. *Spheroidal epithelium*; consisting of spheroidal cells somewhat polyhedral from compression. This variety, from its occurring in situations where the two preceding varieties are continuous, has been called *transitional epithelium*.

4. *Ciliated epithelium*; so named from its vibratile filaments, or *cilia*, surmounting the broad ends of the columnar, or the free surface of the spheroidal variety.

EPITHEM (ἐπίθεμα, a later form for ἐπίθημα, an external application). A general term for any external topical application to the body, except ointments and plaisters.

EPIZO'A (ἐπί, upon, ζῶον, an animal). Parasitic animals, which live at the expense of other animals. See *Parasite*.

EPIZOO'TIC (ἐπί, upon, ζῶον, an animal). A term applied to diseases which prevail among the lower animals, and corresponding with the term *endemic* as applied to man.

EPSOM SALT. *Sal catharticus amarus*. Sulphate of magnesia, formerly procured by boiling down the mineral water of Epsom, but now prepared from the bittern of sea-water, which is left after the crystallization of common salt.

EPU'LIS (ἐπουλῖς, a gum-boil). A tumor springing from the periosteum and edge of the alveolus, and implicating the osseous walls. *Simple epulis* is a fibrous tumor; *malignant epulis* is usually fibroplastic, it is occasionally cancerous.

EPULO'TICS (ἐπουλωτικός, promoting the healing of wounds; from ἐπί, upon, οὐλή, cicatrix). Medicines which promote the cicatrization of wounds. They are also called *cicatrisantra*.

EQUALLY PINNATE. A term applied to a pinnate leaf, whose petiole has no terminal leaflet or tendril; it is synonymous with the term *abruptly pinnate*.

EQUILIBRIUM (æquè, equally, libro, to balance). A term expressive of the equality of temperature, which all bodies on the earth are constantly tending to attain (see *Caloric*), and of the equal distribution of the electric fluid in its natural undisturbed state.

EQUINIA (*equinus*, belonging to the horse). *Farcinoma*. Glanders; a contagious disease, characterized by inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane, and inflammatory tumors and pustules in different parts of the body. *Farcy* is distinguished from glanders by the absence of the peculiar discharge from the nostrils.

E'QUITANT (*equito*, to ride). A term descriptive of a form of venation in which the leaves overlap one another parallelly and entirely, without involution, as in Iris.

EQUIVALENTS, CHEMICAL (*æquè*, equally, *valeo*, to avail). A term applied by Dr Wollaston to the *combining proportions* of elementary and compound substances, as the quantities of acid and base, in salts, required to neutralize each other. Thus 57·68 of arsenic acid, 37 of muriatic, 54 of nitric, and 40 of sulphuric, combine with 28 of lime, forming, respectively, a neutral arseniate, muriate, nitrate, and sulphate of lime, &c., &c.

1. The term "chemical equivalent," though frequently used as synonymous with *atomic weight* and *combining proportion*, is not strictly synonymous with them, since the equivalent of a body may be, and occasionally is, different from its atomic weight or combining proportion.

2. The *chemical equivalent of a metal* expresses the weight which is required to be substituted for one part by weight of hydrogen in its compounds.

ERBIUM. A rare metal found in *gadolinite*, a mineral silicate occurring at Ytterby in Sweden. *Erbia* is its oxide.

ERE'CTILE TISSUE (*erigo*, to erect). A peculiar cellulo-vascular tissue, forming a considerable portion of the organs of generation. That of the vagina has been termed, by Dr. Graaf, *retiformis*, and latterly, *corpus cavernosum vaginae*. The term is also applied to a similar tissue, constituting *nævus*, &c.

ERE'CTILE TUMORS. Another term for *vascular nævi*, indicative of the slightly elevated state of the tumors.

ERE'CTOR (*erigo*, to raise). A muscle of the clitoris and of the penis, so named from its office. Under the term *erector spinæ* have been associated the sacro-lumbalis, longissimus dorsi, and spinalis dorsi muscles.

EREMACAU'SIS (*ἥρεμος*, slow, *καῦσις*, burning). A term applied by Liebig to the slow combustion or oxidation of organic matters in air, as the conversion of wood into humus, the formation of acetic acid from alcohol, nitrification, &c. See *Putrefaction*.

ERETHISMUS (*ἐρεθίζω*, to excite). Constitutional irritation, or excitement. *Erethismus mercurialis*, or mercurial erethism, is a peculiar state of erethism produced by mercury.

ERGOTA (*ergot*, French, a spur, smut). Ergot; "the sclerotium (compact mycelium or spawn) of the *Claviceps purpurea*. *Tulasne*, produced within the paleæ of the common rye, *Secale cereale*." Br. Ph. 1867.

1. *Ergotatia* (*ergota*, and *αἰτία*, origin). The generic name given by Mr. Quekett to the ergot fungus, to which was added the specific appellation of *abortifaciens*, in allusion to its destroying the germinating power of the grain of grasses.

2. *Ergotin*. A peculiar principle discovered in ergot, by M. Bonjeau, who formerly termed it *hæmostatic extract*, from its being a real specific for hæmorrhages in general. *Bonjeau's Ergotin* is prepared by digesting the aqueous extract in alcohol and evaporating the solution to a proper consistence.

3. *Ergotism*. An epidemic occurring in moist districts, as in that of Sologne, from the use of *ergota*, in rye-bread. Its forms are—the

convulsive, a nervous disease, characterized by violent spasmodic convulsions; and the *gangrenous*, a depraved state of the constitution, terminating in dry gangrene, and known in Germany by the name of the *creeping sickness*.

4. *Ergot-mould*. This substance, called by the late Mr. E. J. Quekett *Ergotælia abortifaciens*, and referred by him to the Gymnomycetes, a sub-order of Fungi, is considered by Link and others to be a species of *Oidium*, and referred to the Hyphomycetes, another sub-order of Fungi, closely allied to Conserveæ.

ERI'GERON CANADENSE. Canada Fleabane; an Asteraeous plant, much valued in America for the relief of uterine hæmorrhage, &c.

ERIO'METER (ἔριον, wool, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument, invented by Dr. Thomas Young, for measuring the diameter of minute fibres, as those of wool.

ERO'DENTS (*erodo*, to gnaw off). Substances which *eat away*, as it were, extraneous growths, as caustics.

E'ROSE (*erosus*, from *erodo*, to gnaw). Gnawed; having the margin irregularly divided, as if bitten by some animal; a term applied to the leaves of certain plants.

ERO'SION (*erodo*, to gnaw off). Destruction by ulceration; the name applied by Galen to the phenomena of ulcerative absorption.

ERO'TO-MANIA (ἔρως, ἔρωτος, love, μανία, madness). Amorous madness; insanity occasioned by excessive affection; a form of partial moral mania, known as *nymphomania* in females, as *satyriasis* in males.

ERRA'TIC (*erro*, to wander). Wandering, irregular; as applied to pains, gout, erysipelas, gestation, &c.

E'RRHINES (ἐρῖν, in, ῥίν, the nose). *Sternutatories*. Medicines which, when applied to the nostrils, produce an increased discharge of nasal mucus, frequently attended by sneezing and secretion of tears.

E'RROR LO'CI (*error of place*). A term formerly applied to certain derangements in the capillary circulation. Boerhaave conceived that the vessels were of different sizes for the circulation of blood, lymph, and serum; and that, when the larger-sized globules passed into the smaller vessels by an *error loci*, an obstruction took place which gave rise to the phenomena of inflammation.

ERU'CIN (*eruca*, a kind of cabbage). A newly-discovered, yellowish-white substance, obtained from the *Sinapis alba*, or white mustard. *Eracic acid* is a crystalline acid contained in the expressed oil of the *Brassica oleifera*, or Colza-oil.

ERUCTA'TION (*eructo*, to belch forth). Flatulency, with frequent rejection upwards, as from a volcano.

ERUPTION (*erumpo*, to break out). A breaking out; a term applied to acute cutaneous diseases.

ERVALE'NTA. A substance consisting of the farina or meal of the *Ervum lens*, or common lentil. The dietetical use of it is said to prevent constipation. The *mélasse de la Cochinchine* professes a similar result, but is said to be nothing but common treacle. See *Revalenta*.

ERY'NGO. The candied root of the *Eryngium campestre*, reckoned by Boerhaave as the first of aperient diuretic roots.

ERYSIPELAS (ἐρυσίπελας, from ἐρυθρός, red, πῖλλα, skin). *Emplysis erysipelas*. An acute specific disease characterized by fever of a low type and a peculiar inflammation of the skin. It was called by the Latins, *Ignis sacer*; more recently, *St. Anthony's fire*, either from its burning heat, or from the reputed power of St. Anthony to cure it; and the *Rose*, from the colour of the skin. [The etymology given above is confirmed by the fact that ἐρυθρ- is actually changed into ἐρυσ- in other Greek compounds, as in ἐρυσίβη, red blight; and by the occurrence of the word ἄπελος (α, priv., and πῖλλα, pellis, skin), a wound not yet skinned over.]

Varieties — Erysipelas is termed *simple* or *cutaneous*, when it scarcely extends beyond the skin; *traumaticum*, when it is the result of a wound or other injury; *erraticum*, when it is diffusive; *metastaticum*, when it changes its seat; *miliare*, when vesicular; *phlyctænodes*, when attended by bullæ; *œdematodes*, when characterized by swelling; *phlegmonodes*, when marked by phlegmonous inflammation; and *erysipelas faciei, capitis, mammæ, umbilicæ*, local subvarieties of simple erysipelas. The last occurs in infants, and is then called *erysipelas neonatorum*. But these distinctions are generally unscientific and of no practical utility.

ERYTHEMA (ἐρύθημα, redness of the skin). A superficial inflammation of the skin, called "inflammatory blush." It is termed *fugax*, when of a fleeting, evanescent character; *circinatum*, when marked by annular patches; *marginatum*, when the margins of the circles are well defined; *læve*, when the inflamed surface is smooth and swollen; *intertrigo*, when the inflammation is caused by chafing of surfaces; *papulatum*, when accompanied by papulæ or pimples; *tuberosum*, when distinguished by its circular patches; and *nodosum*, when occurring in oval patches. These are all *acute* varieties; the *chronic* varieties are explained under *Pityriasis*.

1. *Erythema folliculorum*. Inflammation of the hair-follicles, as indicated by an erythematous blush of redness of the skin, dryness, and the production of furfuraceous scales.

2. *Erythematous eruptions*. A group of eruptions, corresponding with the *Erythematæ* of Willan.

ERYTHRÆA CENTAURIUM. Common Centaury; a plant of the order *Gentianaceæ*, possessing similar effects to those of *Gentian*. Its bitter principle is called *centaurin*.

ERYTHRIC ACID (ἐρυθρός, red). The name given by Brugnatelli to *purpuric acid*. Also an acid discovered in the lichen *Roccella tinctoria*.

ERYTHRIN (ἐρυθρός, red). One of a series of substances, including erythrin, erythrin bitter or amarythrin, telerythrin, &c., obtained by Dr. Kane from the *Roccella tinctoria*.

ERYTHRITE (ἐρυθρός, red). A crystalline substance extracted from various lichens and fungi.

ERYTHROGEN (ἐρυθρός, red, γεννάω, to produce). A green-coloured substance found in the gall-bladder, in a case of jaundice. It unites with nitrogen, and produces a red compound.

ERYTHROID (ἐρυθρός, red, εἶδος, likeness). A term applied to the cremasteric covering of the spermatic cord and testis.

ERYTHROLEIN; ERYTHROLITMIN. These, with *azolitmin* and *spaniolitmin*, are the four colouring principles obtained from

litmus. These, in their natural condition, are red, and the blue of litmus is produced by combination with a base.

ERY'THROPHYLLE (ἐρυθρός, red, φύλλον, a leaf). A term applied by Berzelius to the red colouring matter of fruits and leaves which appears in autumn.

ERYTHROPRO'TIDE. One of the products obtained by boiling protein with potash. The other products are protide and leucin.

ERYTHRORE'TIN (ἐρυθρός, red, ῥητίνη, resin). Red resin of rhubarb. *Aporetin* is the black, *phæoretin* the brown, resin of rhubarb.

ERYTHRO'SIS (ἐρυθρός, red), *Plethora arteriosa*. A form of plethora, in which the blood is rich in fibrin and in bright red pigment; a state corresponding in some measure with what has been termed the *arterial constitution*.

ERY'THROZYM (ἐρυθρός, red, ζύμη, leaven). The name recently given to the peculiar fermentative substance of madder, which has the power of effecting the decomposition of rubian.

ESCHARA (ἑσχάρα, the hearth; the scab or eschar on a wound caused by burning). An eschar; a dry slough; a gangrenous portion, which has separated from the healthy substance of the body.

Escharotics. Caustics; substances which form an eschar, or slough, when applied to the skin. See *Caustic*.

ESCULENT. An appellation given to those plants, or any part of them, which may be eaten for food.

ESCULIN. *Polychrome*. An alkaloid obtained from the bark of the *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, or horse-chestnut. It is remarkable for its *fluorescence*.

ESENBE'CKINA. An organic alkali, procured from Brazilian Cinchona, or the bark of the *Exostema Souzanium*, a native plant of Brazil, and named from the erroneous idea that the bark belonged to *Esenbeckia febrifuga*.

ESO-ENTERITIS (ἔσω, within, and *enteritis*). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

ESO-GASTRITIS (ἔσω, within, and γάστριτις, inflammation of the stomach). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

ESOTÉRIC (ἑσωτερικός, inner). A term applied to an effect produced by a cause inherent in, and proper to, the system. See *Exoteric*.

ESPRIT. The French term for spirit, or essence. Any subtile and volatile product of distillation.

ESSENCE DE PETIT GRAIN. A term originally applied to the volatile oil of the orange-berry, but now denoting the volatile oil obtained from the leaves of both the bitter and the sweet orange.

ESSE'NTIA (ἐς, root of Sum; οὐσία, being). The being or essence of any thing. The term is very vaguely used, being sometimes applied to *volatile oil*, sometimes to *fluid extract*, at other times to strong solution, to concentrated preparation, to decoction, to infusion, to tincture.

1. *Essentia Abietis*. Essence of Spruce; prepared by boiling in water the young tops of some Coniferous plant, as the *Abies nigra*, or Black Spruce, and concentrating the decoction by evaporation.

2. *Essentia Bina*. A substance used to colour brandy, porter, &c.,

and prepared by boiling coarse sugar till it is black and bitter; it is then made into a syrup with lime-water.

ESSENTIAL OILS. Oils obtained by distillation from odoriferous vegetable substances. They are also called *volatile oils*, to distinguish them from the non-volatile or fixed oils.

ESSERA or E'SHERA. An Arabic term for urticaria, and *lichen tropicus*, a prickly heat.

ESTHIO'MENON (ἐσθιόμενον, part. med. of ἐσθίω, to eat). Eating; hence, an *eating* sore, as *lupus exedens*, or "herpes esthiomenos." Hippocrates has ἑλκεα ἐσθιόμενα, of *eaustics*, &c.

ESTIVA'TION (*æstivus*, belonging to summer). *Præfloration*. A term applied to the condition of a flower when its parts are unexpanded. See *Vernation*.

ETÆRI'O (ἐταίρειν, an association). A term applied by Mirbel to an *aggregate* fruit, the parts of which are achenia, as in *rauunculus*, *ribus*, &c.

ETHAL. A peculiar oily substance, obtained from spermaceti: also termed hydrate of oxide of cetyl. This term is formed of the first syllables of *ether* and *alcohol*.

ETHALIC ACID. *Cetylic acid*. An acid isomeric with the palmitic, formed when ethal (hydrated oxide of ethyl) is heated with the hydrates of lime and potash.

ETHER (αἰθήρ, ether). A liquid produced by the decomposition of alcohol by an acid. See *Æther*.

ETHER'EAL OIL. The *Oleum Vini*, found in the residuum of sulphuric ether, and forming the basis of Hoffmann's anodyne liquor.

ETHER'EAL SALTS. These organic bodies, called also *ethers* and *compound ethers*, differ from the true ethers, inasmuch as one of the radicals replacing hydrogen is a negative radical.

ETHERENE. A term synonymous with olefant gas, *elayl*, or hydruret of acetyl. *Etherole* is a carbo-hydrogen, commonly known as *light oil of wine*; it is identical with amylene.

ETHIO'NIC ACID. An acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on ether and alcohol.

ETHMOID (ἡθμός, a sieve, εἶδος, likeness). Cribiform, or *sieve-like*; a term applied to a bone of the nose, perforated for the transmission of the olfactory nerves. The *ethmoid crest*, or *crista galli*, is a sharp process of the ethmoid bone.

ETHMOIDA'LIS SUTU'RA (see *Ethmoid*). The designation of a suture belonging to or connected with the *ethmoides* os, or sieve-like bone. Compare *Lambdoidalis*.

ETHNO'LOGY (ἔθνος, a race, λόγος, an account). The science of the different varieties of the human species. The term is frequently used as synonymous with *ethnography*; some writers, however, denote by the latter term the strictly descriptive part of the subject, by the former the *philosophy* of it. See *Anthropology*.

ETHYL (αιθήρ, ether, ἔλη, matter). A hypothetical organic radical, existing in wine-ether and its compounds; ether being the oxide of ethyl, and alcohol the hydrated oxide of ethyl.

ETHYLENE. *Olefant gas* *Elayl*. A common gaseous product of destructive distillation, and of the illuminating constituents of coal-gas.

ETIOLA'TION. The process of blanching plants, as *celery*, *kale*,

&c., by sheltering them from the action of light. The natural colour of the plants is thus prevented from being formed.

EUCALYPTIN. A peculiar substance, somewhat analogous to pectin and tannic acid, produced from Botany Bay kino, the astringent inspissated juice of the *Eucalyptus resinifera*, a native of Australia and Van Diemen's Land.

EU'CHLORINE (εὐ, brilliant, χλωρός, greenish-yellow). A deep yellow, dangerously explosive gas, apparently a compound of chloric and chlorous acids, mixed with free chlorine.

EU'CHROIA (εὐχροία). Goodness of complexion, healthy look; a term opposed to *ἄχροια*, or want of colour.

EU'CHRONIC ACID (εὐχροος, of a fine colour). An acid procured by the decomposition of the neutral mellitate of ammonia by heat. It forms a blue compound with zinc, called *euchrone*.

EUDIO'METER (εὐδία, calm weather, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument employed about the year 1770, by Cavendish, for exhibiting the synthesis of water. It serves to determine the degree of purity of the atmosphere, and to indicate the proportion of oxygen in a given gas. See *Analysis, gasometric*.

EUGENIA PIMENTA. The Common Allspice, a Myrtaceous plant, the fruit of which constitutes *Pimento* or *Jamaica pepper*, commonly called *al spice*, from its flavour approaching those of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmegs combined.

EU'GENIC ACID. An acid found in cloves along with a neutral salt. *Eugenin* is a crystallizable compound, found also in cloves, and of the same composition as eugenic acid.

Eugenates. Compounds of eugenic acid with alkalis, consisting of crystalline salts, also called *alkaline caryophyllates* and *clove-oil alkalis*.

EU'ODIC ACID (εὐώδης, fragrant). An acid obtained from the oil of rue; named from its fragrant property.

EUO'NYMIN. An American remedial agent, procured from the bark of the *Euonymus Americanus*, and highly reputed in the treatment of obstinate constipation, &c.

EUPATO'RIMUM PERFOLIA'TUM. A plant employed in America as a substitute for Peruvian bark, and known by the names thorough wort, thorough-wax, cross-wort, and bone-set.

Eupatorin is an alkaloid discovered in *Eupatorium purpureum*, and employed in America in the treatment of affections of the kidneys and bladder.

EUPHO'RBIUM. A concrete resinous juice, supposed to be yielded by the *Euphorbia Canariensis*, a native plant of the Canaries, &c.

EUPHRA'SIA OFFICINA'LIS (εὐφρασία, good cheer). Common Eye-bright; a plant of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, and a popular remedy for diseases of the eye. Its use in these complaints seems to have originated in its bright appearance, and, when the doctrine of signs and seals prevailed, this was supposed to indicate its value in brightening the eyes.

EU'PION (εὐ, well, πῖον, fat). A colourless liquid, obtained by distillation from vegetable tar, especially from that of beechwood, and named from its great limpidity. It is a constituent of petroleum.

EUPLA'STIC (εὐ, well, πλάσις, formation). A term applied by Lobstein to the elaborated organizable matter, by which the tissues of the body are renewed, or the *analogous tissues* of English authors. The

same writer speaks of another animal matter, the tendency of which is to softening and disorganization; this he terms *kako-plastic*.

EUPY'RION MATCHES (εὖ, easily, πῦρ, fire). *Vesta Matches*. Matches employed for procuring instantaneous light, before the introduction of phosphorus into general use. Chlorate of potash was the principal substance employed.

EUSTA'CHIAN TUBE. The *Iter a palato ad aurem*; a canal which extends from the tympanum to the pharynx, called after *Eustachius*, its discoverer. According to Mr. Toynbee, the orifice of the canal is always closed, except during the act of swallowing.

1. *Musculus tubæ Eustachianæ nonus*. A designation of the circumflexus palati muscle, from its arising in part from the Eustachian tube.

2 *Eustachian Valve*. A fold of the lining membrane of the auricle, which in the fœtus is supposed to conduct the blood in its two different courses.

EUXA'NTHIC ACID (εὖ, well, ξανθός, yellow). *Purreic acid*. An acid procured from the *purrée* or *Indian yellow* of commerce.

EVA'CUANTS (*evacuo*, to empty). Medicines which increase the secretion or evacuation from different organs. By different writers they have been referred to the heads of *ecritica eliminantia*, local stimulants, special stimulants, &c. Some of the milder evacuants are called *alteratives*, or purifiers of the blood.

EVACUA'TION (*evacuo*, to empty). The discharge of the fæces, &c.

EVAPORA'TION. The production of vapour at common or moderate temperatures. *Spontaneous Evaporation* is the production of vapour by some natural agency, without the direct application of heat, as on the surface of the earth or ocean.

EVENTUA'LITY. A term in phrenology indicative of the faculty which observes phenomena, occurrences, and events, and is devoted to history and natural knowledge. "Individuality takes cognizance of things which are, the names of which are nouns; and Eventuality, of things which happen, the names of which are verbs." Its organ is situated in the middle of the forehead, and, when much developed, imparts a peculiar prominence to this part of the skull.

EVERITT'S SALT. A product of the decomposition of the ferrocyanide of potassium in the preparation of diluted hydrocyanic acid.

EVE'RNIC ACID. A crystalline acid, homologous with lecanoric acid, extracted from the lichen *Evernia prunastri*.

EVOLU'TION (*evolve*, to roll out). A term applied to a theory of non-sexual generation, according to which the first created embryos of each species must contain within themselves, as it were in miniature, all the individuals of that species which shall ever exist; and must contain them so arranged, that each generation should include not only the next, but, encased within it, all succeeding generations. Hence this theory has also received the name of the *emboitement* theory. Compare *Epigenesis*.

EVOLU'TION, SPONTA'NEOUS. A term applied by Dr. Denman to natural delivery, in cases in which the shoulder is so far advanced into the pelvis, as to preclude the possibility of relief by operation.

EXACERBA'TION (*exacerbo*, to exasperate). An increase of febrile symptoms.

EXÆ'RESIS (ἐξαιρέω, to remove). One of the old divisions of surgery, implying the removal of parts.

EXALTATION OF THE VITAL FORCES. A morbid increase of the action of organs, especially in cases of inflammation.

EXANGI'A (ἐξ, out, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel). A term sometimes applied to diseases in which the large vessels are ruptured or unnaturally distended.

EXA'NIA (*ex*, and *anus*). *Archoptosis*. A prolapsus, or falling down of the anus.

EXANTHE'MA (ἐξάνθημα, an efflorescence, eruption). Efflorescence; an eruptive disease; a term formerly equivalent to *eruptions* generally, but now limited to *rashes*, or "superficial red patches, irregularly diffused, and terminating in cuticular exfoliations." Under the term *Exanthemata*, Bateman comprehends rubeola, scarlatina, roseola, urticaria, purpura, and erythema.

EXANTHE'SIS (ἐξάνθησις, an efflorescence, eruption). A superficial or cutaneous efflorescence, as rose-rash; it is opposed to *en-anthesis*, or efflorescence springing from *within*. Thus, Mason Good employs *Exanthesis* as a generic term for Roscola, and *Enanthesis* for Urticaria.

Exanthesis and *Exanthema*. These terms are similarly rendered, in Liddell and Scott, "an efflorescence, eruption," and are used by Hippocrates, probably without distinctive meanings. If the former term is not wanted, let it be discontinued; but if retained, a distinction should be observed. See *Preface*.

EXCISION (*excisio*, a cutting out). Total extirpation of an articulation, or the entire removal of all the bones which form a joint, with as much as possible of the capsular ligament.

EXCITABILITY. Sensibility of organized beings to the action of stimulants or excitants; irritability.

E'XCITANTS (*excito*, to stimulate). Stimulants; medicines which excite nervous power. These are termed *general*, when they excite the system, as spirit; and *particular*, when they excite an organ, as in the action of diuretics on the kidneys.

EXCITEMENT. The effect produced by excitants, especially the *general*.

E'XCITO-MO'TORY. A designation of that function of the nervous system, discovered by Marshall Hall, by which an impression is transmitted to the central nervous organ by the afferent or sensory nerves, and *reflected* along the efferent or motor nerves, so as to produce contraction of a muscle, without sensation or volition. This has also been termed the *Reflex Function*, and, more recently, the *Diastaltic Nervous System*.

EXCORIA'TION (*excorio*, to take off the skin). Abrasion of the skin.

E'XCREMENT (*excerno*, to separate from). The alvine fæces, or excretion.

EXCREMENTI'TIOUS FLUIDS (*excerno*, to separate from). Those secreted fluids which are expelled from the body, as the urine, the catamenial discharge, &c.

EXCRE'SCENCE (*excreresco*, to grow from). A term applied to a preternatural growth, as a wart, a wen, &c.

EXCRE'TA ANIMA'LIA. Animal excretions used as stimulants, as castoreum and musk.

EXCRETINE. A new organic substance procured from the excrements of man and the lower animals in the healthy condition. It possesses an alkaline reaction. *Excretolite acid* is an acid, olive-coloured substance, of a fatty nature, obtained from the same source.

EXCRETION (*excerno*, to separate from). The function of discharging the waste products of the body by means of the *excretory organs*, viz., the skin, the lungs, and the kidneys. The term is also applied to the excreted *products*, as the perspiration, urine, feces, &c.

EXCRETORY DUCT (*excerno*, to separate from). The duct which proceeds from a gland, as the parotid, hepatic, &c., and transmits outwards, or into particular reservoirs, the fluid secreted by it.

EXERCITATIO. *Gymnastics.* Exercise; the action of the organs of locomotion.

EXFŒTATION (*ex*, outward, and *fœtus*). Extra-uterine foetation, or imperfect foetation in some organ exterior to the uterus. See *Ectygeis*.

EXFOLIA'TION (*exfolio*, to cast the leaf). Necrosis and separation of a thin superficial layer of bone, which is not encased in any shell of new bone; the shedding, as it were, of a *leaf* of bone. See *Sequestrum*.

EXHALATION (*exhalo*, to exhale). *Effluria*. The vapours which arise from animal and vegetable bodies, marshes, the earth, &c.

E'XO- (ἐξω, outward). A Greek preposition, signifying *outward*.

1. *Ero-gen* (γεννώω, to produce). A plant whose stem grows by external increase, and which exhibits, on a transverse section, a series of concentric circles or zones. Compare *Endogen*.

2. *Ero-genous* (γίνομαι, to be produced). A term applied by Prof. Owen to those parts of a vertebra which grow out from parts previously ossified. These are the "processes," as distinguished from the "elements," which are *autogenous*.

3. *Exo-rrhizous* (ρίζα, a root). A term expressive of the mode of germination in Exogens, in which the radicle appears at once on the surface of the radicular extremity, and consequently has no sheath at its base. See *Endorrhizous*.

4. *Ero-stome* (στόμα, the mouth). The orifice of the outer integument of the ovule in plants.

5. *Ero-thecium* (θήκη, a case). The name given by Purkinje to the outer coat of the anther.

EXOCCIPITAL BONE. In anthropotomy, the condyloid process of the occipital bone; its homologue in the archetypal skeleton is called the "neurapophysis." See *Vertebra*.

EXOGO'NIUM PURGA. The name of the plant, according to Mr. Bentham, which yields the *jalap* of commerce.

EXO'MPHALOS (ἐξ, out, ὀμφαλός, umbilicus). *Umbilical hernia*. Hernia at, or near, the umbilicus.

EXOPHTHA'LMIA (ἐξ, out, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). *Ophthalmoptosis*. *Ptoxis bulbi oculi*. A swelling of the bulb of the eye: protrusion of the globe from between the lids. BEER proposes to call the affection *exophthalmus*, when the protruded eye is in its natural state: *exophthalmia*, when it is inflamed; and *ophthalmoptosis*, when the displacement is caused by division of the nerves and muscles of the orbit, or by paralysis of the latter.

EXO'RMIA (ἐξορμή, a going out). A term used by the Greeks

as synonymous with ekthyma, or papulous skin. It was adopted by Mason Good as a *generic* designation of the three affections, lichen, strophulus, and prurigo, and corresponds with the order *Papulæ* of Willan.

EXOSMO'SIS (ἐξ, out, ὥσμός, impulsion). The property by which rarer fluids pass through membranous substances, out of a cavity into a denser fluid—'dehors impulsion.' See *Endosmosis*.

EXOSTO'SIS (ἐξόστωσις, a tumor of a bone). This term, though applied to all tumors of bone, osseous or not, denotes simply a tumor formed by irregular hypertrophy of bone.

EXOTE'RIC (ἐξωτερικός, external). A term applied to an effect produced by a cause external to, and independent of, the system. See *Esoteric*.

EXPANSIB'ILITY. *Expansile power*. These terms are employed by physiologists to denote a vital property more or less observable in several organs, as the penis, the nipple, the heart, the uterus, the retina, perhaps even the cellular substance of the brain.

EXPA'NSION (*expando*, to spread out). An enlargement of volume; the usual effect of caloric.

EXPE'CTORANTS (*ex pectore*, from the chest). Medicines for promoting the discharge of mucus or other matters from the trachea and its branches.

EXPECTORA'TION (*ex pectore*, from the chest). The act of discharging any matters from the chest, through the air-tubes. The matters so expectorated are termed *sputa*.

EXPIRA'TION (*expiro*, to breathe). That part of respiration in which the air is expelled. Compare *Inspiration*.

EXPLORA'TION (*exploro*, to examine). Examination of the abdomen, chest, &c., with a view to ascertain the *physical signs* of disease, in contradistinction to those signs which are termed *symptoms*.

EXPRESSED OILS. Oils obtained from bodies by pressure.

EXSANGU'NITY (*ex*, out, *sanguis*, blood). *Anhæmia*. A state of bloodlessness.

EXSICCA'TION (*exsiccō*, to dry up). A variety of evaporation, producing the expulsion of moisture from solid bodies by heat; it is generally employed for depriving salts of their water of crystallization.

EXTEN'SION (*extendo*, to stretch out). 1. This term denotes, in *physics*, the property of occupying a certain portion of space. 2. In *surgery*, it signifies the act of pulling the broken part of a limb in a direction from the trunk, in order to bring the ends of the bone into their natural situation. 3. In *physiology*, it denotes the straightening out of a limb, and is opposed to flexion.

Counter-extension. The act of making extension in the opposite direction, in order to hinder the limb from being drawn along by the extending power.

EXTEN'SOR (*extendo*, to stretch out). A muscle which extends any part. It is opposed to *flexor*, or that which bends a part.

EXTIRPA'TION (*extirpo*, to eradicate, from *stirps*, a root). The entire removal of any part by the knife, or ligature.

EXTRA-U'TERINE. A term applied to those cases of pregnancy in which the fœtus is contained in some organ exterior to the uterus.

EXTRA'CTION (*extraho*, to draw out). An operation for cataract, consisting in the removal of the opaque lens, by division of the cornea

and laceration of the capsulo. *Linear extraction* consists in removing the lens through a small opening in the cornea.

EXTRACTIVE PRINCIPLES. The general designation of a variety of compounds, most of which crystallize and have a bitter taste, but are neutral, and cannot yet be referred to any particular series of compounds. They comprise all the non-azotized vegetable compounds.

EXTRACTUM (*extraho*, to draw out). An extract; a preparation obtained by the evaporation of a vegetable or animal solution, or a native vegetable juice, in alcohol or water. Its basis is termed *extractive*, or extractive principle.

EXTRAVASATION (*extra*, out of, *vas*, a vessel). The passage of fluids out of their proper vessels, and their infiltration into the surrounding tissues. The term is nearly synonymous with *effusion*, but is less comprehensive, not including the cases of fluids poured out by secretion, or any of the products of inflammation.

EXTRORSÉ (quasi *extra versus*). Turned outwards; turned away from the axis to which it belongs; a term applied to the anther of certain plants.

EXTROVERSION (*extra*, without, *versio*, a turning). An abnormal position, in an outward direction, of a viscus or other part of the body.

EXUDATA (*exsudata*, from *exsudo*, to come out by sweating). Exudative diseases; diseases which come out by sweating; a general term for numerous skin-diseases.

EXUDATION. *Transpiration.* The flow of liquid from the surface of the skin or membrane, an ulcer, &c. The term is applied to the "inflammatory lymph," or "coagulable lymph," which is *exuded* from the blood-vessels during inflammation. See *Kakoplastic*.

1. *Exudation-cells.* The name given to certain corpuscles found, under the microscope, in the lymph or exudation resulting from inflammation. See *Pus-cells*.

2. *Exudationes cutaneæ.* The designation of Hebra's fourth class of cutaneous diseases, comprising eruptions attended with exudation from the blood-vessels, an expression for inflammation and the production of inflammatory products.

EXUVIÆ (*exuo*, to put off). The slough, or cast-off covering of certain animals, as those of the snake-kind.

EYE. *Oculus.* The organ of vision, consisting of three *tunics*, viz. the sclerotic and cornea, the choroid, iris, and ciliary processes, and the retina and zonula ciliaris; and of three *humors*, the aqueous, the crystalline (lens), and the vitreous.

EYE, ARTIFICIAL. A thin scale of enamel, coloured to imitate the natural eye. It is vulgarly called "eye-limpet."

F.

F, or FT. Abbreviations of *fiat* or *fiant*, let it, or them, be made; used in prescriptions.

FABA SANCTI IGNATII. St Ignatius's Bean; the seed of the *Strychnos Ignatii*, a Loganiaceous plant, growing in the Philippine Islands, and containing *strychnia*.

FACE-AGUE. *Tic douloureux*. A form of neuralgia, which occurs in the nerves of the face.

FA'CET (*facette*, a little face). A term applied to an articular cavity of a bone, when nearly plain.

FACIENT (*faciens*, making). A suffix, denoting the cause of some effect, as of heat in *cale-facient*, redness in *rube-facient*, &c.

FA'CIES. The face; the lower and anterior part of the head, including the nose, mouth, eyes, and cheeks. See *Vultus* and *Frons*.

1. *Facies Hippocratica*. The peculiar cadaverous appearance of the face immediately before death, described by Hippocrates.

2. *Facies rubra*. The red face; another name for the gutta rosacea. See *Acne*.

3. *Facial angle*. An angle composed of two lines, one drawn in the direction of the basis of the skull, from the ear to the roots of the upper incisor teeth, and the other from the latter point to the most projecting part of the forehead.

5. *Facial nerve*. The *Portio dura*, or Seventh Pair of Soemmering. The motor nerve of the face.

6. *Facial vein*. A vein which commences at the summit of the head and forehead. See *Angular*.

7. *Face grippée*. The pinched-in face, a peculiar expression of features in peritonitis. See *Physiognomy*.

FACTITIOUS (*factito*, to practise). Made by art, as factitious cinnabar, in distinction from the natural production. This term is also applied to *diseases* which are produced wholly or in part by the patient; and to *waters* prepared in imitation of natural waters, as those of Brighton.

FA'CULTY (*facultas*, from *facere*, to make). The power or ability by which an action is performed. A term employed to denote the professors of the medical art.

FÆ'CES (pl. of *fæx*, dregs). Dregs or lees of wine; the settlement of any liquor. The excrement of animals.

FÆX SA'CCHARI. *Theriaca*. Treacle or molasses; the viscid, dark brown, uncrystallizable syrup, which drains from refined sugar in the sugar moulds.

FA'GIN. A narcotic alkaloid obtained from the nuts of the *Fagus sylvatica*, or common beech.

FAINTS. The weak spirituous liquor which runs off from the still after the proof-spirit is taken away.

FA'LCATE (*falcatus*, from *falx*, a scythe or sickle). Sickle-like; any thing plane and curved, with parallel edges, as the legume of medicago falcata.

FALCIFORM (*falx, falcis*, a scythe, *forma*, likeness). *Drepanoïdes*. Scythe-like; a term applied to a process of the dura mater, and to the iliac process of the fascia lata.

FALLING SICKNESS. *Caducus morbus*. Epilepsy; an affection in which the patient suddenly falls to the ground.

FALLOPIAN TUBES. Two trumpet like ducts, arising from the sides of the fundus uteri, and extending to the ovaria; so called from Gabriel Fallopius. The commencement of each is termed *ostium uterinum*; the termination, *ostium abdominale*; the fimbriated extremity, *morsus diaboli*!

FALSE CONCEPTION. Abnormal conception, in which, instead of a well-organized embryo, a mole or some analogous production is formed.

FALSE JOINT. In fracture of the articular end of long bones, the plastic matter which is thrown out develops into fibrous tissue only; without undergoing osseous transformation. A *false joint* is then formed, the ends of the bone being covered with synovial membrane and surrounded with a ligamentous capsule.

FALSE MEASLES. *Cutaneous blush*; *Rose-rash*. Popular terms for the *Roseola infantilis* and *æstiva*, from the resemblance of these affections to *Rubeola* or Measles.

FALSE MEMBRANE. The coagulation of a highly tenacious secretion poured out on membranes of free surface. This is always the result of inflammation, as produced in pleurisy, in peritonitis, in croup, &c.

FALSE WATERS. *Faussez eaux*. A term applied by the French to a serous fluid which accumulates between the chorion and the amnios, and is discharged at certain periods of pregnancy. This must be distinguished from the *liquor amnii*, which they term simply the waters.

FALSIFICATION. A term synonymous with *adulteration* and *sophistication*, in reference to the frauds practised in preparing articles of food and of medicine.

FALX, FALCIS. A scythe, or sickle. A scythe- or sickle-like process.

1. *Falx cerebri*, or *falx major*. The sickle-like process or lamina of the dura mater, situated between the lobes of the cerebrum.

2. *Falx cerebelli*, or *falx minor*. The small sickle-like process of the dura mater, situated between the lobes of the cerebellum.

FAMES (*φαγω*, to eat). Famine, hunger. Hence the terms *cura famis*, or abstinence from food, and *fames canina*, voracious or canine appetite. See *Bulimia*.

FAMILY. A group of *genera*, which are connected together by common characters of structure. The term *order* is synonymous.

FAMINE-FEVER. A designation of *relapsing fever*, excited, in certain cases, by a specific poison generated in the system in a state of starvation.

FARCIMEN (*fareimen*, a sausage, from *farcio*, to stuff). The name given by Sauvages to the equine species of scrofula, commonly called *farcy*. The porcine species he denominated *chylasis*.

FARCINO'MA (*fareiminum*, *farcy*). *Farcy*; a variety of *Glanders*, the characteristic feature being the formation of abscesses and swellings in the course of the *lymphatic vessels* and *glands*, and of small tumors

beneath the skin, unaccompanied by any affection of the Schneiderian membrane. When seated in the nasal cavities, the disease is called *glanders*.

1. *Farcy*, as it occurs in the horse, is distinguished by the terms *button-farcy* and *bud-farcy*, according as the tumors attack the cellular tissue in common with the lymphatic glands, or the lymphatic glands only. See *Equinia*.

2. The term *Farcinoma* is obviously an unclassical combination of the Latin *farcin-o*, to stuff or cram, and the Greek suffix *-ma*. The term *farcinimum*, from *farcio*, to stuff, is found in our best dictionaries, and its derivatives appear in the Italian *farcina*, and the French *farcin*.

FARINA TRITICI (*far*, *farris*, a sort of grain). Wheaten flour; the grain of the *Triticum vulgare*, or Wheat, ground and sifted. See *Amylum*.

Farinaceous. A term for all those substances which contain farina; viz., the cerealia, legumes, &c.

FA'RRO (*fur*, *farris*, a sort of grain). A substance usually prepared from spelt wheat, steamed, dried, and pearled, as in making pearl-barley.

FAR-SIGHTEDNESS. An affection occurring in incomplete amaurosis. See *Presbyopia*.

FA'SCIA. The Latin term for a bandage; applied, in anatomy, to a lamina of variable extent and thickness, employed for investing or protecting the soft and delicate organs of the body. The *arcolo-fibrous fascia* consists of areolar and elastic tissue, and is well illustrated by the *superficial fascia*, or common subcutaneous investment of the entire body. The *aponurotic fascia* consists of tendinous fibres, and constitutes the *deep fascia* in the limbs, enclosing and forming distinct sheaths to all the muscles and tendons.

FA'SCIATED (*fascia*, a bandage). Banded; grown unnaturally together, as contiguous stems of plants, or fruits.

FA'SCICLE (*fasciculus*, a little bundle). A form of inflorescence resembling a corymb, but having a centrifugal, instead of a centripetal, expansion. It is a kind of *compound corymb*.

FASCI'ULATE (*fasciculus*, a little bundle). Clustered; as when several bodies spring from a common point, as the leaves of *larix*, the tubers of *orchis*, the roots of *commelina*, &c.

FASCI'ULUS (dim. of *fascis*, a bundle). A small bundle, as of muscular fibres, constituting a muscle; of nerve-fibres, constituting a nerve.

FASCI'OLA (dim. of *fascina*, a bundle of brushwood). A small bandage. Hence the term *fasciolæ cineræ*, applied to the grey substance derived from the interior of the medulla, and spread out on the *fasciculi teretes* or *innominati* of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

FASCI'OLA HEPATICA. The fluke; a worm frequently found in the hepatic vessels of the sheep. It is also called *distoma hepatica*.

FASTI'GATE (*fastigatus*, from *fastigium*, a slope). A term applied to the branches of a tree when they are appressed to the stem, assuming nearly the same direction as in *populus fastigata*.

FAT. *Adeps*. Solid animal oil. Human fat consists of two proximate principles, *claine* and *stearine*, the former constituting the

oily or liquid, the latter the *fatty* or solid substance. Fatty or unctuous bodies are divisible into—

1. The *Oils*, which are liquid at the ordinary temperature, and are common to both the vegetable and the animal kingdom; and

2. The *Fats*, which are concrete at the ordinary temperature, and belong principally to the animal kingdom. The *Croton Sebigiferum* is the only vegetable known which produces a real fat. See *Oils*.

FATTY ACIDS. A group of acids extracted from fats and fixed oils in the process of saponification. The *fatty acid series* is a term synonymous with the *acetic series of acids*.

FATUITY (*fatuitas*, foolishness, from *fatuus*, without savour; figuratively, nonsensical). Foolishness, weakness of understanding, utter mental vacancy.

FAUCES. ~~The gullet, or wind-pipe;~~ the part where the mouth grows narrower; the space surrounded by the velum palati, the uvula, the tonsils, and the posterior part of the tongue. The sides of the fauces are skirted by double muscular pillars, called *pillars of the fauces*.

FAUNA (*Fauni*, the rural divinities). A term denoting the animals peculiar to any particular country. See *Flora*.

FAUX. The gullet-pipe; the space between the *gula* and the *guttur*, or the superior part of the *gula*. (See *Fauces*.) The term *faux* is used in botany to denote the orifice of the *tube* formed by the cohering petals of a gamo-petalous corolla.

FA'VOSE (*favus*, a honeycomb). Honeycombed; excavated like a honeycomb, as the receptacle of onopordium, the seeds of poppy, &c.

FA'VUS (a honeycomb). *Porriſo lupinosa*. Crusted or honeycomb ringworm; a disease of the scalp, characterized by the production of yellow crusts, covered with epidermis. In *favus dispersus*, the crusts are exactly circular in shape; in *favus confertus*, they are bounded by an outline representing numerous arcs of circles. See *Achor*.

FAYNARD'S POWDER. A celebrated powder for stopping hæmorrhage, said to have been nothing more than the charcoal of beech-wood, finely powdered.

FEBRI'CUŁA (dim. of *febris*, fever). Literally, a slight fever: a term applied to the febrile state; one of the forms of Continued Fever, described by Dr. Jenner; it is of slight degree and short duration, often running its course in twenty-four hours. The other forms are *relapsing fever*, *typhoid fever*, and *typhus-fever*.

FE'BRIFUGE (*febris*, a fever, *fugo*, to dispel). A dispeller of fever; a remedy against fever.

Febrifugum magnum. The name given by Dr. Hancocke to cold water as a drink in ardent fever. The same remedy has been termed *arthritifugum magnum*, from its supposed efficacy in gout.

FE'BRIS (*ferveo*, or *ferbeo*, to be hot). *Pyrexia*. Fever; a class of diseases characterized by increased heat, &c. It is termed *idiopathic*, i. e. of the general system, not dependent on local disease; or *symptomatic*, or sympathetic—a secondary affection of the constitution, dependent on local disease, as the inflammatory. The hectic is a remote effect. Pinel distinguishes the following varieties:—

1. The *Angeio-tenie* (ἀγγείον, a vessel, τείνω, to stretch), or inflammatory fever, situated in the organs of circulation.

2. The *Meningo-gastric* (μῆνιγξ, a membrane, γαστήρ, the belly),

or bilious fever, originating in the mucous membrane of the intestines.

3. The *Adeno-meningeal* (ἀδην, a gland, μῆνιγξ, a membrane), a form of gastric fever, depending on disease of the mucous follicles.

4. The *Ataric* (α, priv., τάξις, order), or irregular fever, in which the brain and nervous system are chiefly affected.

5. The *Adynamic* (α, priv., δύναμις, power), or fever characterized by prostration or depression of the vital powers.

FEBURE'S LOTION. A celebrated remedy for cancer, consisting of ten grains of the white oxide of arsenic, dissolved in a pint of distilled water, to which were then added one ounce of the extractum conii, three ounces of the liquor plumbi subacetatis, and a drachm of laudanum.

FE'CU'LA (*fæx*, the grounds or settlement of any liquor). *Fæcula*. Originally, any substance derived by spontaneous subsidence from a liquid, as the lees of wine deposited in the form of a crust; the term was afterwards applied to *starch*, which was thus deposited by agitating the flour of wheat in water; and, lastly, it denoted a peculiar vegetable principle, which, like *starch*, is insoluble in cold, but completely soluble in boiling water, with which it forms a gelatinous solution.

FECUNDA'TION (*fecundo*, to make fruitful). *Impregnation*. The effect of the vivifying fluid of the male upon the germ or ovum of the female, which is then called the *embryo*. The term *fæcundus* is probably derived from the old verb *fuo* for *sum*, and the common suffix *-cundus*.

FEELINGS. *Affective faculties*. Under this term phrenologists include *propensities* and *sentiments*. See *Intellect*.

FEIGNED DISEASES. *Morbi ficti, vel simulati*. Alleged affections, which are either pretended or intentionally induced, as abdominal tumor, animals in the stomach, &c. The practice of feigning disease for the purpose of escaping conscription is technically termed in the British navy *skulking*, and in the army *malingering*.

FEL, FELLIS. Gall, or bile; a secretion found in the *cystis fellea*, or gall-bladder. The *fel* of the Latin is the χολή of the Greeks. In plur., *fella*.

1. *Fel bovinum*. *Fel tauri*, bilis bovina, or ox-gall. An extract is used by painters to remove the greasiness of colours, &c. *Fel bovinum purificatum* is purified ox-bile; the purified gall of the *Bos taurus*, or Ox.

2. *Felliduca medicamenta*. Remedies for carrying off the gall.

3. *Fellistua passio*. Gall-flux disease; an old name for cholera.

4. *Fellinic acid*. An acid formed in the preparation of bilin.

FELON. *Paronychia*. The name of malignant whitlow, in which the effusion presses on the periosteum.

FELTING OF THE HAIR. *Trichiasis coacta*. A tangling or derangement of the hair, arising from neglect; it is merely a state of excessive interlacement.

FE'MUR, FE'MORIS. *Os femoris*. The thigh-bone, the longest, largest, and heaviest of all the bones of the body.

1. *Femoral*. The name given—1. to the *external iliac artery*, immediately after it has emerged from under the crural arch; 2. to the *crural*

vein, or continuation of the popliteal; 3. to the *arch*, or space, included between Poupart's ligament and the border of the pelvis; 4. to the *canal*, or sheath of the femoral vessels; and 5. to the *ring*, or superior opening of the space occurring between the vein and the inner wall of the sheath. See *Hernia, femoral*.

2. *Femoræus*. Another name for the *cruræus* muscle—an extensor of the leg.

FENE'STRA (*φαῖνω*, to shine). Literally, a window; an entry into any place. Hence the terms *fenestra ovalis* and *rotunda* are respectively synonymous with *foramen ovale* and *rotundum*, or the oval and the round aperture of the internal ear; the former situated in the wall of the vestibular cavity, the latter forming the open end of the scala cochleæ. The latter of these apertures, however, is not round, but triangular.

"*Fen-estra*, prob. connected either with root *φαι* (*φαῖνω*), whence *φανερός*, or with the root *ven* in *ventus*, like the English word window."—*Smith's Dictionary*.

FENESTRATÉ (*fenestra*, a window). Windowed; a term applied, in botany, to the incomplete dissepiment sometimes occurring in the siliqua of cruciferous plants.

FENESTRATED MEMBRANE (*fenestra*, a window). A term applied to that form of the *elastic tissue* of the middle or contractile coat of the arteries, in which it presents a homogeneous membrane, the meshes of which appear as simple perforations.

FENU-GREC. The *Trigonella fœnum Græcum*, a Leguminous plant, forming an article of food in Egypt, and employed in this country in veterinary medicine.

FERMENTATION (*fermentum*, contr. from *fervimentum*, from *ferveo*, to boil). A term expressive of certain changes which take place in animal or vegetable substances, when reduced to the moist or liquid state by water.

1. *Saccharine fermentation* consists in the change of starch or fecula into *sugar*, which occurs in the ripening of fruit, in the process of germination, and in the operation of malting.

2. *Vinous fermentation* consists in the production of alcohol and carbonic acid gas at the expense of sugar, as in the production of wine from the juice of the grape. To this head may be referred the *panary fermentation*, which takes place in the conversion of flour into bread.

3. *Acetous fermentation* consists in the conversion of alcohol into vinegar, as in that of wine into vinegar.

4. *Putrefactive fermentation* consists in the evolution of ammonia during the putrefaction of animal substances.

5. *Viseous fermentation* occurs in the process of brewing, when the sugar is transformed into a mucilaginous substance, and the beer becomes *ropy*.

FERMENTUM (contr. from *fervimentum*, from *ferveo*, to boil). A ferment; a substance which possesses the power of commencing fermentation, as yeast. The *ferments* belong to the *albuminous* group, or such as contain much nitrogen in their composition, as gluten.

Fermentum cervisiæ (*cervisia* or *cerevisia*, beer). Barm or yeast: a mass of microscopic cryptogamic plants, consisting of minute nucleated

cells; the nuclei appear to consist of a mass of granules or nucleoli; the latter are called by Turpin *globuline*.

FERO'NIA ELEPHIA'NTUM. A large Aurantiaceous tree, growing in many parts of India, and yielding a gum-resin used for medicinal purposes in Lower India; and perhaps that portion of the *East India gum* which is brought to this country.

FERRI ET QUINTÆ CITRAS. An elegant double salt, occurring in yellowish-brown scales, and combining the tonic properties of iron and quinine.

FERRIC ACID (*ferrum*, iron). An acid known only in combination with a base called *ferrate*, as that of potash, baryta, strontia, lime, &c.

FERRICYA'NOGEN. *Ferridecyanogen*. The hypothetical radical of the ferricyanides or ferridecyanides. It consists of two equivalents of ferrocyanogen, and is tribasic.

FERRO-CY'ANIC ACID. A compound of cyanogen, metallic iron, and hydrogen; also called *ferruretted chyzic acid*. It contains the elements of hydro-cyanic acid, but differs from it totally in its properties. Its salts, formerly called *triple Prussiates*, are now termed *ferro-cyanates*. The beautiful pigment *Prussian blue* is a ferro-cyanate of the peroxide of iron.

FERROCYA'NOGEN. The hypothetical radical of the ferrocyanide of potassium, or prussiate of potash. It is bibasic, combining with two equivalents of hydrogen or of metals.

FERROSO-FERRIC SULPHATE. The name given by Berzelius to a combination of the proto- and per-sulphates of iron.

FERRO'SUM and **FE'RRICUM.** The former of these names has been given by some chemists to the diatomic, the latter to the triatomic, iron existing in ferrous compounds.

FERROUS and **FERRIC OXIDE.** Terms now very often substituted for protoxide and sesquioxide of iron, respectively.

FERRU'GO (*ferrum*, iron). The hydrated sesquioxide of iron; the best antidote in cases of poisoning by arsenious acid. The term *ferruginous* is applied to certain salts and mineral waters which contain iron; also to a deep blue or green colour, and is then synonymous with *cærulean*.

FE'RRUM. Iron; the *Mars* of the alchemists; a whitish grey metal, found native, extracted from iron ores, existing in vegetables, in the blood of animals, and in most mineral substances. The smelted iron, obtained from *clay iron ore*, is run into moulds, and then termed *cast or pig iron*; and this, by refining, puddling, and welding, is changed into *malleable or wrought iron*.

1. The *Red Oxide*, peroxide or sesquioxide of iron, has received various names. It is found native in the crystallized state as *specular iron* or *iron glance*, and in stalactitic masses as *red hæmatite*; as obtained by precipitation from sulphate of iron, it is called the *sub-carbonate*; as procured by calcining sulphate of iron, it is known as *colcothar*, *crocus*, *caput mortuum vitrioli*, &c.

2. The *Black Oxide*, magnetic oxide, or *æthiops martial*, is a compound of protoxide and sesquioxide of iron; it occurs in the mineral kingdom under the name of *magnetic iron ore*, the massive form of which is called *native loadstone*.

3. The *Sulphate*, or sulphate of the protoxide, of iron, or *sal Martis*,

occurs native; it is also procured artificially by exposing moistened pyrites to the air, and is called *copperas*, vitriolated iron, or green vitriol.

FERRUM REDACTUM. *Ferri pulvis*. Reduced Iron. Metallic iron, with a variable amount of magnetic oxide of iron. Br. Ph. 1867.

FERRURETTED CHYAZIC ACID. An acid obtained by decomposing Prussian blue with baryta, and afterwards removing the baryta by means of sulphuric acid.

FERTILISATION (*fertilis*, fertile). The function of the pollen of plants upon the pistil, by means of which the *ovules* are converted into *seeds*.

FERULA. A genus of Umbelliferous plants, the species of which often yield a powerful stimulating gum-resin, employed in medicine. *Asafoetida* has usually been referred to this genus, but recently, by Dr. Falconer, to the genus *Narthex*, allied to, but distinct from, Ferula.

FERVOR (*ferveo*, to boil). A violent and scorching heat. *Ardor* denotes an excessive heat; *ealor*, a moderate or natural heat. *Calor* expresses less than fervor, and fervor less than ardor.

FESTOONED RINGS. A popular designation of the fibrous zones or tendinous circles which surround the orifices of the heart. Mr. Savory states that these rings are the result of the attachment of the bases of the valves to the arterial coat, and are formed by an intimate union of the fibrous tissue composing the valves with the elastic coat of the artery.

FEU VOLAGE. Literally, *flying fire*; the French term for the æstus volaticus of the earlier writers, for the erythema volaticum of Sauvages, and for the *strophulus volaticus* of other writers.

FEVER. An affection characterized by rigors, increased heat of the skin, quick pulse, languor, and lassitude. See *Febris*.

FEVER-POWDER, JAMES'S. *Pulvis Jacobi verus*. A popular medicine, commonly called *James's Powder*, and consisting of phosphate of lime and oxidized antimony. It is similar to the *pulvis antimoni compositus* of the pharmacopœia.

FIBER. An old adjective for *extremus*, and applied by the Latins to the Beaver or Pontic Dog, from its residing at the *extremities* of rivers. It yields castoreum.

FIBRÆ ARCIFORMES. Arciform fibres; nerve-fibres of the medulla oblongata, which cross the corpus olivare obliquely—the “superficial cerebellar fibres” of Solly.

FIBRE (*fibra*, a filament, perhaps connected with *fides*, a string). A filament, or thread, of animal, vegetable, or mineral composition.

1. *Animal fibre*, or the filaments which compose the muscular fasciculi, &c. The epithets *carneous* and *tendinous* are sometimes added, to mark the distinction between fleshy and sinewy fasciculi.

2. *Woody fibre*, or *lignin*; the fibrous structure of vegetable substances.

FIBRIL. A small filament, or fibre, as the ultimate division of a nerve. The term is suggestive of a diminutive form of *fibra*.

FIBRIN, ANIMAL (*fibra*, a fibre). A fibrous substance existing in a fluid state in the blood of animals, and in the solid state constituting, together with albumen, the basis of *muscle*.

Fibrin, vegetable. A substance obtained from wheat-flour, having the same composition as animal fibrin.

FIBRI'NOGEN (*fibrin*, and γεννάω, to produce). A substance contained in the plasma of the blood and other fluids, resembling globulin, and contributing to the development of fibrin. The term is unclassical.

FIBRINOUS TUMOR. A tumor composed of almost structureless, decolorised blood-clot—the result of extravasation of blood.

FIBRO-CARTILAGE. *Membraniform cartilage.* The substance, intermediate between proper cartilage and ligament, which constitutes the base of the ear, determining the form of that part, and composes the rings of the trachea, the epiglottis, &c. By the older anatomists it was termed *ligamentous cartilage* or *cartilaginous ligament*. It appears to be merely ligament incrustated with gelatin.

FIBRO-CELLULAR TUMOR. A tumor composed of the common areolar tissue of the body.

FIBRO-CYSTIC TUMOR. A fibrous, fibroid, or fibrinous tumors containing cysts, probably from extravasation of blood.

FIBRO-NUCLEATED TUMOR. A tumor composed of filaments infiltrated with an abundance of naked nuclei.

FIBRO-PLASTIC TUMOR. *Myeloid tumor.* A tumor intermediate in structure between the fibrous and the fibro-cellular. It is the *albuminous sarcoma* of Abernethy.

FIBROID TUMOR. A tumor in which the cell-elements have developed themselves into a coarse resemblance of fibres. The term *recurrent*, sometimes applied to this variety of tumor, is perhaps applicable to any other variety.

FIBROÏN. The name given by Mulder to the nitrogenous substance composing the fibre of silk. *Sponge* consists of a similar material.

FIBRO'MA (*fibra*, a fibre). An unclassical term applied by Virchow to the white fibrous tissue, both of the corium and of the connective web.

FIBULA. Literally, a clasp, or buckle. Hence, it denotes the lesser bone of the leg, from its being placed opposite to the part where the *knee-buckle* was attached. The term is also applied to a needle for sewing up wounds.

1. *Fibular.* The designation of the external popliteal or *peroneal* nerve; of lymphatics, arteries, &c.

2. *Fibular aspect.* An aspect towards the side on which the fibula is situated. The term *fibulad* is used, adverbially, to signify "towards the fibular aspect."

FICUS. A fig-tree; the fruit of the fig-tree; and, hence, a *fig-like* growth, characterized by a peduncle, and occurring on the chin (*mentagra*) and other parts of the body. See *Sycosis*.

Ficus unguium is a term applied to a disease of the *nails*, in which the epidermis of the margin of the nail-follicle recedes, and exposes the root of the nail.

FICUS CA'RICA. The common Fig; a small Urticaceous tree, indigenous in Asia. The fruit or fig employed in diet and in medicine is, in the language of botanists, an aggregate fruit, called *syconus*.

FIDGETS. *Titubatio.* A term derived from *fidgety*, probably a corruption of *fugitive*, and denoting general restlessness, with a desire of changing the position.

FIDICINA'LES (*fidicen*, a harper). *Fidicini*. Fiddler's muscles; a designation of the lumbricales of the hand, from their usefulness in playing upon stringed instruments.

FIERY SPOTS. The popular name for *erythema chronicum*, characterized by the appearance of red patches on the face.

FILAMENT (*filum*, a thread). A small thread-like structure, or fibre, as that of a nerve, &c. Also, the thread-like portion of the stamen, which supports the anther, in plants.

FILARIA MEDINE'NSIS. A worm which burrows under the skin in southern countries, particularly in India, producing the irritation called *malis filariæ*. The specific name of the worm is derived from its prevalence in the country of Medina, in Arabia. It is also called *dracuncululus*, or hair-worm. See *Dermatozoa*.

FILICES (*filix*, *filices*, fern). *Filicaceæ*. The Fern tribe of Acotyledonous plants. Leafy plants, producing a *rhizome*; leaves simple or variously divided; *flowerless reproductive organs* consisting of *theæ*, or semi-transparent cases, appearing on the back or margin of the leaves.

FILICINA. An alkali obtained from the rhizome of the *Nephrodium Filix mas*, or Male Shield Fern.

FILIFORM (*filum*, a thread, *forma*, likeness). Thread-like; applied to the papillæ at the edges of the tongue; also to the filaments and the styles of plants.

FILIX MAS. The Male Shield Fern: a species referred to *Aspidium*, to *Nephrodium*, and to *Lastrea*. It formed the basis of Madame Nouffer's remedy for expelling tape-worm. Batso found an acid, and an alkali, called *filicina*, in the rhizome. This article denotes, in the *Br. Ph.* 1867, the dried rhizome with the bases of the footstalks and portions of the root-fibres of the *Aspidium Filix mas*.

FILM. The popular term for opacity of the cornea. See *Leucoma*.

FILTRATION (*filtrum*, a filter). The operation of straining fluids through funnels and filters. Filters are composed of paper, wool, powdered glass, charcoal, and sand.

FILTRUM. A filter. The superficial groove along the upper lip, from the partition of the nose to the tip of the lip.

FILUM TERMINA'LE. A terminal thread; the slender ligament formed by the prolongation of the *pia mater* at the lower conical extremity of the spinal cord.

FIMBRIÆ. A plural noun connected with *fibra*, and denoting the extremity of any thing, especially if separated into shreds and filaments; a border, edge, or fringe; and, hence, the *fringe*-like extremity of the Fallopian tube.

FIMBRIATED (*fimbriæ*, a fringe). Fringed; having the margin bordered by filiform processes, as applied to the leaves of plants.

FINCHAM'S PURIFYING AND DISINFECTING LIQUID. A solution of chloride of lime, manufactured at Manchester. It requires to be diluted with forty waters to fit it for use.

FINERY CINDER. A name given by Dr. Priestley to the slag produced in refining cast-iron; it is a pulverized black oxide of iron.

FIRE-DAMP. A gas evolved in coal-mines, consisting almost solely of light carburetted hydrogen. See *Choke-Damp*.

FIRE-DAMP INDICATOR. An apparatus in which the high rate

of diffusion of marsh-gas, or fire-damp, is noted for the purpose of detecting its presence in the air of mines.

FIRMNESS. A term in phrenology, indicative of determination, perseverance, and steadiness of purpose. Its organ is situated at the very top of the head, extending to an equal distance on each side of the median line.

FISH-GLUE. Isinglass: a glue prepared from the air-bladder or sound of different kinds of fish. See *Ichthyocolla*.

FISH-SKIN DISEASE. A characteristic designation of a horny condition of the skin. See *Ichthyosis*.

FISSU'RA (*findo*, to cleave). A cleft, fissure, or chink. In *Anatomy*, the term is applied to a slit which traverses the substance of a bone, or which separates the two portions of a soft part. In *Pathology*, the term denotes certain lesions of the skin and mucous membranes. Pliny has *efflux asini, serum labrorum fissuris*, donkey's snout, famous for chapped lips.

1. *Fissura Glaseri*. A fissure situated in the deepest part of the glenoid fossa.

2. *Fissura longitudinalis*. A deep fissure observed in the median line on the upper surface of the brain, occupied by the falx cerebri of the dura mater.

3. *Fissura palpebrarum*. The elliptical space left between the eyelids when these are drawn open. The angles of this fissure are the *canthi*.

4. *Fissura Silvii*. The fissure which separates the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum. It lodges the middle cerebral artery.

5. *Fissura transversa magna*. The great transverse fissure, which extends beneath the hemisphere of one side of the brain to the same point on the opposite side.

6. *Fissura umbilicalis*. The groove of the umbilical vein, situated between the large and small lobes, at the under and fore part of the liver, which, in the fœtus, contains the umbilical vein.

7. *Fissure of Bichat*. The name given to the transverse fissure of the brain, from the opinion of Bichat that it was here that the arachnoid entered into the ventricles.

8. *Fissures of the spinal cord*. These are the *anterior median*, on the anterior surface; and the *posterior median*, corresponding to the preceding, but existing only in the upper part of the cervical and in the lumbar portion of the cord.

9. *Fissure of the spleen*. The groove which divides the inner surface of the spleen. It is filled by vessels and fat.

FISTULA. A pipe to carry water; hence it denotes a *pipe-like* sore, with a narrow orifice, and without disposition to heal.

1. *Fistula in ano*. A fistulous tract by the side of the sphincter ani. Those cases in which the matter has made its escape, by one or more openings through the skin only, are called *blind external fistulæ*; those in which the discharge has been made into the cavity of the intestine, without any orifice in the skin, are named *blind internal*; and those which have an opening both through the skin and into the gut, are called *complete fistulæ*.

2. *Fistula in perinæo*. Fistula in the course of the perinæum, sometimes extending to the urethra, bladder, vagina, or rectum.

3. *Fistula, fecal*. A name given to that state of the parts in arti-

ficial anus, in which the external aperture is very small, and the passage communicating from it to the intestine is rather long.

4. *Fistula, rectal*. A fistulous opening between the rectum and the bladder in men; between the rectum and the vagina in women. The varieties are termed *recto-vesical*, *entero-vaginal*, and *recto-vaginal*.

5. *Fistula corneæ*. This is the result of a penetrating wound of the cornea, which has remained unhealed, but has become closed over by the conjunctiva. The consequence is, that the aqueous humor escapes from the anterior chamber, and elevates the conjunctiva in the form of a vesicle.

6. *Fistula lacrymalis*. A fistulous opening at the inner corner of the eye, communicating with the lacrymal sac.

7. *Fistula, salivary*. Fistula occasioned by perforation of the Stenonian duct by a wound or ulcer, allowing the saliva to dribble out on the cheek.

FISTULOUS (*fistula*, a pipe). Cylindrical and hollow, as the stems of grasses, of Umbelliferous plants, &c.

FIXED AIR. A name formerly given by chemists to the air which was extracted from lime, magnesia, and the alkalis, now called carbonic acid gas.

FIXED BODIES. Substances which do not evaporate by heat, as the *fixed*, opposed to the *volatile*, oils; or *non-metallic elements*, which can neither be fused nor volatilized, as carbon, silicon, and boron. This property of resistance is called *fixity*.

FIXED NITRE. *Nitrum fixum*. A substance obtained by deflagrating a mixture of nitre and charcoal.

FLAB'LLIFORM (*flabellum*, a small fan, *forma*, likeness). Fan-shaped; plaited like the rays of a fan, as the leaves of some palms.

FLAG'LLIFORM (*flagellum*, a whip, *forma*, likeness). Whip-like; long, taper, and supple, as the stems and roots of certain plants.

FLAKE-WHITE. Oxide of bismuth, so called from its occurring in small laminae or flakes.

FLAME (*flamma*). The combustion of an *explosive mixture* of inflammable gas, or vapour, with air. A *simple flame*, as that of hydrogen, involves only one phenomenon of combustion; a *compound flame* involves more than one phenomenon; thus, the flame of olefiant gas involves the conversion of hydrogen into water and of carbon into carbonic acid.

FLASH. A preparation used for colouring brandy and rum, and giving them a fictitious strength; it consists of an extract of Cayenne pepper, or capsicum, with burnt sugar.

FLASK. In chemistry, a glass-vessel of a more or less globular form, with a neck, used for heating liquids.

FLA'TULENCE (*flatus*, a blowing). Wind in the intestines. The term *flatus* denotes the same thing.

FLAX. A substance prepared from the fibrous portion of the bark of *Linum usitatissimum*. The short fibres which are removed in heckling constitute *tow*. Of flax is made *linen*, and this, when scraped, constitutes *lint*.

FLEXIBILITY (*flexibilis*, pliant). The property by which bodies yield transversely, on the application of force. It must be distinguished from *elasticity*, as flexible bodies do not necessarily recover their original figures and positions on the removal of the force.

FLEXION (*flexio*, a bending). This term denotes the bending of a limb, and it is opposed to extension.

FLEXION, FORCIBLE. A mode of treating certain cases of aneurysm, by compressing the artery and the aneurysm by forcible flexion of the contiguous joint. See *Compression, digital*.

FLEXOR (*flecto*, to bend). A muscle which bends the part into which it is inserted. Its antagonist is termed *extensor*.

FLEXUOSE (*flexuosus*, tortuous, full of windings). Wavy; bending alternately inwards and outwards.

FLINT. *Silex*. A mineral, consisting of silicious earth, nearly pure. *Liquor of flints*, or liquor silicum, is a name formerly given to the solution of silicated alkali.

FLOCCI VOLITANTES. *Musæ Volitantes*. A symptom consisting in the appearance of objects, such as locks of wool, or flies, before the eyes.

FLOCCITATIO (*floccus*, a lock of wool). *Carphologia*. Picking the bed-clothes, a forerunner of death. Dame Quickly says of Falstaff: "After I saw him *fumble with the sheets*, and play with flowers, and smile upon his fingers' ends, I knew there was but one way; for his nose was as sharp as a pen, and 'a babbled of green fields."

FLOCCOSE (*floccus*, a lock of wool). Covered with tufts of wool, as the leaves of some species of verbascum.

FLOCCULENT SPUTA. A term expressing that condition of the sputa in phthisis, in which they resemble irregular balls of flock or wool.

FLOCCULUS (*floccus*, a tuft of wool). *Lobus nervi pneumogastrici*. A term applied to the pneumogastric lobule of the cerebellum; its form is that of a small foliated or lamellated tuft.

FLOODING. Uterine hæmorrhage. It occurs either in the puerperal state, or from disease.

FLO'RA (*flos, florix*, a flower). A term expressive of the botanical productions of any particular country. See *Fauna*.

FLORENTINE LAKE. A lake procured from the sediment of cochineal in the preparation of carmine, by precipitation with solution of tin.

FLO'RES (pl. of *flos, florix*). Flowers; a term formerly used to denote such bodies as assume a *pulverulent* form by sublimation or crystallization, as *flores benzoës*, benzoic acid; *flores sulphuris*, sublimed sulphur; *flores Martiales*, ammoniated iron; *flores zinci*, oxide of zinc; *flores antimonii*, the teroxide, &c.

FLORES UN'GUIUM. A figurative designation of the small, white, roundish spots, frequently observed upon the nails. They are less elegantly termed *mendacia*, lies.

FLO'RET. Diminutive of *flower*; a term applied to the small flowers which compose the capitula, or flower-heads, of the *Compositæ*. They are sometimes called *floseules*, a diminutive of the Latin *flores*.

FLORI'DEÆ. Rose-tangles; a sub-order of Algaeous plants, containing several esculent species, as *dulse*, &c.

FLOS ÆRUGINIS. Cupri acetas, or acetate of copper, commonly called *distilled* or *crystallized verdigris*.

FLOUR OF MUSTARD. The seeds of mustard, dried, powdered, and sifted.

FLOWER. *Flos*. That part of a plant which contains the organs

of reproduction. It consists generally of a calyx, a corolla, stamens, and a pistil; the latter two organs are essential to a flower; the former two are unessential. *Composite flowers* are collections of flowers, or florets, in a dense head, constituting a *capitulum* or anthodium.

FLUATE. A compound of fluoric acid with a salifiable base.

FLUCTUATION (*fluctuo*, to rise in waves). The perceptible motion communicated to pus or other fluids by pressure or percussion. The possession of the *tactus eruditus* constitutes the practitioner's skill in ascertaining the presence of fluids in parts.

Fluctuation, superficial (périphérique). A new mode of detecting abdominal effusions, described by M. Tarral.

FLUID OF COTUNNIUS. A thin, gelatinous fluid, found in the bony cavities of the labyrinth of the ear; so called from the name of the anatomist who first distinctly described it. It has been also called *aqua labyrinthi*; and, by Breschet, the *perilymph*.

FLUIDITY (*fluo*, to flow). The state of bodies when their parts are very readily movable in all directions with respect to one another. There is a *partial fluidity*, in which the particles are condensed or thickened into a coherent, though tremulous mass. Jellies are of this kind, and may be considered as holding a middle place between liquids and solids.

FLUIDS. Substances which have the quality of fluidity, and are, in consequence, of no fixed shape. They are divided into the *gaseous* and the *liquid*—otherwise expressed by the terms *elastic* and *inelastic* fluids, respectively.

FLUMMERY or **SLIMES.** Names given to the matters which separate, in the manufacture of wheat-starch, either in solution or as a scum.

FLUOR ALBUS. Literally, white discharge; another name for leucorrhœa.

FLUOR-SPAR (so called from its assisting the fusion of earthy minerals in metallurgic operations). Fluoride of calcium, or Derbyshire spar, a mineral well known in mining districts, and formerly termed, in compliance with the theory of Lavoisier, *fluat* of lime. See *Hydro-fluoric Acid*.

1. *Fluoric Acid.* An acid obtained by treating fluor-spar with sulphuric acid. Owing to its destructive properties, it has been termed *phthore*, from φθόριος, destructive.

2. *Fluorine.* A substance occurring chiefly in *fluor-spar*, in a state of combination with lime; it is the imaginary radical of fluoric acid.

3. *Fluo-boric Acid.* A gas produced by the decomposition of fluor-spar, by vitrified boracic acid.

4. *Fluo-chromic Acid.* A gaseous compound, formed by distilling a mixture of fluor-spar and chromate of lead in fuming, or in common sulphuric acid.

5. *Fluo-silicic Acid.* A colourless gas, produced by the action of hydrofluoric acid on glass. It combines with water, producing *silico-hydrofluoric acid*.

6. *Fluo-silicates.* Double salts, consisting of two proportionals of hydrofluat of silica, and one proportional of a hydrofluat of some other base.

7. *Fluo-tantallic Acid.* An acid prepared by treating the metal tantalum with fluoric acid.

8. *Fluo-titanic Acid*. An acid consisting of a compound of the fluorine and titanite acid.

FLUORESCENCE. The name of a phenomenon observed in the green variety of fluor-spar and other substances, which appear deep blue by reflected light. This blue colour is not superficial, but owing, according to Sir David Brewster, to *internal dispersion*.

FLUX (*flu*, to flow). A discharge; another term for diarrhœa. *Bloody flux* is synonymous with dysentery.

FLUX, CHEMICAL (*flu*, to flow). A substance or mixture frequently employed to assist the *fusion* of minerals. Alkaline fluxes are generally used, which render the earthy mixtures fusible by converting them into glass.

1. *Crude Flux*. A mixture of nitre and crystals of tartar, which is put into the crucible with the mineral intended to be fused.

2. *White Flux*. Formed by projecting equal parts of nitre and tartar into an ignited crucible.

3. *Black Flux*. This differs from the preceding in the proportion of the ingredients; the tartar is double of the nitre.

4. *Cornish Reducing Flux*. A mixture of ten ounces of tartar, three and a half ounces of nitre, and three ounces and a drachm of borax.

5. *Cornish Refining Flux*. Two parts of nitre, and one part of tartar, deflagrated, and then pounded. See *Baumé's Flux*.

FLUXION (*flu*, to flow). *Fluxion de poitrine*. A name for catarrh. A *determination* or flow of blood with unusual force to any part, as to the head.

FLUXUS CAPILLO'RUM. A term applied by Celsus to Alopecia, or the falling off of the hair. Parts entirely deprived of hair were called by him *aræ*; by Sauvages, this affection was termed alopecia *areata*; and by Willan, *porrigo decalvans*. When universal, it is designated, in French, *la pelade*.

FLY-POWDER. *Poudre à Mouches*. A protoxide of arsenic. *Fly-Water* is a solution of arsenic.

FÆNICULUM DULCE (*fœnum*, hay). Sweet Fennel; an Umbelliferous plant, indigenous in the South of Europe, and cultivated in gardens as a pot-herb. *Fœniculum Vulgare*, or Wild Fennel, is not employed in medicine.

FÆTAL SURFACE OF THE PLACENTA. A term applied in contradistinction to the *uterine* or *maternal surface*.

FÆTICIDE (*fœtus*, and *cædo*, to kill). The destruction of the fœtus in utero, commonly called criminal abortion.

FÆTOR (*fæteo*, to stink). *Dysœdia*. A strong offensive smell.

FÆTUS. The young of any animal. The child in *utero*, after the fourth month. At an earlier period, it is commonly called the *embryo*. The term *fœtus* is also applied adjectively to animals which are pregnant. The term is probably derived from the old verb *fu*, for *sum*, and the common suffix *-tus*.

FOLIA CEREBELLI (*folium*, any sort of leaf). An assemblage of gray laminae observed on the surface of the cerebellum.

FOLIA'CEOUS (*foliaceus*, leafy). Leaf-like; having the form and texture of a leaf, as certain floral envelopes.

FOLIA'TION (*folium*, a leaf). *Vernation*. The manner in which the young leaves are arranged within the leaf-bud.

FOLLICLE (dim. of *follis*, a pair of bellows). Literally, a little bag, or scrip of leather; in anatomy, a very minute secreting cavity.

1. *Follicles of Lieberkühn*. Microscopic foramina, depressions, or small pouches of the mucous membrane of the *small intestine*, so numerous that, when sufficiently magnified, they give to the membrane the appearance of a sieve.

2. *Sebaceous Follicles*. Small cavities, situated in the skin, which supply the cuticle with an oily or *sebaceous* fluid, by minute ducts opening upon the surface.

3. *Mucous Follicles*. These are situated in the mucous membranes, chiefly that of the intestines. See *Gland*.

FOLLICLE IN PLANTS. A one-celled, one-valved, superior fruit, dehiscient along its face, as in *Pæonia*. The term *double follicle* is applied by Mirbel to the *conceptaculum* of other writers, and consists of a two-celled, superior fruit, separating into two portions, the seeds of which do not adhere to marginal placentæ, as in the follicle, but separate from their placentæ, and lie loose in each cell, as in *Asclepias*.

FOLLICULAR ELEVATIONS. The name given by Rayer to the miliary or pearly tubercles of other writers. Mr. E. Wilson terms them *sebaceous miliary tubercles*.

FOLLICULAR ENTERITIS. A synonym for *enteric fever*, derived from the ulceration which always commences in the solitary or agminated glands. But these are not the *only* "follicular glands" in the intestinal canal.

FOLLICULAR TUMORS. *Emphyma encystis*. Sebaceous tumors, comprising the *atheromatous*, the *melicerous*, and the *steatomatous* varieties.

FOMENTATION (*foveo*, to keep warm). The application of flannel, or spongio-piline, wet with warm water, or some medicinal concoction. *Dry fomentation* consists in the application of warmth without moisture, by means of a hot brick wrapped in flannel, of a bag of hot chamomile flowers, &c.

FOMES (*forco*, to warm, keep warm). Literally, touchwood, fuel. This term is generally applied to substances imbued with contagion. *Fomes ventriculi* is another name for hypochondriasis.

FONTANELLA (dim. of *fontana*, a spring). *Bregma*. The spaces left in the head of an infant, where the frontal and occipital bones join the parietal. It is also called *fons pulsatilis*, and commonly *mould*.

FONTICULUS (dim. of *fons*, a fountain). A little fountain; an issue; a small ulcer artificially produced for keeping up a discharge. See *Issue-peas*.

FOOD-STUFFS, VITAL. A general term for the animal and vegetable substances which are used as food. These are the *proteids*, the *fats*, and the *amyloids*. Water and salts constitute the *mineral* food-stuffs. The amyloids and fats are, moreover, termed *heat-producers*; the proteids, *tissue-formers*.

FORAMEN (*foro*, to bore). Literally, an opening made into any substance by boring; and, hence, an opening made into various parts of the human body—*without boring*. In the beautiful language of the great Roman orator, the organs of the senses are not only "*fenestræ animi*," the windows of the mind, but "*foramina illa quæ patent ad animum a corpore*." See *Fossa*.

1. *Foramen cæcum*. The *blind hole* at the root of the spine of the

frontal bone, so called from its not perforating the bone, or leading to any cavity. Also, the designation of a little sulcus, situated between the corpora pyramidalia and the pons Varolii.

2. *Foramen cæcum of Morgagni*. A deep mucous follicle situated at the meeting of the papillæ circumvallatæ upon the middle of the root of the tongue.

3. *Foramen commune anterius, or foramen of Monro*. An opening under the arch of the fornix, by which the lateral ventricles communicate with each other, with the third ventricle, and with the infundibulum. From the last circumstance it is also called *iter ad infundibulum*.

4. *Foramen commune posterius*. An opening between the middle and the posterior commissure of the brain—the origin of the aqueduct of Sylvius or *iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculeum*.

5. *Foramen incisivum*. The opening immediately behind the incisor teeth.

6. *Foramen magnum occipitis*. The great opening at the under and fore part of the occipital bone.

7. *Foramen obturator, or thyroid*. A large oval interval between the ischium and the pubes.

8. *Foramen ovale*. An oval opening situated in the partition which separates the right and left auricles, in the fœtus; it is also called the *foramen of Botal*. This term is also applied to an oval aperture communicating between the tympanum and the vestibule of the ear.

9. *Foramen rotundum*. The round, or, more correctly, triangular aperture of the internal ear. This, and the preceding term, are, respectively, synonymous with *fenestra ovalis* and *rotunda*.

10. *Foramen saphenum*. An oval opening in the fascia lata, which gives passage to the internal saphenous vein.

11. *Foramen supra-orbitarium*. The upper orbital hole, situated on the ridge over which the eye-brow is placed.

12. *Foramen Vesalii*. An indistinct hole, situated between the foramen rotundum and foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone, particularly pointed out by Vesalius.

13. *Foramen of Soemmering, or foramen centrale*. A circular foramen at the posterior part of the retina, exactly in the axis of vision.

14. *Foramen of Winslow*. An aperture situated behind the capsule of Glisson, first described by Winslow, and forming a communication between the large sac of the omentum and the cavity of the abdomen.

15. *Foramina Thebesii*. Minute pore-like openings, by which the venous blood exhales directly from the muscular structure of the heart into the auricle, without entering the venous current. They were originally described by Thebesius.

16. This term is also applied to numerous little holes (*cribrosa foramina*) of the cribriform plate; to several openings—the *round*, the *oval*, the *spinal*—of the sphenoid bone; to certain holes—the *mastoid*, the *stylo-mastoid*, the *ridean*, the *glenoid*—of the temporal bones; to the opening (*malar*) through which the malar nerve passes; to the opening (*infra-orbital*) for the passage of nerves to the face; to the groove (*palato-maxillary*), through which the palatine nerve and vessels proceed to the palate; to another opening (the *palatine*) which

transmits branches of the same to the soft palate; and to two openings at the base of the cranium, called, respectively, the *anterior* and *posterior lacerated foramen*.

FORAMEN IN BOTANY (*foro*, to pierce). An opening; a passage observed at the apex of the ovule in plants, and comprising both the exostome and the endostome.

FORAMEN, PNEUMATIC. A large aperture near one end of the long air-bones of birds, communicating with the interior.

FORCEPS. A pair of tongs, or pincers; an instrument for extracting the fœtus. The *artery* or *dissecting* forceps is used for taking up the mouths of arteries, &c. Celsus uses the word *forfex* for a pair of pincers for the extraction of teeth. The term *forpea*, from *foris* and *pecto*, denotes a pair of curling tongs.

"*For-ceps*, from *foris* and *capio*, the first syllable referring to the 'opening' or 'door' which this instrument makes in order to grasp the object."—*Smith's Dictionary*.

FORCEPS CO'RPORIS CALLO'SI. A designation of the fibres which curve backwards into the posterior lobes from the posterior border of the corpus callosum.

FORCES OF MEDICINES. The active forces of medicines, or those which reside in the medicines themselves, as distinguished from those which reside in the organism, are of three kinds:—

1. *Physical forces.* These act by weight, cohesion, external form, motion, &c., and produce two classes of effects—the *physical* and the *vital*; the entire effect may be termed *physico-vital*.

2. *Chemical forces.* These act by their mutual affinities, combine with the organic constituents, and act as caustics, escharotics, or irritants; the entire effect may be termed *chemico-vital*.

3. *Dynamical forces.* These are neither physical nor chemical merely, but exercise a powerful influence over the organism, as magnetism, electricity, &c.

FORENSIC MEDICINE. *Medical Jurisprudence.* The application of medical knowledge to the administration of justice.

FORGE-WATER. The water into which the blacksmith has plunged his hot iron, for the purpose of cooling it. It is a popular remedy as a lotion for Aphthæ, &c. It is found to contain sulphate of iron.

-FORM (*forma*, likeness). A Latin termination, denoting *resemblance*, and synonymous with the Greek term *-id*. Thus *ali-form*, wing-like, is the same as *pterygo-id*; *falci-form*, scythe-like, as *drepano-id*; and *ensi-form*, sword-like, as *xipho-id*.

FORMICA. Literally, an ant. A term applied by the Arabians to *Herpes*, from its creeping progress.

1. *Formication.* A sensation of *creeping* in a limb, or in the surface of the body, occasioned by pressure or affection of a nerve.

2. *Formic Acid.* An acid extracted from red ants. Its salts are called *formiates*.

3. *Formyl.* A hypothetical radical of a series of compounds, one of which is formic acid.

FORMULÆ, CHEMICAL. 1. The name given to symbols employed in chemistry to represent elements, as C. for carbon, Hg. for mercury, &c. 2. A chemical formula of a compound body, which merely expresses the elements present and their total respective

quantities, is said to be an *irrational* or *empirical formula*. 3. A chemical formula which represents the structure of a compound or the grouping of the elements of which it is composed, is called a *rational formula*.

FO'RMLA (dim. of *forma*, a form). A prescription; the mode of preparing medicines used in the pharmacopœias and in extemporaneous practice.

FO'RNIX. Literally, an *arched vault*. A triangular lamina of white substance, extending into each lateral ventricle and terminating in two crura, which *arch* downwards to the base of the brain.

FO'SSA (*fossus*, from *fodio*, to dig). A ditch or trench, made by digging. Hence the term is applied to a little depression or sinus made in the human body—*without digging*. See *Foramen*.

1. *Fossa hyaloïdea* (ὕαλος, glass, εἶδος, likeness). The cup-like depression on the anterior surface of the vitreous humor in which the crystalline lens is embedded.

2. *Fossa innominata*. The space between the helix and antihelix.

3. *Fossa ischio-rectalis*. A depression in the deep layer or proper perineal fascia, bounded externally by the ischia and internal obturator muscles, and behind by the glutæi maximi.

4. *Fossa lacrymalis* (lacryma, a tear). A depression in the frontal bone for the reception of the lacrymal gland.

5. *Fossa navicularis* (navicula, a little boat). The superficial depression which separates the two roots of the antihelix. Also the dilatation towards the extremity of the spongy portion of the urethra. Also, the name of a small cavity immediately within the fourchette.

6. *Fossa ovalis*. The oval depression presented by the septum of the right auricle.

7. *Fossa pituitaria* (pituita, phlegm). The sella turcica, or cavity in the sphenoid bone for receiving the pituitary body.

8. *Fossa scaphoides* (σκαφή, a little boat, εἶδος, likeness). A term synonymous with *fossa navicularis*.

9. *Fossa Sylvii*. A designation of the fifth ventricle of the brain.

FO'SSIL (*fodio*, to dig). Any thing dug out of the earth. The term is now applied to the remains of animal or vegetable substances found embedded in the strata of the earth.

FO'SSIL A'LKALI. The monocarbonate or neutral carbonate of soda, also termed mild mineral alkali, subcarbonate of soda, or commonly *carbonate of soda*.

FOUR-TAILED BANDAGE. A bandage for the forehead, face, and jaws. The terms *head* and *tail* are used synonymously by writers; hence, this bandage is sometimes called the *sling with four heads*.

FOURCHETTE (a fork). *Frænum labiorum*. The name of the thin commissure, by which the labia majora of the pudendum unite together.

FOUSEL-OIL. *Amylic alcohol*. Oil of grain-spirits or potatoes; an oil produced in the fermentation of unmalted grain and potatoes. It is also called hydrate of oxide of amyl.

FO'VEA. Literally, a pit-fall. Hence, *fovea ovalis*, an oval opening of the fascia lata, at the upper and inner extremity of the thigh; and *fovea poplitea*, the popliteal space.

FOVE'OLA (*fovea*, a small pit). A dark red spot observed in the centre of the macula lutea, surrounded by a light bluish halo.

FOVILLA. A viscous liquor contained in the vesicles which compose the pollen of plants.

FWLER'S SOLUTION. *Liquor arsenicalis.* A solution of the arsenite of potassa, coloured and flavoured by the compound spirit of lavender, one fluid drachm of which contains half a grain of arsenious acid. It was introduced into practice by Dr. Fowler of Stafford, as a substitute for "The Tasteless Ague Drop."

Solutio Solventis Mineralis. The name of another preparation of this kind, introduced by the late Dr. Valangin; it is kept at Apothecaries' Hall, and is equally efficacious.—*Baleman.*

FOXGLOVE. The common name of the *Digitalis purpurea*, probably derived from the fanciful resemblance of its flowers to finger-cases—quasi *folks' glove*.

FRACTURE (*frango*, to break). A solution of continuity of one or more bones. It is termed *transverse*, *longitudinal*, or *oblique*, according to its direction in regard to the *axis* of the bone. Fractures are distinguished as—

1. *Simple*; when the bone only is divided, without external wound.
2. *Compound*; the same sort of injury, with laceration of the integuments.
3. *Comminuted*; when the bone is broken into several pieces.
4. *Complicated*; when an artery is lacerated, or some other injury is added to the fracture.

FRACTURE, BARTON'S. A fracture of the lower extremity of the radius, commencing at the articular surface, extending upwards for an inch or more, and terminating on the dorsal aspect; described by Dr. Barton of Philadelphia.

FRACTURE, UNUNITED. The result of the absence of proper union in cases of fracture of the shafts of long bones; and this occurs, 1, from non-formation of a uniting material stronger than fibro-cellular tissue; or 2, from absorption of callus and loosening of the fracture, in cases in which true bony union *has taken place*. See *False Joint*.

FRÆ'NULUM (dim. of *frænum*, a bridle). A little bridle. Hence, *frænulum labiorum*, the fourchette or lower commissure of the labia pudendi; and *frænulum veli medullaris anterioris*, a narrow slip given off by the commissure of the testes, by means of which the connexion of the velum with these bodies is strengthened.

FRÆ'NUM (*fræno*, to curb a horse). A bridle; a part which performs the office of a check or curb.

1. *Fræna epiglottidis*. Three folds of mucous membrane which unite the epiglottis to the os hyoïdes and the tongue.

2. *Fræna of the valvule of Bauhin*. The name given by Morgagni to the rugæ, or lines observed at the extremities of the lips of the valvule of Bauhin, or ileo-colic valve.

3. *Frænum lingvæ*. A fold formed at the under surface of the tongue, by the mucous membrane lining the mouth. Infants are said to be *tongue-tied* when the frænum is very short, or continued too far forward.

4. *Frænum præputii*. A triangular fold, connecting the prepuce with the under part of the glans penis.

5. *Frænum of the under lip*. A fold of the mucous membrane of the mouth, formed opposite to the symphysis of the chin.

FRAGILITAS OSSIUM. *Fragile vitreum.* A morbid brittleness of the bones, depending on atrophy and degeneration. See *Mollities Ossium*.

FRAGMENT (*frango*, to break). A piece of a thing broken. A splinter or detached portion of a fractured bone.

FRAMBŒSIA (*framboise*, French, a raspberry). A Latinized form of the French term for raspberry, applied to the disease called Yaws, which signifies the same in Africa; it is termed *Sibbens* (a corruption of the Gaëlic *Sivvens*, wild rash) in Scotland, and proved by Dr. Hibbert to be the same as the *Great Gore*, *Pox*, or *Morbus Gallicus*, of the fifteenth century. It consists of imperfectly suppurating granulations, gradually increasing to the size of a raspberry, with a fungous core.

1. *Master- or Mother-yaw*, termed *Mama-pian* by the Negroes; the designation of the largest tumor.

2. *Crab-yaws*. Tedious excrescences which occur on the soles of the feet, called *tubba* in the West Indies.

FRA'NGIPANE. An extract of milk, for preparing artificial milk, made by evaporating skimmed milk to dryness, mixed with almonds and sugar.

FRA'NKINCENSE. Formerly *Olibanum*, a gum-resin of the Juniperus Lycia; but now the *Abietis resina*, or resin of the Spruce Fir, mixed with oil of turpentine.

FRASE'RA CAROLINE'NSIS. The American Calumba, a plant of the order *Gentianaceæ*, with the properties of gentian; *fraserin* is procured from the root, and is employed in America as a special tonic and stimulant of the digestive organs. From its having been sold in France as calumba it was called *false calumba*.

FRA'XINUS EXCE'LSIOR. Common Ash; an Oleaceous plant of high repute, in France and Germany, in the treatment of gout and rheumatism.

1. *Fraxinus Ornus*, or *Ornus Europæa*. The Flowering Ash; an Oleaceous plant of the south of Europe, generally supposed to yield the *manna* of commerce. *Fraxinus rotundifolia* is considered to be a variety of the preceding.

2. *Fraxinin*. A neutral principle obtained from the bark of the *Fraxinus excelsior*, or Common Ash.

FRECKLES. *Lentigo, lentiginis*. A popular term for the lentil-shaped spots which are seated in the rete mucosum, and appear in great abundance on the parts of the body which are exposed to the influence of light. The term *frakens* or *frekens* occurs in Chaucer, and is said to mean spots; *pock-fretten*, denotes *eaten* by small pocks, from the Saxon *fretan*, to eat.

FREEZING APPARATUS. An air-pump contrived by Leslie for the purpose of freezing liquids *in vacuo*. In Carré's freezing apparatus, the gas ammonia is liquefied by its own pressure in an iron receiver placed in cold water.

FREEZING MIXTURE. A mixture for producing intense cold, by the absorption of caloric during the liquefaction of bodies, as when snow and common salt, or snow and nitric acid, are mixed together. For *therapeutie* purposes, five ounces of sal ammoniac, five ounces of nitre, and a pint of water, may be placed in a bladder, and applied to a part of the body.

FREEZING POINT. The degree of temperature at which water is changed into ice, or 32° Fahr. For temperatures above that at which water becomes solid, the term *freezing* is not usually applied, but rather the *point of solidification*, or the *fusing point*.

FREMITUS, PECTORAL (*fremitus*, a dull roaring sound). Vocal vibration; the sound of the voice transmitted through the chest, and perceptible to the touch.

FRENCH BERRIES. The fruit of several species of *Rhamnus*, called by the French *Graines d'Avignon*; they yield a yellow colour.

FRIABILITY (*friabilis*, easily broken or crumbled, from *frio*, to crumble). The property by which a substance is capable of being crumbled and reduced to powder.

FRIAR'S BALSAM. Tincture of benzoin, formerly called *balsamum traumaticum*, or wound-balsam, from its use as a stimulant in the treatment of ulcers and wounds.

FRICION (*frico*, to rub). The act of rubbing the surface of the body with the hand, a brush, or linen. It is performed either in the *dry* way, or with ointments, liniments, &c.

FRICION-SOUND. A sound heard in *auscultation* of the abdomen, caused by the rubbing together of two peritoneal surfaces roughened by deposits of lymph.

FRIESLAND GREEN. The same as Brunswick green; an ammoniaco-muriate of copper.

FRIGIDA'RIUM (*frigidus*, cold). The cooling-room in a bath. The cold bath. See *Bath*.

FRIGORIFIC (*frigus*, coldness, *facio*, to produce). Having the quality of producing extreme cold, or of converting liquids into ice, as applied to certain chemical mixtures.

FRIGUS (*frigeo*, to be cold, akin to *rigeo*, also to the Gr. *φρισσω*, to have an ague-fit). Cold; trembling with cold. This term differs from *algor*, which denotes a starving with cold, and is derived from *άλγος*, pain, because cold causes pain.

FROND (*frons*, a branch). A term applied to the leaves of Ferns, and other Cryptogamic plants, from their partaking at once of the nature of a leaf and of a branch.

FRONS, FRONTIS. The forehead; that part of the face extending from the roots of the hair to the eye-brows. See *Facies* and *Vultus*.

FRO'SINIC ACID. The technical name of an acid found in muscle associated with lactic acid, and containing a large proportion of oxygen.

FROST-BITE. *Gelatio*. A state of numbness, or torpefaction of any part of the body, followed, unless relieved, by the death of the part.

FROZEN SULPHURIC ACID. A term applied to the binhydrate of sulphuric acid, when in the solid state. In the liquid state it is sometimes called *Eisöl* or ice-oil.

FRUCTOSE (*fructus*, fruit). A variety of sugar, contained in ripe fruits and in new honey, and termed *fruit-sugar*, and, in reference to its characteristic feature, *uncrystallizable sugar*.

FRUIT. *Fructus*. This term strictly denotes the *pistil arrived at maturity*. It is sometimes applied to the pistil and floral envelopes taken together, whenever they are all united in one uniform mass,

as in the pine-apple. The various forms of fruits may be thus classified and botanically described :—

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1. SIMPLE FRUITS | { 1. One- or two-seeded.....
{ 2. Many-seeded | { 1. Utriculus.
{ 2. Nux.
{ 3. Drupa.
{ 4. Folliculus.
{ 5. Legumen.
{ 6. Lomentum. | |
| 2. AGGREGATE FRUITS | { 1. Ovary superior.....
{ 2. Ovary inferior | { 7. Etærio.
{ 8. Cynorrhodon. | |
| 3. COMPOUND FRUITS | { 1. Ovary superior }
{ 2. Ovary inferior } | { Pericarp dry }
{ Pericarp fleshy }
{ Pericarp dry }
{ Pericarp fleshy } | { 9. Caryopsis.
{ 10. Samara.
{ 11. Siliqua.
{ 12. Silicula.
{ 13. Capsula.
{ 14. Nuculanium.
{ 15. Hesperidium.
{ 16. Glans.
{ 17. Achænium.
{ 18. Polachænium.
{ 19. Pomum.
{ 20. Pepo.
{ 21. Bacca. |
| 4. COLLECTIVE FRUITS..... | | { 22. Syconus.
{ 23. Strobilus.
{ 24. Sorosis. | |

FRUMENTUM. A term contracted from frugimentum, from the root *frug* in *fruges*, the fruits of the earth; applied especially to corn, grain, and the various kinds of cereals.

FRUSTUM. A piece (of food). It differs from *fragmentum*, which is a piece broken, and from *segmentum*, which is a piece cut off. *Frustum* is probably derived from a root, *frut*, to break.

FRUTEX (probably connected with *βρύω*, to sprout forth). A shrub; a plant, of which the branches are perennial, proceeding directly from the surface of the earth without any supporting trunk. When very small, the plant is termed *fruticulus*, or little shrub.

FUCUS VESICULOSUS. A sea-weed, termed vernacularly *bladder-wrack*, first described by Clusius, under the name of *quercus marina*, and used as a popular remedy for goître on the sea-coast of England. Burnt in the open air, and reduced to a black powder, it forms the *vegetable æthiops*, a species of charcoal.

FUELS, ARTIFICIAL. Artificial compositions of coal and other natural fuel. Thus, Azalay's hard shining blocks of fuel are simply coal-dust, subjected to intense compression by means of the hydraulic press. Warlich's patent fuel, in the form of bricks, weighing about twelve pounds each, consists of the dust of various kinds of coal. Oram's patent fuel is a condensed mixture of small coal, bitumen, and sand. Williams's fuel is a mixture of dried peat and bitumen.

FUGACIOUS (*fugax*, fleeting). Falling off, or perishing rapidly,

as the petals of cistus, the calyx of poppy, &c., and, in this sense, synonymous with *deciduous*, and opposed to *persistent*.

-FUGE (*fugo*, to expel). A termination denoting a substance which *expels* another substance, or a disease, as in *febri-fuge*, a remedy against fever; *lacti-fuge*, a medicine which checks or diminishes the secretion of milk; *vermi-fuge*, or anthelmintic, a remedy for worms, &c.

FUL'GO. Soot or smoke. Wood-soot, or *fuligo ligni*, is the condensed smoke of burning wood, used as a species of charcoal.

FUL'GO-KALI (*fuligo*, soot, and *kali*, potash). A powder prepared from caustic potash, soot, and distilled water. *Sulphuretted fuligokali* is formed by adding fuligokali to sulphur and caustic potash.

FULLERS' EARTH. A variety of clay, containing about 25 per cent. of alumina, and so named from its being used by fullers to remove the grease from cloth before the soap is applied.

FULMINATES (*fulmino*, to thunder). Compounds of the fulminic acid. They *detonate* powerfully by heat, friction, or percussion.

FULMINA'TING MIXTURE (*fulmino*, to thunder). A term applied to certain mixtures which detonate by heat or friction.

1. *Fulminating gold*. A brown powder, generally considered to be a combination of sesquioxide of gold with ammonia, possessing fulminating properties.

2. *Fulminating mercury*. A compound of fulminic acid and protoxide of mercury, employed for making *percussion caps*.

3. *Fulminating silver*. A black powder prepared by leaving oxide of silver for ten or twelve hours in contact with a strong solution of ammonia.

4. *Fulminating ammoniuret of silver*. A combination of oxide of silver and ammonia, of violently explosive character.

5. *Fulminating platinum*. A substance prepared by the action of ammonia on a solution of sulphate of platinum.

6. *Fulminating powder*. A mixture of three parts of chlorate of potash, and one of sulphur; or three parts of nitre, two of carbonate of potash, and one of sulphur, in powder.

FULMINA'TION (*fulmen*, a thunderbolt). The explosion which takes place in chemical bodies by friction or heat.

FULMINIC ACID. A compound of cyanogen, which explodes when heated, rubbed, or struck. It is said to differ from *cyanic acid* in the ratio of its elements, and in containing hydrogen.

FULMINU'RIC ACID. *Isocyanuric acid*. A recently discovered acid isomeric with cyanuric acid.

FUMA'RAMIDE. A white insoluble powder, formed by the action of aqua ammoniæ on the fumarate of oxide of ethyl.

FU'MARATES. Compounds of the fumaric or paramalic acid.

FUMA'RIC ACID. A monobasic acid, produced by heating malic acid, and also existing in *fumitory*, and in Iceland moss.

FUMIGA'TING PASTILLES. *Trochisci sen candelæ fumales*. Benzoin generally constitutes the chief ingredient in these compositions, to which may be added any odoriferous substances.

FUMIGA'TION (*fumigo*, to smoke, to fumigate). The use of fumes, chiefly chlorine, nitric acid, or vinegar, for the removal of

effluvia or miasmata. Also, the application of fumes, as of water to the throat, of mercury or sulphur to sores, &c.

FU'MING LIQUOR (*funus*, smoke). A chemical mixture, which emits fumes or vapour on exposure to the air.

1. *Boyle's fuming liquor*. The proto-sulphuret of ammonium; a volatile liquid, formerly called *hepar sulphuris volatilis*, &c. The vapour is decomposed by oxygen, producing fumes.

2. *Cadet's fuming liquor*. A liquid obtained by the dry distillation of equal weights of acetate of potash and arsenious acid. It is remarkable for its insupportable odour and spontaneous inflammability in air. It is also called *ulcarsin*.

3. *Libavius's fuming liquor*. The anhydrous bi-chloride of tin; a colourless limpid liquid, which fumes strongly in humid air.

FUNCTION (*fungor*, to discharge an office). The office of an organ in the animal or vegetable economy, as of the heart in circulation, of the leaf in respiration, &c.

1. *Vital functions*. Functions *immediately* necessary to life, viz. those of the brain, the heart, the lungs, &c.; whence these have been called the *tripod* of life.

2. *Natural functions*. Functions less instantly necessary to life, as digestion, absorption, assimilation, reabsorption, expulsion, &c.

3. *Animal functions*. Functions of relation to the external world, as the senses, the voluntary motions.

4. *Reflex function*. A term applied by Marshall Hall to that action of the muscles which arises from a stimulus, acting through the medium of their nerves and the spinal marrow: thus, the larynx closes on the contact of carbonic acid, the pharynx on that of food, the sphincter ani on that of the feces, &c.

5. *Functional Disease*. This term, like idiosyncrasy, merely expresses our ignorance of the cause and nature of disease. *Tetanus* is sometimes called functional, because its pathology is obscure; but no one calls *coma* a functional disease. Dr. J. R. Reynolds understands by the term *functional disease* "such changes as have no recognized morbid anatomy, but depend upon corresponding changes in the finer processes of nutrition."

FUNGA'TING SORE. A term applied to that variety of excoriated chancre in which the surface is covered with large fungous granulations.

FU'NGI. The Mushroom tribe of Cellular or Acotyledonous plants. Plants consisting of a congeries of cellules, chiefly growing upon decayed substances. *Sporules* lying either loose among the tissue, or enclosed in membranous cases called spordia.

1. *Fungic acid*. An acid procured from several species of *fungus*, by expressing their juice, boiling it, forming an extract, and treating it with alcohol.

2. *Fungin*. A whitish substance forming the base of fungi.

FU'NGIFORM (*fungus*, a mushroom, *forma*, likeness). Fungus-like; a term applied to the papillæ near the edges of the tongue; also to parts of plants which have a rounded, convex head, like that of a mushroom.

FU'NGUS. A mushroom. A morbid growth of granulations in ulcers, commonly termed *proud flesh*. Granulations are often called *fungous* when they are too high, large, flabby, and unhealthy.

Fungus hæmatodes (αἱματώδης, bloody). Bleeding fungus; Soft Cancer; Medullary Sarcoma; Spongioid Inflammation, &c. In *England*, it is a form of encephalosis; in *France*, nævus, morbid erectile tissue, &c. The term is also applied to a malignant and fatal disease of the eye.

FUNGUS FOOT OF INDIA. *Madura foot*. A parasitical skin disease, occurring in India, and caused by the development of a fungus named by Mr. Berkeley Chionyphe Carteri. See *Dermatophyta*.

FUNICULUS (dim. of *funis*, a thick rope). A term applied to the spermatic cord, consisting of the spermatic artery and vein, &c.

Funiculus olivaris. The larger portion of the anterior column of the medulla oblongata. It divides into two subordinate portions, called the *funiculi* or *fasciculi siliquæ*.

FUNIS UMBILICALIS. The umbilical cord: the means of communication between the fœtus and the placenta. Its length is almost two feet.

FUR. A term applied to a characteristic appearance of the surface of the *tongue*, in almost all severe diseases, presenting various modifications of colour and density.

FURFUR. *Furfur tritici*. Bran; the husk of ground wheat. *Panis furfuraceus* is brown or bran-bread. *Furfurin* is a vegetable alkali procured, together with *furfurol* or oil of ants, a volatile oil, by distilling a mixture of bran, sulphuric acid, and water.

FURFURA'CEOUS (*furfur*, bran). Branny, or scaly; a term applied to a deposit in the urine, which is said to consist of the phosphates of that fluid.

FURFURES CAPITIS (*furfur*, bran). Another name for dandruff, dandruff, or scurfiness of the head.

FURNACE (*furnus*). A fire-place employed for pharmaceutical operations, as fusion, distillation, sublimation, the oxidisement, and the deoxidisement, or reduction, of metals. Furnaces have accordingly been termed *evaporatory*, when employed to reduce substances into vapour by heat; *reverberatory*, when so constructed as to prevent the flame from rising; and *forge*, when the current of air is determined by bellows.

FUROR UTERINUS. Uterine madness; another term for nymphomania.

FURUNCULO'SIS (*furunculus*, a boil). A constitutional disposition to the formation of furunculi; a furuncular diathesis.

FURUNCULUS (dim. of *fur*, a thief). *Phyma furunculus*. A little thief, and hence, a boil or small tumor, suppurating imperfectly, and containing a central core or slough. It is named, according to some writers, from *furere*, to rage, suggesting the severity of the pain by which it is often accompanied. In *furunculus anthracoides* the boils assume the character of small carbuncles.

FUSCIN (*fuscus*, tawny). A brown colouring matter obtained from empyreumatic oils.

FUSEL-OIL. An oily liquor obtained from alcohol; also termed oil of grain, corn-spirit oil, potato-spirit oil, and, hypothetically, hydrate of amyl.

FUSIBILITY (*fundus*, melted or poured out). The property by which bodies assume the fluid state on the application of heat.

FUSIBLE CALCULUS. A variety of urinary concretion, con-

sisting of the mixed phosphates of magnesia and ammonia, and of lime.

FUSIBLE METAL. An alloy of 8 parts of bismuth, 5 of lead, and 3 of tin; it melts below the temperature at which water boils.

Rose's Fusible Alloy. An alloy consisting of 2 parts by weight of bismuth, with 1 of lead and 1 of tin.

FU'SIFORM (*fusus*, a spindle, *forma*, likeness). Spindle-shaped; thickest in the middle and tapering to both ends, as the cells composing woody fibre, certain roots, &c.

FUSION (*fusus*, melted, from *fundo*, to pour out). The state of melting. Substances which admit of being fused are termed *fusible*, but those which resist the action of fire are termed *refractory*. Fusion differs from liquefaction in being applied chiefly to metals and other substances which melt at a high temperature.

1. *Aqueous fusion.* The solution of salts, which contain water of crystallization, on exposure to increased temperature.

2. *Dry fusion.* The liquefaction produced by heat after the water has been expelled.

3. *Igneous fusion.* The melting of anhydrous salts by heat without undergoing any decomposition.

FUSTIC or **YELLOW WOOD.** The wood of the *Morus tinctoria*, an Urticaceous plant, yielding much yellow colouring matter, which is very permanent.

Young Fustic or *Fustet*. The wood of the *Rhus Cotinus*, the *arbre à perruque*, or wig-tree, of the French, and Venetian Sumach of the English; an Anacardiaceous plant, which yields a fine yellow colour, but not durable.

G.

GABIAN OIL. A species of petroleum or mineral naphtha, which exudes from the strata at Gabian in Languedoc.

GADUS MORRHUA. *Morrhua vulgaris*. The Common Cod; employed in medicine for the oil, which in this tribe is chiefly confined to the substance of the liver. The Cod is the *Asellus* of Pliny and of some modern naturalists.

GALA'CTIA (γάλα, γάλακτος, milk). Mislactation; a morbid flow or deficiency of milk; the former affection has been termed *galactorrhœa*, or milk-flux.

GALA'CTIC ACID (γάλα, γάλακτος, milk). *Lactic acid*. The acid of milk, supposed to be merely animalized acetic acid.

GALACTIDROSIS (γάλα, γάλακτος, milk, ἰδρῶς, sweat). Lactescent or milky perspiration.

GALA'CTIN (γάλα, γάλακτος, milk). A substance which constitutes the principal ingredient in the sap of the *Galactodendron utile*, or Cow-tree of South America, used as a substitute for cream.

GALACTO'METER (γάλα, γάλακτος, milk, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the quantity of cream which rises to the surface of milk. The unclassical synonym is *lactometer*.

GALACTO'PHOROUS (γάλα, γάλακτος, milk, φέρω, to carry). Lactiferous, or milk-conveying, as applied to the ducts of the mammary glands.

GA'LAM or **GHEA-BUTTER**. A fat oil closely resembling palm-oil, the produce of the *Micoulania* or *Bassia Parkii*, a palm indigenous in the western parts of Africa.

GALA'NGA MAJOR. *Radix Galangæ*. The pungent aromatic rhizome of the *Alpinia Galanga*, a plant of the order *Zingiberaceæ*, forming a substitute for ginger.

GA'LBANUM. A gum-resin, procured from an Umbelliferous plant, called by some *Galbanum officinale*, by others *Opoidea galbanifera*. The term seems to be derived from the Greek χαλβάνη of Theophrastus, or from the Hebrew *helbenah*.

GA'LBULUS (*galbulus*, the nut of the Cypress-tree). A kind of cone, differing from the strobile only in being round and having the heads of the carpels much enlarged. The fruit of the Juniper is a *galbulus*.

GALE. The French term for *scabies* or itch. *Gale de chien* is the French term for mange.

GA'LEA. Literally, a helmet. The name of the arched upper lip of the corolla of several labiate plants, as *Lamium*, &c.

GA'LEA CA'PITIS (*galea*, a helmet). A term applied to the tendinous expansion which unites the two portions of the occipito-frontalis muscle, from its covering the whole vertex of the skull.

GALEN'S BANDAGE. A term sometimes applied to the *four-tailed bandage*, or *single split-cloth*.

GALE'NA. Lead-glance: the native sulphuret of lead. There are two varieties, the *common* and the *compact*.

GALIPE'A CUSPA'RIA. A Rutaceous plant, said by Humboldt to produce *Angostura bark*, a substance assigned by Dr. Hancock to the *Galipea officinalis*.

GALL-BLADDER. *Cystis fellea*. A membranous reservoir, lodged in a fissure on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver, and containing the bile.

GALL-DUCTS. These are the *cystic*, proceeding from the gall-bladder; the *hepatic*, proceeding from the liver; and the *ductus communis choledochus*, resulting from the union of the two preceding.

GALL-SICKNESS. A popular name for the Walcheren fever, which proved so fatal to the English in the year 1809, and was attended with a vomiting of bile.

GALL-STONES. Biliary concretions found in the gall-bladder: viz., calculi composed of *cholesterine*, nearly in a state of purity; *mellitic* calculi, so named from their likeness to honey, in colour; and calculi entirely composed of *inspissated bile*.

GA'LLÆ (*galla*, a gall-nut, an oak-apple). Galls, or Gall-nuts. Excrecences occurring on the small twigs of the *Quercus infectoria*, the Gall or Dyer's Oak, caused by the punctures and deposited ova of a hymenopterous insect called *Cynips*, or *Diplolepis gallæ tinctoriæ*. The eggs become enclosed in the excrescences, which acquire a globular form; when mature, the insect escapes through a small hole by which the galls are found to be perforated.

I. *Oak-apple* or *oak-sponge*. The largest British species of oak-gall, produced by the *Cynips Quercus terminalis*.

2. *Current-gall*. The small round gall produced by the *Cynips Quercus pedunculata*. These are scattered over the rachis of the amentum, giving it the appearance of a bunch of currants.

3. *Artichoke-gall* or *oak-strobile*. A beautiful foliose gall, produced by the *Cynips Quercus gemmæ*.

4. *Cherry-gall*. A red and succulent gall, produced on oak-leaves by the *Cynips Quercus folii*. A smaller one is called by Réaumur the *Current-gall*.

5. *Mecca* or *Bassorah-gall*. A large gall produced on the *Quercus infectoria* by the *Cynips insana*. These are sometimes called Dead-sea apples, mad apples, or apples of Sodom.

6. *Acorn-gall*. A very irregular, deeply-furrowed, angular gall, formed on the capsule of the *Quercus pedunculata* by the *Cynips Quercus calycis*. It is sometimes used in Germany by dyers as a substitute for nut-galls, under the name of *knoppeln* or *knolben*.

7. *Horned gall*. A gall shaped like the preceding, attached by its middle to a young branch; this is the *galle corniculée* of M. Guibourt.

GALLIC ACID. A crystalline acid obtained from gall-nuts, but principally by decomposition of tannic acid.

GALLI'COLÆ (*galla*, a gall, *colo*, to inhabit). Gall-inhabiters; a tribe of Hymenopterous insects, or *Diplolepariæ*, which produce the excrescences on plants called *galls*. Latreille comprehends all the insects of this tribe in one genus, viz. *Cynips*. See *Gallæ*.

GALLINÆ (*gallus*, a cock). Gallinaceous birds, so named from their affinity to the domestic cock.

GALLUS BANKIVA. *Phasianns Gallus*. The Common or Domestic Fowl, the egg of which is used in diet and pharmacy.

GALVA'NIC MOXA. A term applied by Fabre-Palaprat to the employment of Voltaic electricity, as a therapeutical agent, for producing the cauterizing effects of the moxa.

GALVANISED IRON. A substance prepared by coating clean iron with melted zinc by galvanic action, and thus combining the great strength of iron with the durability of zinc.

GALVANISM. A form of electricity named after *Galvani*, and usually elicited by the mutual action of various metals and chemical agents upon each other. The additional discoveries of Volta led to the term *Voltaism*, or *Voltaic Electricity*; and its effects on the muscles of animals newly killed suggested the term *Animal Electricity*.

1. *Galvanic Battery*, or *Trough*. An apparatus for accumulating Galvanism, consisting of plates of zinc and copper fastened together, and cemented into a wooden or earthenware trough, so as to form a number of cells; the trough is then filled with diluted acid.

2. *Galvano-meter* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument which indicates the feeblest polarization of the magnetic needle, or slightest current in the connecting wire of a voltaic circle.

3. *Galvano-scope* (σκοπέω, to examine). An instrument by means of which the existence and direction of an electric current may be detected. A magnetic needle is a galvanoscope.

GALVA'NO-PUNCTURE. An operation for aneurysm, in which the attempt is made to produce coagulation in the tumor by decomposing the blood contained in it by means of the galvanic current.

GA'MBIR. The Malay name of an astringent extract, procured from the *Uncaria gambir*, a Cinchonaceous plant of the Indian archi-

pelago. The substance commonly called *square catechu*, and by tanners *terra japonica*, is the produce of this plant, and is therefore not catechu, but gambir.

GAMBO'GE. *Cambogia.* A gum-resin, procured from an uncertain species of *Garcinia*, from the *Hebradendron Cambogioides*, and other species of *Guttiferous* plants.

1. *Gambogic acid.* An acid procured by evaporating to dryness the ethereal tincture of the pure gum-resin.

2. *American Gamboge.* A secretion, similar to gamboge, yielded by several species of *Vismia*.

GAMO-PET'ALOUS (γαμῖω, to marry, πέταλον, a petal). A term applied to a corolla which consists of *cohering petals*, and which is incorrectly termed *monopetalous*.

Gamo-sepalous. A term applied to a calyx which consists of *cohering sepals*, and which is incorrectly termed *monosepalous*.

GA'NGLION (γάγγλιον, a tumor under the skin; in modern anatomy, a plexus of the nerves). 1. A small nervous centre, or an enlargement in the course of a nerve, sometimes termed a *diminutive brain*. 2. In speaking of the lymphatic system, a ganglion denotes what is commonly called a *conglobate gland*. 3. The term also signifies an encysted tumor in the course of a tendon, or aponeurosis, from effusion into its theca, as in ganglion patellæ, or the housemaid's knee. See *Hygroma*.

1. *Ganglion azygos*, vel *impar*. A small ganglion situated on the first bone of the coccyx.

2. *Ganglion, kardiæ.* A plexus, constituting the central point of union of the kardiæ nerves.

3. *Ganglion, Casserian.* A large semilunar ganglion, formed of the fifth nerve, or trifacial.

4. *Ganglion cavernosum.* A ganglion placed at the outer side of the internal carotid artery, towards the middle of the cavernous sinus. It does not always exist.

5. *Ganglion cervicale primum.* The superior cervical ganglion, situated under the base of the skull, and remarkable for its size and the regularity of its occurrence. Under the term *great sympathetic* or *intereostal nerve* are commonly associated all the ganglia which occur from the upper part of the neck to the lower part of the sacrum, together with the filaments which issue from them.

6. *Ganglion cervicale medium*, seu *thyroïdeum*. A ganglion situated opposite to the fifth or sixth vertebra. It is often entirely wanting, sometimes double.

7. *Ganglion cervicale inferius.* The inferior cervical ganglion, situated behind the vertebral artery, between the transverse process of the seventh cervical vertebra and the neck of the first rib. It is sometimes double, and frequently continuous with the preceding ganglion.

8. *Ganglia, lumbar.* Five or fewer on each side, placed between the twelfth rib and the articulation of the last vertebra with the sacrum.

9. *Ganglion of Meckel.* The sphenopalatine ganglion, the largest of the cranial ganglia.

10. *Ganglion, naso-palatine.* A ganglion discovered by Cloquet in the anterior palatine foramen.

11. *Ganglion ophthalmicum*. The ophthalmic or lenticular ganglion, placed on the outer side of the optic nerve; one of the smallest ganglia of the body.

12. *Ganglion, otic*. A small ganglion discovered by Arnold, near the foramen ovale.

13. *Ganglion petrosum*. Ganglion of Andersch; a gangliform swelling on the glosso-pharyngeal nerve.

14. *Ganglion of Ribes*. A small ganglion of communication between the sympathetic filaments of the anterior cerebral arteries.

15. *Ganglia, sacral*. Three or four on each side, placed upon the sides of the anterior surface of the sacrum.

16. *Ganglia, semilunar*. Two ganglia of the abdomen, lying partly upon the crura of the diaphragm, partly upon the aorta, opposite the celiac trunk.

17. *Ganglion, sub-maxillary*. A ganglion which occurs opposite the sub-maxillary gland.

GANGLIONICA (γάγγλιον, a nerve-knot). A class of medicinal agents which affect the sensibility or muscular motion of parts, supplied by the ganglionic or sympathetic system of nerves.

GANGRÆNA ORIS. A disease which affects and destroys the cheeks, or gums, in infants. A similar disease occurs in the pudenda.

GANGRENE (γάγγραινα, from γράινω or γράω, to eat). The first stage of mortification, so named from its eating away the flesh. It ends in mortification, and is then called σφάκελος, sphacelus.

1. *Hot gangrene*. That form of the disease which is preceded or accompanied by inflammation: *cold gangrene* is unattended by inflammation.

2. *Humid gangrene*. So called from the affected part containing a greater or less quantity of decomposed or other fluids; in *dry gangrene* these fluids are not present, or only in a very small quantity. In humid gangrene the mortified part is called a *slough*; in dry gangrene, an *eschar*. The latter form, being frequently found to affect old people, has been also named *senile gangrene*; this arises from ossification within the arteries.

GA'NJAH. The dried Hemp-plant, which has flowered, and from which the resin has not been removed. The name is applied to the whole growing plant in the north of India.

GANNAL'S SOLUTION. A preparation for preserving animal substances, made by dissolving one ounce of acetate of alumina in twenty ounces of water.

GA'RANCIN. The colouring matter of madder, mixed with the carbonized residue resulting from the action of oil of vitriol on the woody fibre and other constituents of madder. It is a brownish or puce-coloured powder used in dyeing.

GARGARISMA (γαργαρίζω, to gargle). A gargle for the throat; a preparation used for rinsing the throat.

GAS. A Teutonic word, applied originally by Van Helmont to elastic fluids; now applied to any kind of air differing from that of the atmosphere. *Gases* are distinguished from *liquids* by the name of *elastic fluids*; and from *vapours*, by their retaining their elasticity in all temperatures. *Gaseous fluids* are, accordingly, distinguished from other fluids by their possessing these properties.

GAS-LIQUOR. *Ammoniacal liquor*. The water which remains

after the gas, used for illumination, has passed through the purifier; it consists of hydro-sulphuret and hydro-bisulphuret of lime, and has been used with great success in chronic cutaneous disorders.

GASCOIGNE'S BALL or POWDER. A composition of Bezoar with absorbent powders, consisting of gypsum tinged with ox-gall.

GA'SOLYTES (*gas*, and *λυτός*, soluble). The designation of a class of mineralising (or electro-negative) elements which are capable of forming *permanent gaseous combinations* with oxygen, with hydrogen, or with fluorine. These are carbon, sulphur, phosphorus, &c.

GASOMETRIC (*gas*, and *μέτρον*, a measure). A term applied to a branch of chemical analysis. See *Analysis*.

GASTR-, GA'STERO-, GA'STRO- (*γαστήρ*, *γαστήρος*, syncop. *γαστρός*). In classical language, this term denoted the paunch or belly; Lat. *venter*. Aristophanes uses the word *γαστρίζω*, to punch a man in the belly. In modern medicine, the term denotes exclusively the stomach.

1. *Gastric fever*. A term first applied by Baillon to common fever, when attended by unusual gastric derangement; it is the *meningo-gastric* fever of Pinel. See *Enteric Fever*.

2. *Gastric juice*. The peculiar digestive fluid secreted by the stomach, the chief chemical agent in the digestive process.

3. *Gastero-poda* (*πούς*, *ποδός*, a foot). The third class of the *Cyclo-gangliata*, or Mollusca, comprising animals furnished with a muscular foot, extended under the abdomen, and adapted for creeping.

4. *Gastr-itis*. Inflammation of the stomach; the result of the introduction of poison into the stomach, or of the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants.

5. *Gastro-ccele* (*κήλη*, a tumor). Hernia of the stomach. The term *κήλη*, in this and similar compounds, suggests the *contents* of the hernia.

6. *Gastro-cnemius* (*κνήμη*, the leg). The name of a muscle, or muscles, also called *gemellus*, which principally forms the calf or *belly* of the leg; it is distinguished into two fleshy masses, called the *outer* and *inner heads*. Its office is to extend the foot.

7. *Gastr-algia* (*ἄλγος*, pain). Pain of the stomach. The term is synonymous with *gastr-odynía*. But neither word is classical. The Greeks had a clear idea of gluttony, which they expressed by *γαστριμαργία*; they seem to have escaped the modern result.

8. *Gastro-enteritis*. Inflammation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane. *Gastro-enteritis mucosa* is English cholera.

9. *Gastro-epiploic* (*ἐπίπλοον*, the omentum). Belonging to the stomach and omentum; as applied to a branch of the hepatic artery, lymphatic glands of the abdomen, &c.

10. *Gastro-malacia* (*μαλακός*, soft). Softening of the stomach; a disease occurring in infants, and usually preceded by hydrocephalus, by an acute exanthematous disease, or by some disease of the respiratory organs.

11. *Gastro-periodynia* (*περίοδος*, a period). Periodical pain of the stomach; a peculiar disease, known in India by the name of *sool*. So painful are the paroxysms of this disease, that it is supposed to be produced by the deadly weapon in the hands of Siva, the destroying power of the *triad*; and so incurable, that even Siva himself cannot remove it.

12. *Gastro-rraphia* (ράπτω, to sew). A suture uniting a wound of the belly, or of some of its contents; a sewing up of a belly-wound.

13. *Gastro-splenic omentum*. A term applied to the laminae of the peritoneum, which are comprised between the spleen and the stomach.

14. *Gastro-tomia* (τομή, section). The operation of opening the stomach, for the removal of foreign bodies. The term *gastrostomy* has been applied by M. Sédillot to an operation for stricture of the œsophagus; it consists in opening the stomach by an incision through the abdominal walls, and thus introducing food directly into the organ.

GAULTHERIC ACID. *Salicylate of methylene*. The heavy oil of partridge-berry, or *Gaultheria procumbens*, forming a constituent of the commercial oil of *winter-green*. It combines with bases and forms salts, called *gaultherates*. The light oil of partridge-berry is called *gaultherylene*.

GAY-LUSSAC'S LAW. The discovery made by Gay-Lussac, that there exists a simple relation, not only between the volumes of two gases which combine, but also between the sum of the volumes of gas which enter into combination and the volume which this combination occupies when in the gaseous state. Thus:—

1. Two volumes of hydrogen combine with one volume of oxygen to form two volumes of aqueous vapour.

2. Two volumes of nitrogen combine with one volume of oxygen to form two volumes of protoxide of nitrogen.

3. Three volumes of hydrogen are combined with one volume of nitrogen in two volumes of ammoniacal gas.

4. One volume of nitrogen is united with one volume of oxygen in two volumes of binoxide of nitrogen.

5. One volume of hydrogen is united with one volume of chlorine in two volumes of hydrochloric acid gas.

GAYACINE. A substance procured from the bark of guaiacum; it dissolves in nitric acid, forming oxalic acid.

GEDGE'S METAL. *Aich-metal*. An alloy consisting of 60 parts copper, 38·2 zinc, and 1·8 iron; employed for cannon.

GE'IN, or GE'IC ACID (γῆινος, earthy, from γῆ, earth). A name given by Berzelius to *ulmin*, because, on treating soils with alkalies, a considerable quantity of a similar compound is obtained.

GELATINOGENOUS PRINCIPLES. *Gelatinous principles*. A class of alimentary principles which, on boiling in water, yield a jelly, and appear to serve for the production of the gelatinous tissues. They do not furnish protein. See *Proteinaceous Principles*.

GE'LATINE (*gelu*, frost). The principle of jelly, contained in skin, membrane, and bone. The purest variety of gelatine is *isinglass*; the common gelatine of commerce is called *glue*; and the hydrate of gelatine, *jelly*. Gelatine differs from chondrine merely in its origin, the latter substance being procured from cartilage.

Gelatine Capsules. Capsules prepared from a concentrated solution of gelatine, and filled with medicines. When swallowed, the capsules dissolve in the gastro-intestinal juices, and the nauseous taste of the medicine is avoided.

GELATINO-SULPHUROUS BATH. Prepared by adding a pound of glue, previously dissolved in water, to the sulphurated bath (Dupuytren). The latter is prepared by dissolving four ounces of sulphuret of potassium in thirty gallons of water.

GELA'TINOUS TISSUES. Tissues which yield to boiling water a substance which, on cooling, forms a jelly, or may be called *gelatine*. They are chiefly found in the cellular membrane, the membranes in general, the tendons, ligaments, bones, cartilages, &c.

GELA'TIO (*gelo*, to freeze). A freezing or frost-bite. A term denoting every degree of chill, from the *chillblain* to positive freezing and death of a part of the body, and specially applied to gangrene of the feet caused by exposure to cold.

GELE'E POUR LE GOITRE. A preparation sold at Lausanne in Switzerland, consisting of the iodide of potassium.

GE'LSEMIN. An American remedial agent, procured from the bark of the root of the *Gelsemium sempervirens*, called Yellow Jessamine, Wild Jessamine, Woodbine, &c. It is stated that fevers of almost every type may be controlled by it in from six to eighteen hours.

GEME'LLUS (dim. of *geminus*, double). The name of two muscles—the *superior* and the *inferior*—situated below the obturator externus. They are also called *musculi gemini*.

GEMMA. The general name for any precious stone; also, a leaf-bud, or the rudiment of a young branch. The term *gemmae* is also applied to minute green bodies found in little cups on the fronds of Marchantia. *Gemmae morbidæ* are the buds of the Dyer's Oak, in an abnormal condition.

GEMMULE (*gemma*, a small bud). A term used synonymously with *plumule*, the growing point of the embryo in plants.

GEMS, ARTIFICIAL. The basis of these is a fusible glass, called *paste* or *strass*, which is coloured with different metallic oxides or salts. The paste is made of rock-crystal, red lead, pearl-ash, boracic acid, and arsenic, mixed and fused, and then gradually cooled.

-GEN, -GENESIS, -GENOUS (*γένος*, birth, *γένεσις*, generation; from *γεννάω*, to produce). Terminations denoting *production*, or generation, as in *oxy-gen*, the supposed producer of acidity; *epi-genesis*, or the theory of generation by the joint production of matter afforded by both sexes; and *exo-genous*, denoting a mode of growth by external deposition.

GENA. A cheek; more frequently *Genæ*, the cheeks; the lateral walls of the mouth; the part of the face under the eyelids. See *Mala*.

GENERA'TION (*genero*, to beget). Reproduction. This is—

1. *Fissiparous* (*fissus*, cleft, from *findo*, to cleave, and *pario*, to bring forth), when it occurs by *spontaneous* division of the body of the parent into two or more parts, each part, when separated, becoming a distinct individual, as in the monad, vorticella, &c.; or by *artificial* division, as in the hydra, planaria, &c.; and in the propagation of plants by *slips*.

2. *Gemmiparous* (*gemma*, a bud, and *pario*, to bring forth), or the multiplication of the species by *buds* or *gemmales*, arising from germs, as exemplified in the vegetable kingdom, in many of the infusoria, &c.

3. By *Fecundation* (*fecundus*, fruitful), or the effect of the vivifying fluid provided by one class of organs upon the germ contained in a seed or ovum formed by another class; the germ, when fecundated, is termed the *embryo*. This process consists in *impregnation* in the male, *conception* in the female.

GENERATION, SPONTANEOUS. The production of animal and vegetable life without the agency of organisms of a similar nature.

GENÉTICA (γένεσις, generation). Medicines which act on the sexual organs. As affecting the venereal orgasm, they comprise the *aphrodisiaks* and the *anaphrodisiaks*; as affecting the uterus, they include the *emmenagogues* and the *ecbolics*.

GENEVA or **HOLLANDS.** An alcoholic beverage, made in Holland, from malted barley or rye, rectified on juniper-berries. Geneva must not be confounded with Gin, though the latter name was derived from the former. See *Gin*.

GENICULATE (*geniculum*, a little knee). Knee-jointed; bent abruptly in the middle, as the stems of some grasses, &c.

GENIO- (γένειον, the chin). *Genio*. Terms compounded of this word relate to muscles attached to the chin, as—

1. *Genio-glossus* (γλωσσα, the tongue). A muscle situated between the tongue and the lower jaw. This is also called *genio-hyoglossus*, from its being inserted also into the os hyoïdes; and by Winslow, *polychrestus*, from its performing every motion of the tongue.

2. *Genio-hyoides*. A muscle attached to the mental process of the lower jaw and to the os hyoïdes. It pulls the throat upwards.

3. *Genial Processes*. The name of four eminences of the inferior maxillary bone, beneath the symphysis of the chin.

GENITO-CRURAL. The name of a nerve proceeding from the first lumbar, and dividing into an *internal branch*, which accompanies the spermatic cord; and an *external*, which is distributed into filaments at the crural arch.

GENTIAN SPIRIT. An alcoholic liquor produced by the vinous fermentation of the fusion of gentian; much admired by the Swiss.

GENTIANA. Gentian, the dried root of the *Gentiana lutea*, or Yellow Gentian; imported from Marseilles and other parts of France. The term γεντιανή is applied by Dioscorides to a common alpine plant. The root contains a bitter extractive matter, called *gentiana*, and an acid which has been named *gentislic*, or *gentianic*.

GENU (γόνυ). The knee. The term *genu* is also applied to the rounded anterior border of the corpus callosum.

GENU VALGUM. This term is applied to the deformity called *knock-knee*, *knock-* or *X-knee*. In classical language, however, *varus* is knock-kneed or having the legs bent *inward*, while *valgus* is bow-legged or having the legs bent *outwards*.

GEOFFRÆA INERMIS (so named after Dr. Geoffrey). The Cabbage-tree, a Leguminous plant, named from its offensive smell *bilge water tree*.

GEO'RGIA-BARK. The bark of the *Pinckneya pubens*, an American plant, used as a substitute for *Cinchona*.

GERANIN A substance procured from the root of the *Geranium maculatum*, or Cranesbill, and considered in America one of the most valuable of the vegetable astringents.

GERM-CELL. The cell resulting from the union of the spermatozoon with the *germinal vesicle*. This is the "primary" germ-cell; those that are propagated by it are called "derivative" germ-cells. These and the assimilated yolk constitute the *germ-mass*, or matters prepared for the formation of the embryo.

GERMAN SILVER. *Packfong*. The white alloy of nickel,

formed by fusing together 100 parts of copper, 60 of zinc, and 40 of nickel.

GERMAN TINDER. *Amadou.* A substance prepared from the *Polyporus fomentarius* and *igniarius*, by cutting the fungi into slices, beating and soaking them in a solution of nitre.

GERMEN. The term applied by Linnæus to the *ovarium* of plants, or the hollow case forming the base of the pistil, and containing the ovules.

GERMINAL MATTER. *Formed material.* These are terms adopted by Dr. Beale, and synonymous with the *cells* of Schleiden and Schwann, as subserving the purposes of nutrition and growth in animal tissues.

GERMINATION (*germino*, to bud). The growth of the plant from seed; the first stage of development of the embryo.

GERONTO'XON (γέρων, γέροντος, an old man, τόξον, a bow). *Arcus senilis.* The opaque circle, or half-circle, which occurs in the cornea, in elderly persons.

GESTATION (*gestatio*, a bearing or carrying, from *gesto*, to carry). This term originally denoted "an exercise of the body, by being carried in coach, litter, upon horseback, or in a vessel on the water." It is now a technical term applied only to the period during which the females of animals *carry their young*; the state of pregnancy; the *carrying* of the fœtus in utero.

Gestation, erratic or extra-uterine. Of this there are four kinds, viz.—the *abdominal*, in which the fœtus is lodged in the abdomen; the *interstitial*, in which the fœtus is lodged among the interstitial elements of the uterus; the *ovarial*, in which the fœtus is developed in the ovarium; and the *tubular*, in which the fœtus is lodged in the Fallopian tube.

GE'UM URBA'NUM. Common Avena, or Herb Bennet; an indigenous Rosaceous plant, the root of which is employed for flavouring and preserving the Augsburg beer.

GIBBOUS (*gibbus*, protuberant). That which has a projecting convex outline, as applied to solid bodies. The term *gibbosity* is applied to a symptom which occurs in rickets, in caries of the vertebræ, &c.

GIMBERNAT'S LIGAMENT. The name given to that portion of the external oblique muscle, which is inserted into the pectineal line. It is commonly called "the third insertion of Poupart's ligament." Gimbernat was surgeon to the king of Spain, and published an essay on femoral hernia in 1793.

GIN. This alcoholic beverage is said to be prepared from fermented malt or other grain, and flavoured with the essential oil of juniper, derived from juniper berries, added during the distillation.

GIN-LIVER. *Drunkard's Liver.* A term applied to the liver as it is commonly known amongst gin-drinkers: congestion and enlargement are succeeded by inflammation and contraction of the organ.

GIN-SENG. A term signifying *human powers*, and applied by the Chinese to the root of the *Panax quinquefolium*, an Araliaceous plant, in high repute as a stimulant and restorative.

GINGER. The rhizome of the *Zingibar officinale*, occurring in flattish, jointed, branched, or lobed, palmate pieces, called *races* or *hands*, which rarely exceed four inches in length.

GINGER-BEER. Lump-sugar, half-a-pound; cream of tartar, half-an-ounce; bruised ginger, an ounce; boiling water, one gallon. Ferment for twenty-four hours with yeast.

Ginger-beer Powders. White sugar, 5j. ʒij. ginger grs. v., sub-carbonate of soda grs. xxvj., in *blue* paper. Tartaric acid grs. xxx., in *white* paper. These proportions are for half-a-pint of water.

GINGILIE-OIL. A bland, fixed oil, procured by expression from the seeds of the *sesamum orientale*, commonly called *teel-seeds*.

GINGIVÆ. The gums; the reddish tissue which surrounds the necks of the teeth. *Gingivitis* is a barbarous term for inflammation of the gums, causing painful dentition. *Ullitis*, derived from οὖλον or οὐλα, the gums, is preferable.

GINGLYMUS (γίγγλυμος, a hinge). The *hinge-like* joint; a species of articulation admitting of flexion and extension. By the older writers, the term *ginglymus* was used to denote a species of *diarthrosis*, a joint having extensive movement. See *Articulation*.

Ginglymoid (εἶδος, likeness). Hinge-like; as applied to that species of joint which admits of flexion and extension.

GIZZARD. The proper stomach of birds, consisting of a strong hollow muscle. Compare *Crop*.

GLABELLA (*glaber*, smooth). The triangular space between the eyebrows. Hence, the term *glabellar*, as employed by Barclay, denotes an aspect towards the glabella; and *glabellad*, used adverbially, signifies "towards the glabellar aspect."

GLABROUS (*glaber*, smooth). Smooth; having a surface free from hairs or any asperities, as applied to the surface of leaves, &c.

GLACIAL ACID (*glaciers*, ice). The strongest acetic acid which can be procured. Its name is derived from its crystallising in *icy leaflets*, which occurs at about 55° F.

GLACIAL PHOSPHORIC ACID. Metaphosphoric or monobasic phosphoric acid, appearing in the form of a colourless transparent glass, which slowly dissolves in water.

GLADIATE (*gladius*, a sword). Sword-shaped; a term synonymous with *ensiform* and *xiphoid*, and applied to the form of leaves.

GLAIRE. *Albumen*, seu *Album Ovi*. The white of egg.

GLAIRIN. *Baregin*. A term referred by some to a gelatinous vegetable matter; by others to a pseudo-organic substance which forms on thermal waters. See *Zoogen*.

GLANCE (*Glanz*, splendour, or *glaciers*, ice). A name given to certain minerals which have a metallic or pseudo-metallic lustre, as glance-coal, lead-glanec, antimony-glance, &c.

GLAND (*glans*, *glandis*, an acorn). A small body, occurring in many parts of the body, and composed of its various tissues, blood-vessels, nerves, &c. Dr. Pemberton designates as *glands of supply*, the liver, the pancreas, the spleen, &c.; and as *glands of waste*, the kidneys, the mamma, &c.

1. *Gland, conglobate* (*con*, together, *globus*, a ball), or simple; a gland subsisting by itself, as those of the absorbent system.

2. *Gland, conglomerate* (*con*, together, *glomus*, *glomeris*, a heap), or compound; a gland composed of various glands, as the salivary, parotid, pancreatic, &c.

3. *Glands, concatenate* (chained together, from *con* and *catena*, a chain), or glands of the neck, presenting, in children, a kind of knotty cord, extending from behind the ear to the collar-bone.

4. *Glands, Brunner's*, or the *duodenal*. Small, flattened, granular

bodies, found in the duodenum, and compared collectively, by Von Brunn, to a second pancreas.

5. *Glands of Cowper.* Two small glandular bodies, placed parallel to each other before the prostate. They are also called *accessory glands*.

6. *Glands, Haversian.* The name of the fatty bodies which are found in connexion with most of the joints, and in general lying behind the synovial fringes. Clopton Havers supposed them to be the agents of the synovial secretion, and called them *glandulæ mucilaginosæ*. Weibrecht called them *adipo-glandulosæ*.

7. *Glands, lymphatic.* Oval bodies situated in the course of the lymphatic vessels, and giving rise to new lymphatic trunks.

8. *Glands of Lieberkühn.* Numerous glands situated in the walls of the intestines, each gland being a simple blind sac of the mucous membrane, shaped like a small test tube, with its closed end outwards, and its open end on the inner surface of the intestine.

9. *Glands, Meibomian.* Minute follicles embedded in the internal surface of the cartilages of the eyelids, resembling parallel strings of pearls.

10. *Glands of Pacchioni.* The granulations found in the superior longitudinal sinus of the membranes of the brain; so called after *Pacchioni*, their discoverer. These bodies have no analogy whatsoever with glands.

11. *Glands, Peyer's, or aggregate.* Clustered glands, resembling oval patches, principally situated near the lower end of the ileum.

12. *Glands, salivary.* The salivary glands, consisting of three pairs, the parotid, the submaxillary, and the sublingual.

13. *Glands, solitary.* Small flattened granular bodies, found in the stomach and intestines. They are sometimes erroneously called Brunner's.

14. *Glands of Tyson, or Odoriferous glands.* The name of certain glands situated around the neck and corona of the glans penis in the male, and of the glans clitoridis in the female, secreting a strongly odorous humor, called *smegma preputii*.

GLAND-CYSTS. Cysts formed by the obstruction of *excretory ducts*, or *follicles of glands*, or by the abnormal development of portions of glands without ducts.

GLAND-POX. A popular name for *Varicella*, or Chicken-pox.

GLAND-TISSUE. An essential constituent of glandular tumor, consisting of sacs, or pouches of clear pellucid membrane, arranged in lobules or *acini*, and filled with glandular epithelium.

GLANDERS. A febrile disease, due to the introduction into the system of a specific poison, originating in the horse, ass, or mule, and communicated directly or indirectly from them to man. See *Farcinoma*.

GLANDULA (dim. of *glans*, an acorn or gland). In anatomy, a little gland; in botany, a tubercle, and especially an organ which secretes the fluids peculiar to different species of plants.

GLANDULAR (*glandula*, a little gland). Covered with glandiferous hairs, as the leaves of sweet briar, &c.

GLANDULAR TUMORS. Tumors formed by the development of a tissue resembling that of secreting glands. In the female breast they are known as *chronic mammary tumor*, and *imperfect glandular hypertrophy*.

GLANS. In botany, a compound inferior fruit, with a dry peri-

carp, but proceeding from an ovary which contains several cells, and seated in a persistent involucre called a *cupule*. The glans is solitary in the oak; in the beech and sweet chestnut there are several, completely enclosed in the cupule. The glans is termed *calybio* by Mirbel, and *nucula* by Desvaux.

GLANS (same as *βάλανος*, by interchange of the letters *bl* and *gl*). Literally an acorn, a mast of any tree; a pellet of lead, or other metal. *Glans clitoridis* is a term applied to a small accumulation of erectile tissue situated at the extremity of the clitoris. *Glans penis* is the vascular body forming the extremity of the penis; it is circumscribed by a prominent ridge, termed the *corona glandis*.

GLASS. *Vitrum*. An alkaline silicate, or a mixture of alkaline with earthy silicates; chemically considered, therefore, it bears a near relation to ceramic ware, especially the variety known as *soft porcelain*. The varieties of glass are three, viz. colourless glass without lead; colourless glass with lead, termed by us *flint-glass*, and by the French, *crystal*; and the several varieties of coloured glass.

1. *Glass-gall.* *Fiel de verre*; *fel vitri*; *sandiver*. The saline scum which rises to the surface in the manufacture of glass, and consists chiefly of sulphate of soda and chloride of sodium.

2. The term *glass* is also applied to *glassy* substances, as the *glass of antimony*, or the sulphuret; to mica, *glacies Mariæ*, or *Muscovy glass*; to bismuth, or *tin-glass*, &c.

GLASS, SOLUBLE. A glass formed by combining potash or soda with the silicic acid or silica, without any third ingredient. It presents the usual vitreous aspect, but is easily dissolved in water. It is employed as a kind of paint for paper, cloth, wood, &c., to prevent or retard their inflammation on the contact of an ignited body.

GLAUBER'S SALT. *Sal mirabile*. Sulphate of soda; frequently found in mineral springs, and sometimes on the surface of the earth, but named from Glauber, a German chemist, who first noticed the substance as a saline mass left after the production of muriatic acid from common salt and sulphuric acid. *Glauber's secret sal ammoniac* is sulphate of ammonia, a constituent of soot from coal. *Glauberite* is a crystallized salt, consisting of nearly equal parts of the sulphates of lime and soda.

GLAUCIC ACID (γλαυκός, azure). An acid procured from the teasel and scabious plants.

GLAU'CIN (γλαυκός, azure). An alkaloïd procured from the leaves and stem of the *Glaucium luteum*. It is bitter and acrid, and forms salts with acids.

GLAUCINA (γλαυκός, azure). A term proposed by Hebenstreit for the natural form of cow-pox, from the bluish or azure tint of the vesicles.

GLAUCO'MA (γλαύκωμα, opacity of the crystalline lens; a species of cataract, named from the dull grey gleam of the eye so affected). Under this term Hippocrates comprehended all opacities behind the pupil. But the term soon became limited to those opacities which were of a greenish colour (γλαυκός, pale blue, grey). It now denotes a morbidly increased tension of the tunics of the eyeball, produced by intraocular (hydrostatic) pressure of its contained fluids.

Glaucoma fulminans. A term applied by Gräfe to the extremely violent case of glaucoma, in which vision is lost in a few hours.

GLAUCOPI'CRINE (γλαυκός, azure, πικρός, bitter). An alkaloïd found in the root of the *Glaucium luteum*. It is bitter, and forms salts of a bitter and nauseous taste.

GLAUCO'SIS (γλαύκωσις, blindness from glaucoma, *Hipp.*) Mason Good prefers *glauco'sis* to *glaucoma*, "because the final *oma* imports usually, and, for the sake of simplicity and consistency, ought always to import, external protuberance, as in staphyloma, sarcoma, &c." See some remarks on this subject in the *Preface* to this volume.

GLAU'COUS (γλαυκός, of a bluish-grey colour). Azure-coloured; covered with bloom, like a plum.

GLEET. A transparent mucons discharge, sometimes the sequela of gonorrhœa.

GLE'NOID (γλήνη, a cavity, εἶδος, likeness). The name of a part having a shallow cavity, as the socket of the shoulder-joint, a fissure and a foramen of the temporal bones, &c.

GLID'ING. The simple movement of one articular surface on another, existing in different degrees in all the joints.

GLISSON'S CAPSULE. A cellulo-vascular membrane, which envelops the hepatic vessels in the right border of the lesser omentum, and accompanies them through the transverse fissure to their ultimate ramifications.

GLO'BULES, RED (dim. of *globus*, a ball). The red colouring matter of the blood; a peculiar animal principle.

GLO'BULI MARTIA'LES. *Boules de Nancy*. The ferric tartrate of potash; the globuli of this salt were formerly wrapped in muslin, and suspended in water to form a chalybeate solution.

GLO'BULIN. The principal constituent of the blood-globules or corpuscles, closely allied to albumen. It occurs in large proportion in the matter composing the crystalline lens of the eye. The term has also been applied to the amylaceous granules found in the tissue of plants, which Turpin considered as the elementary state of the tissue.

GLO'BUS HYSTERICUS. A sensation attendant on hysteria, as of a *globus* or ball ascending to the stomach, then up the chest to the neck, and becoming fixed in the throat.

GLOBUS MA'JOR EPIDIDY'MIS. A name applied to the upper end of the epididymis, which is of great size, owing to the large assemblage of convoluted tubes in the coni vasculosi.

GLOBUS MI'NOR EPIDIDY'MIS. The lower portion of the epididymis, consisting of the convolutions of the vas deferens, previously to its commencing its ascending course.

GLOMERATION (*glomus*, *glomeris*, a ball or clow of thread). Literally, heaping into a ball; a term sometimes applied to tumor.

GLO'MERULE. *Glomus*. A form of inflorescence bearing the same relation to the capitulum that the compound does to the simple umbel; that is, it is a cluster of capitula enclosed in a common involucre, as in *Echinops*.

GLO'MERULUS (dim. of *glomus*, a ball, as of cotton). The name of a plexiform tuft of minute vessels or looped capillaries, contained within each of the *Malpighian* capsules.

GLO'NOINE OIL. *Nitro-glycerine*. A highly explosive substance, consisting of nitre and glycerine. Under the name *Noble's oil*, it has been used in mining operations. Its explosive force is said to be ten times more powerful than that of gunpowder.

GLO'SSA, or **GLOTTA** (γλῶσσα, γλῶττα). The tongue; the organ of speech.

1. *Gloss-agra* (ἄγρα, seizure). Inflammation of the tongue; swelled tongue; a term synonymous with glossalgia, glossocele, glossitis, &c.

2. *Gloss-itis*. Inflammation of the tongue; the terminal particle *-itis* denoting inflammation.

3. *Glosso-*. Terms compounded of this word belong to nerves or muscles attached to the tongue, as in the three following terms.

4. *Glosso-staphylinus*. A designation of the constrictor isthmi faucium, from its origin in the tongue, and insertion into the uvula.

5. *Glosso-pharyngeus*. A synonym of the constrictor superior, from its origin in the root of the tongue, and its insertion into the pharynx.

6. *Glosso-pharyngeal nerves*. Another name for the eighth pair.

7. *Glosso-catochus* (κατέχω, to hold down). An instrument for depressing the tongue.

8. *Glosso-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). An extrusion of the tongue; swelled tongue.

9. *Glosso-cômum* (κομείω, to guard). Formerly, a case for the tongue of a hautboy; but, metaphorically, a kind of long box, or case, for containing a fractured leg.

GLO'SSO-HYAL (γλῶσσα, the tongue, and *hyoides* os). A bone of the hæmal spine of most fishes, which enters the substance of the tongue. See *Vertebra*.

GLOSSO'LOGY (γλῶσσα, the tongue, λόγος, an account). An account of the tongue; generally, an account of terminology.

GLOTTIS (γλωττίς, the glottis, or mouth of the windpipe). *Rima glottidis*. The aperture between the arytenoïd cartilages. It is covered by a cartilage called the *epi-glottis*.

GLU'CIC ACID (γλυκύς, sweet). An acid formed by the action of a saturated solution of lime or barytes on grape-sugar.

GLUC'INUM (γλυκύς, sweet). A rare metal, found associated with silica and alumina in the emerald, which is a double silicate of alumina and glucina; it occurs also in the *beryl*. It is named from the sweet taste of its salts.

GLU'COSE (γλυκύς, sweet). A designation of grape-sugar. The *glucosides* are a class of substances so named from the presence of *glucose* among their products of decomposition. The chief member of this class is salicin.

GLUCOSU'RIA (γλυκύς, sweet, οὐρίω, to make water). A morbid condition of the urine, in which it contains glucose. See *Inosuria*.

GLUE (*gluten*). The common gelatine of commerce, made from the parings of hides, hoofs, &c.

GLUMA'CEOUS (*gluma*, the husk of corn). A term applied, in botany, to the floral envelopes when they are reduced to scales, as in grasses.

GLUME (*gluma*, the husk of corn). A term applied to the peculiar envelope of the floral apparatus in grasses, which are hence called *glumaceæ*. It is a modification of the bract.

GLUTÆ'US (γλουτός, *nates*, the buttock). The name of three muscles of the hip, forming part of the buttocks. They are the *maximus*, which extends the thigh; the *medius*, which acts in standing; and the *minimus*, which assists the others.

Glutæal. A term applied to the posterior iliac artery—to lymphatics

which have the same distribution as that artery—and to a nerve distributed to the glutæi muscles.

GLUTEN (*gelo*, to congeal). A viscid substance obtained from wheaten flour. It contains *vegetable fibrin*, resembling the substance of muscular fibre; a substance resembling the *eusein*, which composes the curd of milk; and *glutin*, which resembles the albumen of the blood.

1. *Gluten Brewl.* An article of diet used in diabetes. It is not made of pure gluten, but one-sixth of the original quantity of starch contained in the flour is retained.

2. *Gluten, crude*, or *Beccaria's gluten*. Names given to the thick, tenacious mass which is left when wheaten dough is washed on a sieve by a stream of water; a milky liquid passes through, and the crude gluten remains.

3. *Gluten, granulated*. A paste made by the artificial addition of wheat-gluten to the ordinary wheat, forming an agreeable and nutritious food.

4. *Glutinous Sap. Milky Sap*. Vegetable milk, or the juice obtained by incision from the Palo de Vaca, or *Cow-tree*, which grows in the province of Caraccas.

GLY'CERIC ACID (γλυκός, sweet). An acid formed by the oxidation of glycerin by nitric acid.

GLYCERINUM (γλυκός, sweet). Glycerine. The *sweet principle of oil*, or hydrate of oxide of glyceryl; obtained from fats and fixed oils, and containing a small percentage of water. *Glyceryl* (ύλη, matter) is the hypothetical radical of glycerin. *Glycerion* is a compound of glycerin.

GLYCOCHOLIC ACID (γλυκός, sweet, χολή, bile). An acid obtained from the bile. See *Bilin*.

GLY'COCIN (γλυκός, sweet). One of the principal constituents of bile, contributing to the process of respiration.

GLY'COCOLL (γλυκός, sweet, κόλλα, glue). Sugar of gelatine: a compound found among the products obtained by boiling gelatine with potash or acids.

GLY'COGEN (γλυκός, sweet, γεννάω, to produce). *Animal Starch*. A substance elaborated from the blood by the liver, and capable of passing very readily, under the influence of the animal fluids, into *glucose*, or liver-sugar.

GLYCOL (γλυκός, sweet). The type of a new class of compounds, occupying an intermediate place between the class of alcohols of which common alcohol is the type, on the one hand, and the class of bodies of which glycerin is the type, on the other.

GLYCYRRHIZA GLA'BRA (γλυκός, sweet, ρίζα, a root). Common Liquorice; a Leguminous plant, the root or underground stem of which, fresh and dried, is called *liquorice-root*, or *stick-liquorice*. The Greeks distinguished the liquorice-root by the name *adipson* (from α, priv., and δίψα, thirst), from its property of assuaging thirst; perhaps the term *liquorice* may be derived from the same idea.

Glycyrrhizin or *Glyeion*. Liquorice-sugar; the saccharine juice of liquorice-root, and some other roots of sweet taste.

GLY'OXAL. The aldehyde of glycol, found among the products of the decomposition of nitrous ether in contact with water.

GLY'PHOGRAPHY (γλυφή, hollowing, γράφω, to describe). A method of etching by galvanism, in which the paint or composition

is so laid on as to cause a series of *hollows* in the electrotype deposit, sufficiently deep to prevent being inked by the inking roller; in other words, all those parts which are to be black in the impression are left untouched on the plate—a plan directly the reverse of that of *electro-tint*.

GNATHOS (γνάθος, the cheek or jaw). The cheek, the jaw; the part of the jaw in which the teeth are fixed, and, hence, the term *prognathous* denotes the prominence of the jaw in the Negro variety of the human race. The term has also been used in pathology, as in *gnathitis*, *gnatho-neuralgia*, *gnatho-paralysis*, *gnathoplegia*, *gnathorrhagia*, &c. The Greek terms γνάθος and γένειον, the Latin *gena* (our *chin*), the Latin *gingiva*, perhaps the German *Gaumen* (our *gums*), are all derived from the Greek γένυς, the under jaw, the upper jaw being γένειον.

GOADBY'S SOLUTION. A preparation for preserving animal substances, made with bay-salt, corrosive sublimate, or arsenious acid, and water.

GÖBEL'S PYROPHORUS. A mixture of charcoal and lead, in which the latter is in so extreme a state of division, as to take fire on exposure to the air. It is formed by heating the tartrate of lead in a close vessel or tube to dull redness.

GODBOLD'S VEGETABLE BALSAM. This is little else than simple oxymel, though directed to be made from forty-two different vegetables, mixed with several gums, &c.; to be kept three years, &c.

GODFREY'S CORDIAL. Infuse ℥ix. of sassafras, and of the seeds of caraway, coriander, and anise, of each ℥j. in six pints of water; simmer the mixture until it is reduced to four pints; then add lb. vj. of treacle, and boil the whole for a few minutes; when it is cold, add ℥iij. of the tincture of opium.

GODFREY'S SMELLING SALTS. A highly pungent preparation, obtained by resubliming the common subcarbonate of ammonia with pearlash and a proportion of rectified spirit.

GOITRE, or **GOTRE** (probably a corruption of *guttur*, the throat). The name given in Switzerland to Bronchocele, or the Thyrophraxia of Alibert. Heister thought it should be called *tracheocele*. Prosser, from its frequency in the hilly parts of Derbyshire, called it the *Derbyshire neck*; and, not satisfied respecting the similitude of this tumor to that observed on the necks of women on the Alps, the *English bronchocele*. It consists in an enlargement of the thyroid gland, and is frequently associated with cretinism.

Goître-sticks. The stems of a sea-weed, chewed in South America as a remedy for goître.

GOLD. *Aurum.* A metal almost invariably found in the metallic state, usually, however, contaminated with silver or copper, or both. *Sterling gold* consists of 22 parts of gold and 2 of copper; *standard gold*, of 18 gold and 6 copper; in *green gold*, silver is substituted for copper.

GOLD-BEATERS' SKIN. A delicate membrane prepared from the peritoneal or external membrane of the large intestine of the ox. The manufacture of this article is termed by the French *boyauderie*, from *boyau*, an intestine.

GOLD-LEAF ELECTROMETER. An instrument for detecting the presence of electricity by the divergence of two slips of gold-leaf.

GOLDEN OINTMENT. *Singleton's Eye-salve.* Sulphuret of arsenic (orpiment) and lard, or spermaceti-ointment. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydi* of the London College is also sold under the same title; it is stated to consist of a drachm of red precipitate, and seven drachms of butter.

GOLDEN SPIRIT OF SCURVY-GRASS. This is merely a solution of cambooge in the *Spir. Armoracæ comp.* Cambooge is also the basis of the *Specific of Clossius*.

GOLDEN SULPHURET. A sulphuret of antimony, also termed *sulphantimonie acid*, and prepared by precipitating antimonie acid by sulphuretted hydrogen. See *Kermes Mineral*.

GOLD WASSER. An alcoholic beverage made at Dantzic, from various kinds of corn, rectified with spices.

GOMPHOSIS (γόμφωσις, a bolting together, from γόμφος, a bolt). An articulation of bones, like that of a nail in a piece of wood; that of the teeth, for instance, in their sockets. By the ancient writers, the word *gomphosis* was applied to a species of *synarthrosis*, an almost immovable joint. See *Articulation*.

GONG-METAL, An alloy of eighty parts of copper and twenty of tin.

GONIO'METER (γωνία, an angle, μετρέω, to measure). An instrument for measuring angles, particularly those of crystals.

GONORRHŒ'A (γονή, semen, ῥέω, to flow). *Clap.* Literally, a flow of semen; but really an inflammation and suppuration of the mucous membrane of the genital organs, produced by contagion from the pus of a membrane similarly affected. See *Baporrhæa* and its two following terms. See also *Balanitis*.

GONU'A'GRA (γόνυ, the knee, ἄγρα, seizure). *Gonatagra.* Gout of the knee. Though the Greeks had no specific term for gout of the knee, they had some epithets very expressive of its effects; such are γονυ-καμύ-επίκυρτος, twisting the knee awry, and γονυ-καυσ-άγρυπνα, burning the knee and keeping one awake.

GONYA'LGIA (γονυαλγίς, suffering pain in the knee, Hipp.). A local variety of regular gout attacking the knee. See *Gout*.

GOOSE-SKIN. The vernacular term for that state of the skin in which it resembles the surface of a plucked fowl. See *Cutis Anserina*.

GO'RDIIUS. The *Seta equina*, or horse-hair worm of the old writers. It is supposed to occasion *intestinal disease* among the peasantry of Lapland from drinking water impregnated with this worm; and *cuticular disease*, when it is lodged under the skin, constituting the *morbus pilaris* of Horst, and the *mabis a crinonibus* of Sauvages, &c.

GORGET. An instrument used in lithotomy, for cutting the prostate gland and neck of the bladder.

GOSSYP'IIUM. Cotton wool. The hairs of the seed of various species of *Gossypium*, carded.

GOULARD-WATER. *Liquor plumbi diacetatis dilutus.* Solution of diacetate of lead, one drachm and a-half; distilled water, one pint; proof-spirit, two drachms.

GOULARD'S CERATE. The *ceratum plumbi comp.* or compound cerate of lead. The formula for this differs, however, from Goulard's original recipe, in ordering camphor, while the other directs a large quantity of water to be mixed with the cerate.

GOULARD'S EXTRACT. Tribasic acetate of lead, prepared by dissolving litharge in solution of acetate of lead.

GOUT (*goutte*, French; *gutta*, Latin, a drop). A term, derived, like rheumatism, from the humoral pathology, and suggesting the *dropping* of a morbid fluid into the joints. The disease presents two varieties:—

1. *Regular gout*. A specific form of articular inflammation, invariably accompanied with uric acid in the blood and the deposition of urate of soda in the affected tissues.

2. *Irregular gout*. The same specific inflammation of non-articular tissues, or disturbance of the functions of various organs, accompanied with the same abnormal state of the blood.

3. *Synonyms*. (1.) Local varieties of *Regular Gout* are named podagra, cheiragra, cleisagra, and gonuagra. (2.) *Irregular Gout* has been termed non-articular gout, anomalous gout, retrocedent gout, misplaced gout, &c.

GOUTY CONCRETIONS. Calculi formed in the joints of gouty persons, resembling *chalk-stones* in colour and softness, and consisting of urate of soda.

GOUTY KIDNEY. A term applied by Dr. Todd to one of the most inveterate forms of albuminuria resulting from chronic gout.

GOWN, RED. *Tooth-rash*; *red gum-rash*. Popular names for *strophulus*, or the Exormia strophulus of Mason Good.

GRAAFIAN VESICLES. Small cells or vesicles, also called *ovisacs*, found near the surface of the ovary.

GRA'CILIS. Slender; the name of a long, thin, flat muscle, otherwise called *rectus internus femoris*, from its straight direction.

GRAINES D'AVIGNON. *French berries*. The unripe fruit of the *Rhamnus infectorius*, used for dyeing Maroquin leather yellow, &c.

GRAINS, BREWERS'. The undissolved portion of the malt used in brewing, still containing a large quantity of gluten.

GRANA MOLU'CCA. These are said to be the seeds of the *Croton Pavana*, the original Tilly-seed plant.

GRANA PARADISI. Grains of Paradise. Guinea grains or Malagueta pepper; the seeds of the *Amomum melegueta*, imported from the coast of Guinea for the purpose of importing a fictitious strength to malt and spirituous liquors.

GRANA SECA'LIS DEGENERATI. Ergot; a substance found in the place of the grains of rye, of *agrostis*, &c.; also termed *Spermædia clavus*, *Secale cornutum*, *Spurred rye*, &c. See *Ergota*.

GRANA TIGLIA. *Grana Dilla*; *Grana Tilli*. The seeds of the *Croton Tiglium*, from which the croton-oil, or oil of tiglium, is procured.

GRA'NADIN. A sweet substance procured from the root of the pomegranate, and now decided to be *mannite*.

GRANA'TI RADICIS CORTEX (*granatus*, having many grains). Pomegranate-root Bark; the dried bark of the root of the *Punica granatum*, a plant growing on the shores of the Mediterranean. Pliny uses the term *granatum* (sc. *malum*) for the pomegranate—the apple of many grains or seeds.

GRA'NDO (a hailstone). *Chalazion*. A small serous tumor of

the eyelid, named from its resemblance in size, transparency, and hardness to a hailstone; an imperfectly suppurating styce.

GRANULATION (*granum*, a grain). A process by which minute grain-like, fleshy bodies are formed on the surface of wounds or ulcers during their healing. In *Chemistry*, the term denotes a process for the mechanical division of metals by agitating them in a melted state till they cool, or shaking them in a box, or pouring them from a height into cold water.

GRANULE (*granum*, a grain). A little grain; a small particle. In describing the appearance of the under surface of the epidermis, Mr. Erasmus Wilson speaks of *primitive granules*, which he conceives to be "the first organic shape of the blastema of the liquor sanguinis;" *aggregated granules*, or minute masses of four, five, or six of the preceding; and *nucleated granules*, which are "in point of construction an 'aggregated granule' with a single layer of aggregated granules arranged around it, the central 'aggregated granule' having now become a nucleus." See *Nucleolo-nucleated cell*.

GRAPE-SUGAR. *Glucose*. A variety of the *granular* or *crumbling* sugars of the Germans.

GRAPHITE (γράφω, to write; so termed from its use in the manufacture of pencils). Plumbago, or black lead, found in primary mountains. It is a nearly pure form of carbon; it is, however, sometimes considered a carburet of iron.

-GRAPHY (γραφή, writiug, or painting, from γράφω, to write). A description of any thing, properly in *writing* or *painting*. Hence *adeno-graphy* (ἀδὴν, a gland), a description of the glands; *osteo-graphy* (ὀστέον, a bone), a description of the bones; *phyto-graphy* (φυτόν, a plant), an account of the rules to be observed in naming and describing plants.

GRASS-OIL OF NAMUR. A volatile oil procured, according to Royle, from the *Andropogon Calamns aromaticus*. It is sometimes called *oil of spikenard*, though incorrectly; this substance being procured from the *Nardostachys Jatamansi*.

GRATIOLA OFFICINALIS. Hedge Hyssop; a plant of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, formerly called *Gratia Dei*, on account of its remedial powers. It has been said to be the basis of the *eau médicinale*.

GRAVES'S or BASEDOW'S DISEASE. An excessively protruded and goggled state of the eye-ball, sometimes occurring in connexion with *anæmia*, general debility, and enlargement of the thyroid gland.

GRAVE'DO (*gravedo*, from *gravis*, heavy). Heaviness of the limbs; cold in the head; catarrh. We read in Pliny of "crapulæ gravedines," headaches from intoxication.

GRAVEL. Crystalline sediments deposited in the bladder from the urine. When these sediments are *Amorphous* and pulverulent, they are termed—

1. The *red gravel*, or lateritious, or piuk, consisting chiefly of lithate of ammonia, with or without free uric acid; or

2. The *white gravel*, consisting of the mixed lithic and phosphatic sediments, with an iridescent pellicle.

When *Crystallized*, they constitute—

1. The *red gravel*, consisting of crystals of uric or lithic acid; or—

2. The *white gravel*, generally consisting of the triple phosphate of magnesia and ammonia, and existing in the form of perfectly white and shining crystals.

GRAVEL-ROOT. The name given by the Germans to the *Pareira brava* root, from its beneficial effects in stone and gravel.

GRAVITY (*gravitas*, heaviness). The tendency of all bodies towards the centre of the earth; the unknown cause of this phenomenon is called *gravitation*. Gravity differs from Attraction, in being a species of the latter; *e.g.* we speak of capillary attraction, magnetic attraction, &c., but not of capillary or magnetic gravity.

GRAVITY, SPECIFIC. The specific gravity of a body is its density or weight, compared with the density or weight of another body which is assumed as the standard. 1. The *specific gravity of a gas or vapour* is its weight, as compared with that of an equal volume of dry and pure air of the same temperature and pressure. 2. The *specific gravity of a liquid or solid body* is its weight, as compared with that of an equal volume of pure water at 60° Fahr.

1. *Specific gravity bottle.* A light bottle containing exactly 1000 grains of distilled water at 60°, used for determining the specific gravity of a liquid. The bottle being filled with any liquid, the weight in grains of the liquid determines the specific gravity required.

2. *Specific gravity beads.* Hollow beads of different sizes having projecting tails, and marked with certain numbers, used for showing roughly the density of a liquid.

GREAT SYMPATHE'TIC. A nerve formed by a collection of filaments from every nerve which join one another at the adjacent ganglia.

GRECIAN WATER. A solution of nitrate of silver disguised, for dyeing the hair black; the hair, thus dyed, soon becomes purple on exposure to light.

GREEK FIRE. An artificial fire, invented by the Greeks during their wars with the Arabs and Turks. It is supposed to have consisted of asphaltum, nitre, and sulphur.

GREEN SICKNESS. The popular term for *chlorosis*, from the pale, lurid, and greenish cast of the skin.

GRE'GARINES. The name of a supposed parasite, found at or near the ends of hair collected for the purpose of being manufactured into *chignons* and other eccentricities.

GRE'NADIN. Another name for *mannite*, or manna-sugar, a constituent of manna.

GRENOUILLE. The French term for a frog; the distended sub-maxillary duct. See *Batrachus*.

GREY LOTION. A preparation for irritable sores, consisting of chloride of mercury and lime-water.

GREY POWDER. *Hydrargyrum cum creta*. Mercury with chalk; mercury and prepared chalk rubbed together until globules are no longer visible.

GRIPPE. A French term applied to various epidemic forms of gastro-bronchitis. It is used by Laennec to denote an epidemic catarrh, which occurred in 1803, and which was characterized by the peculiar *glutinous* sputa observed in acute pneumonia.

GROATS. The decorticated grains of the *Avena sativa*, or oat,

These, when crushed, constitute the *Emblen* and *Prepared Groats*. Groats and oatmeal, boiled with water, form *gruel*.

GROCERS' ITCH. The *eczema rubrum dorsi manus*, occurring on the back of the hand from irritation caused by the contact of sugar. It differs from itch, properly so called, in its non-contagiousness. See *Eczema*.

GROSSULINE (*grosseille*, a gooseberry). The name given by Gribourt to a peculiar principle procured from gooseberries and other acid fruits, forming the basis of jelly.

GROTTO DEL CANE (*dog's grotto*). A cave in Italy, in which there is a constant natural exhalation of carbonic acid, which, occupying the lowest stratum of the air, induces asphyxia in dogs taken into it, while man, by virtue of his height, escapes.

GROVE'S BATTERY. An apparatus for performing the experiment of decomposing or analyzing water.

GRUBS. *Comedones*. Worms; round, black spots occasioned by retention and discoloration of the secretion in the sebiferous ducts, occurring in the skin of the face.

GRUMOUS (*grumus*, a heap or hilloek). Knotted; collected into granular masses, as the *fæcula* of the sago-palm.

GRUTUM. The name given by Plenck to *milium*, or millet-rash; also called *pearly tubercles*, follicular elevations, and, by Mr. E. Wilson, *sebaceous miliary tubercles*.

GRYLLUS VERRUCIVORUS. The wart-eating grasshopper of Sweden, which is caught for the purpose, as it is said, of biting off the excrescence, when it also discharges a corrosive liquor on the wound.

GUA'IACUM OFFICINA'LE. Official Guaiacum; a Zygophyllaceous plant, the wood, resin, and bark of which are imported from St. Domingo.

1. *Guaiacum-wood*. Commonly termed *lignum vitæ*, from its reputed efficacy in syphilis. The shavings or raspings, *scobs* vel *rasura guaiaci*, are prepared by the turner for the use of the druggist. The bark is employed on the Continent, but is not official in this country.

2. *Guaiacum-resin*. Commonly, though erroneously, called *gum guaiacum*; a resin obtained by various processes from the stem of the tree. It occurs in *tears* and in *masses*.

3. *Guaiacic acid*. An acid obtained from the resin of guaiacum.

4. *Guaiacin*. A peculiar substance obtained from guaiacum.

5. *Guaiacyl* (ὑλη, matter). The hypothetical base of guaiacum-resin.

6. *Guaiacum-soaps*. *Sapones guaiacini*. Alkaline guaiacates, formed by solution of guaiacic acid in solutions of the caustic alkalis, soda and potash.

GUA'NIDINE. *Carbotriamine*. A treble atom of ammonia, in which four atoms of hydrogen are replaced by one atom of tetratomic carbon. See *Atomicity*.

GUA'NO (*huanu*, Peruvian, dung). A manure employed in South America, consisting of urate of ammonia, and another ammoniacal salt. It appears to consist of the excrements of sea-fowl. *Guanine* is a compound found in guano, resembling urica in its properties.

GUA'NANINE. A new vegetable principle, discovered in the fruit of the *Paullinia sorbilis* by M. Martius. *Guarana* is the name of a cocoa prepared in Brazil from the seeds of the same plant.

GUBERNA'CULUM (κυβερνάω, to command). Literally, the rudder of a ship. A name given by Hunter to the fibro-vascular substance between the testes and scrotum in the fœtus, from his considering it the principal agent in directing the course of the testis in its descent.

GUILBERT'S EPISPA'STIC SILK. Mezzercon-bark, oz. 24; water, 1:500 parts. Boil, strain, and add pulverized cantharides, myrrh, euphorbium, ãã 24 parts. Boil, strain through a double linen cloth, and evaporate until the liquor is of sufficient density to allow it to be spread upon waxed silk. See *Vesicatory Silk*.

GUILLOTINE. A characteristic, if not very prepossessing, name of an instrument for excising the tonsils, in cases of enlargement.

GUINEA-CORN. A small kind of grain, used to some extent in the West Indies, and a little less nutritious than ordinary English wheat.

GUINEA-GRAINS. Another name for the *Grains of Paradise*, Malagueta-pepper, or fruit of the *Anomum melequeta*.

GUINEA - HEN WEED. The vulgar name of the *Peteveria alliacea*, an extremely acrid plant, used in Jamaica as a sialogogue.

GUINEA-PEPPER. *Bird-pepper*. The capsules of the *Capsicum frutescens*, the powder of which constitutes Cayenne-pepper.

GUINEA-WORM. *Dracunculus*, or *Filaria Medinensis*. A worm found chiefly in both the Indies, often twelve feet long, and about the thickness of a horse-hair; it burrows under the cuticle, for the most part, of the naked feet of the West Indian slaves.

GU'LA. The œsophagus or gullet; the canal extending from the lower part of the pharynx to the superior orifice of the stomach.

GUM. A common proximate principle of vegetables; the primary form of vegetable textures. Gum differs from resiu in its solubility in water and its insolubility in alcohol.

GUM-BOIL. *Parulis*. Alveolar abscess; a small abscess, commencing in the socket of a tooth, and bursting through the gum, or sometimes through the cheek.

GUM-JUNIPER. A concrete resin which exudes in white tears from the *Juniperus Communis*. It has been called *sandarach*, and, hence, confounded with the *σανδαράκη* of Aristotle, which was a sulphuret of arsenic. Reduced to powder it is called *pounce*, and it prevents ink from sinking into paper, from which the exterior coating of size has been scraped away.

GU'MMA. *Gummy tumor*. A soft tumor; a deeply-seated disorganization of the skiu and subcutaneous tissues, produced by the syphilitic poison, when it has been long in the system. It is named from the resemblance of its contents to gum. See *Syphiloma*.

GU'MMI RU'BURUM ASTRINGENS. An astringent substance, called *butea-gum*—an exudation from the *Butea frondosa*. Its Hindu name is *kueni* or *kuennee*, from which probably our term *kino* is derived.

1. *Gummi Arabicum seu Turcicum*. Gum Arabic; the produce of the *Acacia vera*, and other species, especially *A. Arabica*. The white pieces constitute the *gummi electum* of the druggists.

2. *Gummi guttæ*. A term applied to gamboge, owing to its issuing *guttatim*, or by drops, from the broken leaves or branchlets of the gamboge-tree.

3. *Gummi nostras*. Cherry-tree gum; an exudation from the stem of the *Cerasus avium*. This, and the *gummi pruni* or plum-tree gum, produced by the *Prunus domestica*, may be substituted in medicine for tragacanth-gum. They contain two gummy principles, viz., *arabin*, and *prunin* or *cerasin*.

GUM-RASH. The name of some species of strophulus—the red, the white, and the pallid. See *Strophulus*.

GUM-RESINS. Mixtures of gum with resin, and occasionally with essential oil, as asafetida, galbanum, &c. They exude spontaneously, or are procured by incision of the stems and branches of particular tribes of plants; especially the Umbelliferae, which yield the fetid gum-resins.

GUMS. *Gingivæ*. The red substance which covers the alveolar processes of the jaws, and embraces the necks of the teeth.

GUN-COTTON. A substance obtained by the same process as *xyloidine*, with the substitution of cotton for starch. See *Pyroxylin*.

GUN-PAPER. Filter-paper soaked in the strongest nitric acid, then washed in water and dried. It possesses explosive properties.

GUNJAH. The dried plant of the *Camabis Indica*, after it has flowered, and still retaining the resin; used in Calcutta for smoking.

GUNPOWDER. A mixture of five parts of nitre, one of sulphur, and one of charcoal, finely powdered, and very accurately blended. The grains are smoothed by friction, and are then said to be glazed.

GUSTA'TORY (*gusto*, to taste). A name of the lingual nerve—a branch of the inferior maxillary. See *Nerves*.

GUT. A substance made by pulling a silk-worm, when ready to spin its cocoon, into two parts, extending the silk as far as it will go, and hanging it up to dry.

GUTHRIE'S MUSCLE. A name given to the transverse portion of the *compressor urethræ* muscle. The perpendicular or pubic portion is termed Wilson's muscle.

GUTTA (a drop, pl. *guttæ*, drops). A term applied to a measure in prescriptions, abridged *gt.*, pl. *gtt.*, which should be equal to the minim; also to certain affections and preparations.

1. *Gutta opaca*. Cataract, or opacity of the crystalline lens, of its capsule, or of the Morgagnian fluid, separately or conjointly.

2. *Gutta serena*. This term denotes complete amaurosis, and was given to the disease by the Arabians, in contradistinction to cataract, or *gutta opaca*. The term *gutta* originated with the humoral pathologists, and the epithet *serena* suggests comparative freedom from pain and unsightliness of the eye.

3. *Gutta rosacea*. Rosy drop, or carbuncled face. "An ekzema of the face, improperly designated by the term *akne rosacea*, but more correctly, *varus gutta-rosea*, by Alibert."—*E. Wilson*.

4. *Gutta anodyna*. Anodyne drop. A solution of acetate of morphia.

5. *Gutta nigra*. Black drop; Lancaster drop. See *Black Drop*.

GUTTA PERCHA. *Gutta Taban*. The Malayan name of a peculiar variety of caoutchouc, consisting of the concrete juice of a Sapotaceous tree, called *Isonandra percha*, growing on the shores of Malacca, Borneo, and the adjacent countries.

GUTTUR. The throat; also, classically, the wind-pipe. *Gula* is the gullet, whereby the food passes into the stomach; and *faux*, the

gullet-pipe, or space between the gula and the guttur, or the superior part of the gula, nearest the chin, but interior, where the mouth grows narrower.

GYMNA'STICS (γυμνάζω, to exercise naked). Exercises systematically adapted to develop and preserve the physical powers. By the term *medical gymnastics* is denoted that part of hygiene which treats of bodily exercise. See *Calisthenic*.

GYMNOSPERMÆ (γυμνός, naked, σπέρμα, seed). *Gymnogens*. A transition series from flowering to flowerless plants. They agree with Exogens in habit, in the presence of sexes, in their concentric zones, and their vascular tissue. But they differ in having the sexes less complete than in other flowering plants: the females have no seed-vessel, but the ovules are fertilized by direct contact with the vivifying principle of the male; the males consist of leaves imperfectly contracted into an anther, bearing a number of pollen cases on their surface.

GYNE' (γυνή). A woman. In the following compounds, the term relates to the female apparatus, or the pistil, of plants:—

1. *Gynæceum*. A term applied by Röper to the entire female system of plants, more commonly called the *pistil*. See *Androceum*.

2. *Gyn-andria* (άνήρ, a man). The twentieth class of the Linnæan system of plants, in which the stamens are situated upon the style, above the ovarium.

3. *Gyno-base* (βάσις, a base). This term is applied to the receptacle, when it is dilated, and supports a row of carpels, which have an oblique inclination towards the axis of the flower, as in the Labiatae, the Boraginaceæ, &c.

4. *Gyno-phore* (φέρω, to bear). A term applied to the stalk, upon which the ovarium is sometimes seated, instead of being sessile, as in Passiflora. It is also called *thecaphore*.

GYNÆ'CO-MA'ZIA (γυνή, γυναικός, a woman, μάζα, the breast). A term applied to hypertrophy of the mammary gland, occurring in males.

GYPSUM (γύψος, chalk). Sulphate of lime in combination with water. When highly burnt, it loses its water and falls into powder, constituting *plaster of Paris*.

GY'RATE (gyrus, a circuit). Curved in, from apex to base, as the fronds of ferns; a term synonymous with *circinate*.

GY'RUS (γύρος). A circle; a circuitous course. Hence the term *gyri* is applied to the spiral cavities of the internal ear, and to convolutions—*gyrus fornicatus* and *gyri aperti*—of the brain; the latter constitute the *island of Reil*, which, together with the substantia perforata, forms the base of the corpus striatum.

H.

HÆM-, HÆMA-, HÆ'MATO-, HÆMO- (αἷμα, αἷματος, blood). These are forms of the Greek term for *blood*, required for the derivation of adjectives, and for the construction of compound words. The terms *hæmato-* and *hæmo-*, like the terms *dermato-* and *dermo-*, may be used indifferently. See some remarks on this subject in the *Preface* to this volume.

HÆM-AGOGUES (αἷμα, blood, ἀγωγός, an expeller). *Hæmatagogues*. Expellers of blood; medicines which promote the catamenial and hæmorrhoidal discharges.

HÆMA-KELIDO'SIS (αἷμα, blood, κηλίδωσις, defilement, from κηλís, a spot, especially of blood). Blood-spot disease; the name given by Raycr to *Purpura*. The term, as thus spelled and derived, is unexceptional.

HÆMAL ARCH (αἷμαλός, bloody). That arch of the vertebra, which is placed beneath the "centrum," for the protection of a portion of the vascular system. See *Neural Arch*.

HÆMALO'PIA (αἱμάλωψ, a mass of blood, a blood-shot place). *Hæmalops*. An effusion of blood into the globe of the eye; blood-shot eye. The term seems connected with αἱμαλός, bloody, blood-red.

HÆM-APO'PHYSIS (αἷμα, blood, and ἀπόφυσις, apophysis, or a process of bone). *Hæmat-apophysis*. The name given by Owen to a bone occurring on each side of the *hæmal* arch in the typical vertebra, between the pleurapophysis and the hæmal spine (see *Vertebra*). In the human thorax, this bone closes the arch, as a "cartilage of the rib," with the aid of a hæmal spine or "sternal bone." In the tail of the Saurian it forms, with the spine, the entire hæmal arch.

HÆM-ASTHENO'SIS (αἷμα, blood, ἀσθένωσις, weakness). *Hæmat-asthenosis*. "Poverty of the blood." Deterioration of the blood.

HÆMAT-E'MESIS (αἷμα, αἷματος, blood, ἔμεσις, vomiting). *Vomitùs eruentis*. A vomiting of blood. Hæmorrhage from the stomach.

HÆMA'TICA (αἷματικός, charged with, or full of, blood). A term applied to medicines which are supposed to act as therapeutical agents by effecting changes in the condition of the blood, as diluents, inspissants, spanæmics, &c. Then we have—

Hæmatinica (αἱμάτινος, of blood, bloody). This is a term synonymous with *tonica analeptica*, and denotes a class of the foregoing *hæmatica* which augment the number of the blood-corpuscles or the amount of *hæmatin* in the blood. They consist exclusively of iron and its compounds. See *Spanæmics*.

HÆ'MATIN (αἱμάτινος, of blood, bloody). *Hæmatosin*. A term applied to the colouring matter contained in the fluid of the blood-corpuscles; also, slightly altered to *hæmatein*, to the colouring matter of the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, or log-wood. In the latter case it is also called *hæmatoxylin*.

HÆMATITES, HÆMATITIS (αἷμα, αἷματος, blood). Two Greek adjectives, the former masculine, the latter feminine, denoting *blood-like*. These terms have been applied to—1, a peroxide of iron, called *hæmatite*, or blood-stone (λίθος being understood), so named from its reputed property of arresting hæmorrhage, or from its colour; 2, a disease, the *Convolvulus sanguineus* of the Latins, or ileus (εἰλεός being understood); and 3, a vein (φλέψ being understood), Hippocrates and the most ancient physiologists making no distinction between the veins and the arteries. *Hæmatitis chordæe* (χορδή), literally, a blood-like rope of gut, was, with the Greeks, a black pudding.

HÆMATO-CELE (αἷμα, αἷματος, blood, κήλη, a tumor). *Hæmocele*. A collection of blood in the tunica vaginalis. (If serous fluid occupy the place of blood, the case is that of hydrocele.) *Pelvic hæmato-cele* is termed uterine, peri-uterine, and retro-uterine, with reference to its seat.

HÆMATO'DES (αἱματώδης, of the nature of blood). Bloody; as applied to a fungous or fleshy excrescence. The termination -odes, (ώδης) expresses *fulness*, and should never be confounded with the termination (ο)ΐdes, which denotes *resemblance*. See *Preface*.

HÆMATO-DYSCRA'SIA (αἷμα, αἷματος, blood, δυσκρασία, bad temperament). *Hæmo-dyscrasia*. An unhealthy condition of the blood.

HÆMATO-GE'NESIS (αἷμα, αἷματος, blood, γένεσις, generation). *Hæmo-genesis*. The formation of blood. See *Anæmia*.

HÆMATO-LO'GY (αἷμα, αἷματος, blood, λόγος, a description). *Hæmo-logy*. The history of the blood.

HÆMATO-LY'TICA (αἷμα, αἷματος, blood, λυτικός, able to dissolve). The designation of a class of remedies intended to diminish the solid constituents of the blood. They are now generally termed *spanæmics*.

HÆMATO'MA (αἱματώω, to make bloody). Sanguineous cyst; a blood-like tumor, occurring in various parts of the body, and sometimes on the brain. It is a result of *hæmatosis*.

HÆMATO'SIS (αἱμάτωσις, a changing into blood, from αἱματώω, to make bloody). Sanguification, or the formation of blood. *Hæmatoma* is a morbid result.

HÆMAT-U'RIA (αἷμα, αἷματος, blood, οὐρέω, to make water). *Sanguis in urina*. Discharge of blood in the urine, from affection of the kidneys, bladder, or urethra; or from the presence, in the urinary system, of a hematoid worm, termed *distoma hæmatobium*.

HÆM-IDRO'SIS (αἷμα, blood, ἰδρώω, to sweat). *Hæmat-idrosis*. *Ephidrosis cruenta*. Bloody sweat; morbid red discoloration of the perspiratory secretion, depending on the colouring principle of the blood.

HÆMO-DYNAMO'METER (αἷμα, blood, δύναμις, force, μέτρον, measure). *Hæmato-dynamometer*. An instrument for measuring the force of the circulation of the blood.

HÆM-OPHTHALMOS (αἷμα, blood, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). An effusion of blood into the chambers of the eye. See *Hypo-hæma*.

HÆMO'-PTYSIS (αἷμα, blood, πτύσις, a spitting). *Hæmoptysis*. The spitting of blood; expectoration of blood; hæmorrhage from the lungs. Synonymous terms are *pneumono-rrhagia* and *hæmoptoë*; the latter is inadmissible, as πτόα (or πτόησις) means *terror*.

HÆMORRHA'GIA (αἷμα, blood, ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth). *Hæmator-rhagia*. Hæmorrhage; a bloody flux, or any violent bleeding. Hæmorrhage is termed *passive*, when it is a common consequence of congestion; and *active*, when it takes place immediately from the arteries.

1. In cases of *wounds*, hæmorrhage is termed *primary* or *immediate*, when it follows immediately after the infliction of the injury; and *secondary*, when it occurs at a period varying from five to twenty-five days after the injury.

2. *Hæmorrhagiæ cutaneæ*. Cutaneous hæmorrhages; the designation of Hebra's fifth class of cutaneous diseases.

HÆMORRHA'GIC DIA'THESIS. A tendency, in certain constitutions, to uncontrollable hæmorrhage from trivial wounds or slight surgical operations.

HÆMORRHA'GIC or **BLACK MEASLES** (αἷμα, blood, ῥήγνυμι, to break forth). A variety of measles, described by Rayer as unconnected with constitutional debility, and characterized by a vinous-coloured efflorescence not disappearing under pressure of the finger.

HÆMORRHŒ'A PETECHIA'LIS (αἷμα, blood, ῥέω, to flow). *Hæmator-rhœa*. A term applied by Dr. Adair to the chronic form of purpura. It has also been designated as *petechiæ sine febre, morbus maculosus, land-scurvy, &c.*

HÆMORRHOIDAL (αἷμα, blood, ῥέω, to flow). A term applied to a branch of the sciatic nerve, and to arteries of the rectum, because they often bleed; these are termed the *superior*, the *middle*, and the *inferior*.

HÆMORRHOIDS (αἰμορροΐς, ἴδος, liable to discharge blood). The term αἰμορροΐδες (φλέβες understood) denotes, generally, veins liable to discharge blood, or hæmorrhage, but is now restricted to the *piles*, or small round tumors situated at the verge of the anus. *Bleeding piles* are tumors which discharge blood; *blind piles*, those which do not bleed; *indolent piles*, those which are free from pain. *Inter-external piles* are partly within, partly without the anus.

According to Galen, the *hæmorrhoid* discharge differs from *hæmorrhage* in being a less violent and copious flow of blood, and sometimes it is applied to tumors without any bleeding at all. The former term has been applied to polypus and all other tumors about the uterus.

HÆMO-SPA'SIC SYSTEM (αἷμα, blood, σπάω, to draw or attract). A new system of medicine, introduced by Dr. Junod of Paris, consisting in the employment of a pneumatic apparatus of peculiar construction, in which the arm or leg is so placed as to attract the blood to the extremities, without diminishing the mass of this liquid.

HÆMO-STA'SIS (αἰμόστασις, a means of stopping blood, from αἷμα, blood, and στάσις, from ἵστημι, to make to stand). *Hæmostasis*. Stagnation of blood. Hence the term *hæmo-statica*, styptics, or medicines which stop hæmorrhages.

HÆMO-THO'RAX (αἷμα, blood, θώραξ, the chest). *Hæmator-thorax*. An effusion of blood into the cavity of the pleura, from a wound, a contusion of the chest, certain diseases, &c.

HÆMO-TRO'PHY (αἷμα, blood, τροφή, nourishment). *Hæmotrophy*. An excess of sanguineous nutriment, as distinguished from hypertrophy and hyperæmia. See *Anæmotrophy*.

HAHNEMANN'S TEST-LIQUOR. *Liquor probatorius Hahnemanni.* A test for detecting the presence of lead in wine, prepared by adding a drachm of tartaric acid to four ounces of sulphuretted hydrogen water. It is, therefore, an acidulated sulphuretted hydrogen.

HAIRS. Horny appendages of the skin, produced by the involution and subsequent evolution of the epidermis; the involution constituting the sheath of the follicle in which the hair is enclosed, and the evolution the body of the hair. Each hair consists of a *bulb*, or root; a *shaft*, or central portion; and a *point*.

HAIR-DYES. *Tincturæ Capillorum.* The basis of most of the powders, pastes, and liquids sold under this name is either lead or silver. To these are sometimes added litharge, slaked lime, and starch.

HAIR-FOLLICLES. Follicles of the skin, descending into the derma, and supporting and maintaining the position of the hair.

HAIR-LICHEN. The *Lichen pilaris*; a variety of lichenous rash, in which the pimples are limited to the roots of the hair, and desquamate after ten days.

HAIR-SALT. The mineralogical name of sulphate of magnesia, when it occurs as an efflorescence on other minerals.

HA'LITUS (*halito*, freq. of *halo*, to breathe). Breath, vapour. An aqueous vapour, or gas, for inhalation.

Halitus of the blood. The vapour which arises from the blood when newly drawn. Plenck termed it *gas animale sanguinis*.

HALLEX. *Allex.* By some this word is used to denote the thumb, or great toe; by others it is connected with the term *alec*, dregs or sediment. *Hallus* or *allus*, is also employed to denote the thumb.

HALLUCINATION (*hallucino*, to mistake). Depraved or erroneous imagination, sometimes *illusion*, sometimes *delusion*. The term has also been used as synonymous with *phantasm*, from which it should, however, be distinguished, the phenomena of hallucination having been chiefly observed in the insane. The Latins used the verb *alucinor* and the substantive *alucinatio*; the origin of the word was probably *ἀλύνω*, *ἀλύσκω*, to wander in mind. See *Phantasm*.

HALO (*halos*=*ἅλως*, a round threshing-floor). A circle round the sun; the *areola*, circle or ring which surrounds the nipple.

HALO SIGNATUS. The name given by Sir C. Bell to the impression of the ciliary processes on the anterior surface of the vitreous humour, &c., from its consisting of a circle of radiations, called by Haller *striae retinæ subjunctæ ligamento ciliari*. By Winslow these marks are called *sulci ciliares*; by Zinn, *corona ciliaris*.

HA'LOGEN (*ἅλς*, *ἅλός*, salt, rock-salt, *γεννᾶω*, to produce). A salt-radical, or substance which forms an acid when combined with hydrogen; thus chlorine forms hydrochloric acid; cyanogen forms hydrocyanic acid. The name *halogen* is derived from the tendency to produce salts resembling sea-salt in their composition; and such salts are called *haloid salts*.

HA'LOID SALTS (*ἅλς*, *ἅλός*, salt, rock-salt, *εἶδος*, likeness). Compounds analogous in constitution to *sea-salt*, consisting of a metal on the one hand, and of chlorine, iodine, and the radicals of the hydracids in general, excepting sulphur, on the other. Besides the simple haloïd salts, Berzelius distinguishes the three following combinations:—

I. *Hydro-haloïd salts*, or combinations of a simple haloïd salt and the hydracid of its radical.

2. *Oxy-haloïd salts*, or combinations of a metallic oxide with a haloïd salt of the same metal.

3. *Double haloïd salts*, consisting, 1, of two simple haloïd salts, which contain different metals, but the same non-metallic ingredient; 2, of two haloïd salts consisting of the same metal, but in which the other element is different; and 3, of two simple haloïd salts, of which both elements are entirely different.

HALOPHYTES (ἅλς, ἅλός, salt, φυτόν, a plant). A class of saltworts, which inhabit salt marshes, and by combustion yield *barilla*, as *salsola*, *salicornia*, and *chenopodium*.

HALOXYLIN (ἅλς, ἅλός, salt, ξύλον, wood). A new species of blasting powder, made of saw-dust, charcoal, and nitre, and sometimes ferro-cyanide of potassium.

HAMAMELIN. An American remedial agent procured from the bark of the *Hamamelis Virginica*, or Witch Hazel, and employed in all cases in which astringents are indicated.

HAMMER-SCHLAG. A technical name for basic silicate of iron, obtained in the process of refining cast-iron.

HAMULARIA LYMPHA'TICA. A species of worm, discovered by Treutler, a German physician, in 1789, in the bronchial glands of a phthisical subject.

HAMULUS CO'CHLEÆ (*hamulus*, dim. of *hamus*, a hook). Literally, the small hook of the cochlea; a kind of hook, by which the *lamina spiralis* terminates upon the axis, towards the middle of the second turn, where the point of the infundibulum commences.

HAND. *Manus*. The organ of prehension, consisting of—

1. The *Carpus*, or wrist, which is composed of the eight following bones:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The <i>scaphoid</i> , or boat-shaped. | 5. The <i>trapezium</i> , or four-sided. |
| 2. The <i>semilunar</i> , or half-moon. | 6. The <i>trapezoid</i> , like the former. |
| 3. The <i>cuneiform</i> , or wedge-like. | 7. The <i>os magnum</i> , or large bone. |
| 4. The <i>pisiform</i> , or pea-like. | 8. The <i>unciform</i> , or hook-like. |

2. The *Metacarpus*, or the four bones constituting the palm and back of the hand; the upper ends have *plane surfaces*, the lower *convex*. Sometimes the first bone of the thumb is reckoned among the metacarpal.

3. The *Digiti*, or fingers, consisting of twelve bones, arranged in three *phalanges*, or rows.

4. The *Pollex*, or thumb, consisting of three bones.

HANNAY'S LOTION. *Preventive Wash*. A famous nostrum for the prevention of venereal infection, consisting merely of a solution of caustic potass.

HAPSUS (ἅψος, a joint or limb). A binding together; and, hence, a piece of wool formed into a bandage.

HARD METAL. An extremely brittle alloy, composed of one part tin and two parts copper.

HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD. A fine wheat-flour, which has been subjected to some heating process.

HARE-BRAINED PASSION. Wayward passion, leading to acts of violence; the *manie sans délire* of M. Pinel, who ascribes it to the effect of a neglected or ill-directed education upon a mind naturally perverse or unruly.

HARE-LIP (*labium leporinum*). A congenital perpendicular fissure

of the upper lip, resulting from arrest of development, and named from a fancied resemblance to the upper lip of the hare. When the fissure occurs on one side only of the mesial line, the hare-lip is termed *single*; when on both sides, *double*.

HA'RMALINE. A beautiful colouring substance, obtained from the seed of the Hermal plant (*Peganum harmala*), which grows wild in the salt-steppes of the Crimea.

HARMO'NIA (*ἀρμονία*, a close joining, from *ἄρω*, to fit together). A species of *synarthrosis*, or almost immovable articulation of bones. See *Articulation*.

HARROWGATE WATER. Mineral springs, containing sulphuretted hydrogen in an eminent degree.

HARTFELL WATER. A chalybeate water near Moffatt, in Scotland.

HARTSHORN. *Cornu cervinum*. The antlers of the *Cervus Elaphus*, the hart or stag, formerly used as the source of ammonia, which was hence termed volatile *spirit of hartshorn*. The pungent volatile salt, called "smelling-salts," retains the name of hartshorn from being originally obtained by distillation of this horn. See *Ammonia*.

HARVEST-BUG. *Mower's mite*. The *Acarus autumnalis*, a variety of the tick insect, which infests the skin in the autumn, producing intolerable itching, succeeded by glossy wheals; it has hence been called *wheel-worm*.

HA'SHISH. A preparation of hemp, used as an intoxicating drug by the Arabs, and generally throughout Syria; made by boiling the leaves and flowers of the plant with water and fresh butter.

HA'STATE (*hastatus*, armed with a spear or javelin). Halberd-headed; applied to leaves which have three lance-shaped lobes, one in the direction of the midrib, the other two at the base at right angles to the first, as in *arum maculatum*.

HAU'STUS (*haurio*, to draw). A draught. It differs from a mixture only in quantity, and should not exceed an ounce and a-half.

HAVE'RSIAN CANALS. A term given, from the name of their discoverer Havers, to a very complicated apparatus of minute canals found in the substance of bone, and containing medullary matter. The central canal, as well as the separate cells, may be regarded as enlargements of them.

HAY-FEVER. *Hay-asthma*. A febrile influenza or catarrh, incidental to certain susceptible constitutions at the period of haymaking.

HEAD-ACHE. An original English term for pain of the head, comprising several varieties. See *Cephalalgia*.

HEAD-MATTER. A yellow substance consisting of spermaceti and sperm-oil.

HEADING. A preparation of equal parts of alum and green vitriol, used in brewing.

HEART. *Cor*. The central organ of circulation. It is enveloped in a membrane called the *pericardium*. It is divided, externally, into a *base*, or its broad part; a *superior* and an *inferior surface*; and an *anterior* and *posterior margin*. Internally, it consists, in man, of four cavities, viz. two auricles and two ventricles, and is thence called *double*.

1. *Heart, caudal.* A pulsating palish sac, containing red blood, and situated at the caudal extremity of the cel.

2. *Hearts, lymphatic.* A term applied by Müller to some small pulsating sacs in the frog, the snake, &c., considered by him as hearts of the lymphatic system.

3. *Heart, displacement of.* Ektopia cordis, from ἐκτοπίζω, to displace, or ἐκτόπιος, displaced. It is congenital; or the effect of effused fluid, or of its subsequent absorption, &c.

4. *Heart-burn.* Kardialgia mordens. A gnawing or burning uneasiness, felt chiefly at the cardia. See *Circulation*.

HEARTS, LATERAL; SYSTEMIC. Terms applied to the three separate hearts of the cuttle-fish. The middle, or *systemic heart*, transmits the red-coloured blood, by the aorta and its ramifications, all over the body; the blood, having become dark-coloured, is carried from the terminations of the aortic system by the veins of the body in two portions to each of the two *lateral* or *pulmonic hearts*; from each lateral heart the blood is propelled to the gills of one side, whence, having become red-coloured, it is carried again to the middle systemic ventricle.

HEAT. The *sensation* experienced on touching a body of a higher temperature than that of the blood. In chemical language it is the *cause* of that sensation, or *caloric*. See *Caloric*.

HEAT, PRICKLY. The *Lichen tropicus*; a species of lichenous rash.

HEAT-UNIT. The quantity of heat required to raise 1 part by weight of water from 0° C. to 1° C.

HEAVY SPAR. Sulphate of barytes, baroselenite, or prismatic heavy spar.

HEBRADENDRON CAMBOGIOIDES. The Camboge Hebradendron; a Guttiferous plant, which yields a kind of gamboge not distinguishable from that of Siam.

HECTIC (ἐκτικός, habitual). This term is sometimes used, like the Greek feminine, as a substantive, to denote a *habitual* or very protracted fever; but, more generally, as an adjective, in conjunction with the term *fever*, to designate a remittent fever, marked by daily paroxysms.

HEDEO'MA PULEGIOIDES. A Labiate plant of North America, reputed as emmenagogue, and called *penny-royal*.

HE'LENIN. *Elecampane Camphor*. A volatile crystalline solid, obtained from the *Inula helenium*. With nitric acid it yields *nitrohelenin*; distilled with anhydrous phosphoric acid it yields *helenene*, a carbo-hydrogen.

HE'LICO-TRE'MA (ἑλιξ, ἑλικος, a coil, τροῦμα, a perforation). An opening by means of which the two scalæ of the cochlea communicate superiorly, over the hamulus laminæ spiralis.

HELIO'GRAPHY (ἥλιος, the sun, γράφω, to paint). *Photography*. The art of taking sun-pictures. See *Actinism*.

HE'LIOSTAT (ἥλιος, the sun, ἵστημι, to make to stand). An instrument by which the sun-beam can be steadily directed to one spot during the whole of its diurnal period.

HELIOTRO'PIUM (ἥλιος, the sun, τρέπω, to turn). Bloodstone; an intimate mixture of calcedony with a substance called *green earth*,

which owes its colour to iron. It was once thought that the stone had power to staunch an effusion of blood.

HE'LIX (ἑλιξ, from ἐλίσσω, to turn about). A coil; a spiral, or winding line. This term denotes, 1, the outer bar or margin of the external ear; hence, *helicis major*, and *helicis minor*, two muscles of the helix; 2, the name of a coil of wire, used in magneto-galvanic experiments.

HELLE'BORUS. Hellebore; the name of a poisonous genus of Ranunculaceous plants. Under the term ἐλλέβορος, the Ancients employed a specific for many diseases, especially madness: to accost a person with πῖθ' ἐλλέβορον, drink hellebore, was a quiet way of saying, *You are mad*; and by the verb ἐλλεβορίζω, to administer hellebore, Hippocrates means, to bring the patient to his senses. The best hellebore was grown at Anticyra in the Ægean Sea; hence, Horace recommends a voyage to that island—"naviget Anticyram"—as a remedy in certain cases of mental delusion.

1. *Helleborus fœtidus*. Fœtid Hellebore, or Bear's-foot; a plant retained in the list of the *Materia Medica*, but rarely used. Its leaves have been strongly recommended as a vermifuge.

2. *Helleborus niger*. Black Hellebore, or Christmas rose; a plant reputed in classic writers as a remedy for mania, and hence recommended by Horace to the poets of his day. See *Melampodium*.

3. *Helleborus orientalis*. The root of this species was formerly much extolled in mania, epilepsy, and dropsy; it is still used in the Levant, and is called *zoptême* by the Turks, and *σκαοφή* by the Greeks.

4. The term *Hellebore* has been applied to the *Veratrum album*, probably from its similar properties. Yet the former is an exogenous, the latter an endogenous plant.

5. *Helleborin*. An acrid oil, said to contain the acrid principle of the *Helleborus niger*, black hellebore or Christmas rose.

HELLOT'S TEST. A test for the discovery of a colorific property in lichens. It consists in digesting the plant in a weak solution of ammonia, in a corked phial, at a heat not exceeding 130° F.

HE'LMINS (ἑλμινς, ἑλμινθος, a worm, from ἔλω, to roll up, with reference to its wriggling motion). *Vermis*. A worm.

1. *Helminthagogues* (ἀγωγός, an expeller). Anthelmintics; remedies against worms.

2. *Helminthiasis* (ἑλμινθιάω, to suffer from worms). A disease in which worms, or their larvæ, are bred under the skin, &c.

3. *Helminthocorton*. The name of a genus of Algaceous plants, growing in the Mediterranean, and known by the name *Coralline* of Corsica. It is esteemed on the Continent as vermifuge.

HELO'DES (ἐλώδης, marshy, from ἔλος, a marsh). A term applied to fevers produced by marsh-miasma.

HE'LOININ. Resin of veratria, or pseudo-veratria, distinguished from veratria by its insolubility in ether. Under this name, the Americans employ a remedial agent procured from the root of the *Helonias dioica*, or False Unicorn, as a uterine tonic.

HE'LOS (ἧλος, *clavus*, a nail, anything like a nail, a wart, callous on the hand or feet). A name given to the tumor formed by prolapsus or prosidentia iridis. See *Myocephalon*.

HELVETIUS'S STYPTIC. A preparation of the filings of iron and tartar, mixed to a proper consistence with French brandy.

HEMERALO'PIA. *Retinitis pigmentosa*. Some confusion has arisen respecting the use of this term, probably from different views taken of its etymology. 1. If the term is formed upon the same plan as the genuine Greek word *nyctalopia*, it means day-vision, or night-blindness (*ἡμέρα*, day. *ὤψ*, the eye); and in this sense it is received by writers on diseases of the eye. 2. If another etymology be adopted (*ἡμέρα*, day, *ἄλαός*, blind, *ὤψ*, the eye), the term denotes *day-blindness* and, by inference, night-vision. It is sometimes described as intermittent amaurosis. See *Nyctalopia*.

HE'MI- (root of *ἡμισυς*, *semis*, half). An inseparable Greek prefix, used in composition, and corresponding to the *semi-* of the Latins.

1. *Hemi-crania* (*κράνιον*, the skull, the head). A pain on one side of the head or face; the *migraine* of the French, for *hemieraine*.

2. *Hemi-hedral* (*ἕδρα*, a seat). A term applied to those crystals in which some of the edges are truncated without any corresponding modification of the others, as in the tartrates.

3. *Hemi-opsis* (*ὄψις*, eye-sight). *Visus dimidiatus*. Half-sight; a defect of vision in which half only of an object is seen; incomplete or incipient amaurosis.

4. *Hemi-plegia*, formerly *hemi-plexia* (*πληξίς*, a stroke). A stroke on one side, on one half; a variety of paralysis in which one side-half of the body is deprived of sensation or motion, or of both. By the term *alternate hemiplegia*, M. Gubler designates the rarer cases in which the face is paralyzed on the side of the lesion, and the limbs on the opposite side; the lesion will then be found in the pons varolii, not in the cerebral hemispheres.

5. *Hemi-spheres* (*σφαῖρα*, a sphere). The two parts which constitute the upper surface of the cerebrum; they are separated by the falx cerebri. The incorrectness of the term *hemispheres*, as applied to the brain, is obvious from the fact that the two hemispheres (so called) constitute together very little more than one-half of a sphere.

6. *Hemi-trope* (*τρόπος*, a turn). *Macle*. The designation of a crystal which appears as if it had been cut into two parts, of which one part has been turned *half round* and re-united to the other.

HEMIDE'SMUS I'NDICUS. An Asclepiadaceous plant, the dried root of which is used in India under the name of *country sarsaparilla*. It has been called *Indian* or *scented sarsaparilla*, *nannari*, or the root of *smilax aspera*.

HE'MINA. A Roman measure of capacity, consisting of half a sextarius, or three quarters of a pint.

HEMLOCK. The vernacular name of the *Conium maculatum*, an Umbelliferous plant of narcotic poisonous properties. It is the *κώμεινον* of the Greeks, the *cicuta* of the Romans.

HEMMING'S SAFETY JET. An apparatus consisting of a brass-tube packed closely with thin copper-wires, for preventing the return of the oxhydrogen flame from the jet to the reservoir.

HEMP. A powerful stimulating narcotic, much employed in some countries as an intoxicating drug. See *Cannabis sativa*.

HEMP-SEED. A characteristic name of some varieties of the mulberry calculus, which are remarkably smooth and pale-coloured, resembling hemp-seed.

HENBANE. A powerful narcotic plant, said to be poisonous to

the domestic fowl. The botanical name suggests a different etymology. See *Hyoecyanus*.

HEN-BLINDNESS. A name sometimes given to *nyctalopia*, or night-blindness, from a natural defect in hens, in consequence of which they cannot see to pick up small grains in the dusk of the evening, and so employ this time in going to roost. See *Hemeralopia*.

HENNA'. A substance procured in Egypt from the *Lawsonia inermis*, with which the women stain their fingers and feet; it is also used for dyeing skins and maroquins of a reddish yellow.

HE'PAR (ἥπαρ, ἥπατος). Latin, *jecur*. The liver; the organ which secretes the bile.

1. *Hepat-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Pain of the liver. Swelling of the liver is termed *hepatalgia infarcta*, liver-disease, enlarged liver, &c.

2. *Hepatic* (ἥπατικός, of the liver). A term applied to any part belonging to the liver. The *hepatic cells* or corpuscles, constituting, with the vascular plexus, the ultimate structure of the liver, are "nucleolo-nucated cells, of a polyhedral figure, measuring about $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of an inch in diameter, and of a pale amber colour." The *hepatic duct* is one of the three biliary ducts. See *Biliary Ducts* and *Chloasma*.

3. *Hepatic flux*. Bilious flux; the name given in the East to a variety of dysentery, in which there is a frequent flow of bilious fluid from the rectum.

4. *Hepat-itis* (ἥπατιτις, of, or in the liver). A term employed by the Greeks as an adjective, in the sense of *hepatic*. Thus φλέψ ἥπατιτις was the *Vena cava ascendens* of Hippocrates. The term is now applied to inflammation of the liver. See *Cirrhosis*.

5. *Hepaticization*. Carnification. A change induced in the lung by inflammation, in which it loses its vesicular and crepitating character, and resembles the liver in firmness and weight, sinking in water. It is divided into the *red* and into the *grey*, or purulent, infiltration. Compare *Splenization*.

6. *Hepato-cele* (κύλη, a tumor). Hepatic hernia; hernia of the liver. Sauvages has distinguished two species of hepatocèle—the *ventral*, in the linea alba; and the *umbilical*, or hepat-omphalum.

7. *Hepato-gastric* or *gastro-hepatic*. A name of the smaller omentum, which passes from the liver to the stomach.

8. *Hepato-phyma* (φύμα, a suppurating tumor). A suppurative swelling of the liver.

9. *Hepato-rrhœa* (ρέω, to flow). Literally, a liver-flow; a morbid flow of bile; a species of diarrhœa in which the excreted matters seem to come from the liver, in consequence of the great proportion of bile.

HE'PAR, in **CHEMISTRY** (ἥπαρ, the liver). A term formerly applied to the combinations of sulphur with alkalies, from their *liver-like* appearances. Thus we had *hepar antimonii*, an oxysulphuret of antimony; *hepar calcis*, a bisulphuret of calcium; *hepar sulphuris*, a sulphuret of potash; *hepar sulphuris volatile*, the hydrosulphuret of ammonia, or Boyle's Fuming Spirit.

1. *Hepatic air* denotes sulphuretted hydrogen gas; *hepatic waters*, sulphurous waters; *hepatic cinnabar*, a steel-grey variety of cinnabar; *hepatic pyrites*, a variety of prismatic iron pyrites, which becomes brown on exposure to the air.

2. *Hepatitis*. A variety of heavy spar, or sulphate of barytes, containing a minute portion of sulphur, and emitting, when heated or rubbed, a fetid sulphurous odour.

3. *Hepatinized ammonia*. Bi-hydro-sulphate of ammonia, or hydro-sulphuret of ammonia; employed as a test.

4. *Hepatule*. A name given by Kirwan to the *hydrosulphuret* of other writers.

HEPAT'IC ALOES (ἥπαρ, ἥπατος, the liver). A liver-coloured extract of the Aloe hepatica, consisting of the inspissated juice of the leaf. See *Aloe*.

HEPA'TICÆ (ἥπαρ, ἥπατος, the liver). The Liver-wort tribe of Acotyledonous plants. Cellular, *flowerless* plants, consisting of an axis or stem, either leafy or bordered; the *reproductive organs* are valved *thecæ* of different kinds.

HEPTA'NDRIA (ἑπτὰ, seven, ἀνὴρ, a man). The seventh class of the Linnæan system of Botany, including those plants which have seven stamens.

HEPTAPHA'RMACUM (ἑπτὰ, seven, φάρμακον, a medicine). A medicine composed of seven ingredients; these were ceruse, litharge, pitch, wax, colophony, incense, and ox-fat.

HERBA'CEOUS. Having the characters of a herb, the tissue for the most part green and cellular, as distinguished from *woody*.

HERBA'RIMUM (*herba*, a herb). A collection of dried specimens of plants, formerly known by the expressive term *hortus siccus*, or dried garden.

HE'RCULES BO'VII. Gold and mercury dissolved in a distillation of copperas, nitre, and sea-salt; a violently cathartic preparation.

HEREDI'TARY (*hæres*, an heir). A term applied to diseases supposed to be transmitted from parents to their children; and such transmission is said to be due to *hereditary predisposition*. In extreme cases, in which all or several children exhibit a special liability to certain diseases, this liability is referred to *family constitution*. See *Atavism*.

HERMA'PHRODITE (Ἑρμῆς, Mercury, Ἀφροδίτη, Venus). *Androgynus*. A *lusus naturæ*, in which the organs of generation appear to be a mixture of both sexes; Hermaphroditus was the son of Hermes and Aphrodite. In botany, plants are so called which contain the stamen and the pistil in the same flower, all other flowering plants being called *unisexual*.

HERME'TIC SEAL (Ἑρμῆς, Mercury). The closing of the end of a glass-vessel when heated to the melting point. The name is derived from the Egyptian Hermes, supposed to have been the father of Chemistry, which has been called the *Hermetic Art*.

HERMODA'CTYL (Ἑρμῆς, Hermes, δάκτυλος, a finger). *Finger of Hermes*; a term applied by the Greek physicians of the sixth and seventh centuries to a vegetable substance, supposed to be identical with the cornus of a species of Colchicum, or of Iris.

HE'RNIA (ἔρπος, a young sprout, shoot, or scion). The protrusion of one or more of the viscera into a sac, formed of the peritoneum. A hernia is termed *reducible*, when it admits of being replaced in the abdomen; *irreducible*, when not replaceable, but without constriction;

and *incarcerated* or *strangulated*, when it not only cannot be replaced, but also suffers constriction.

1. *Hernia cruralis*. Femoral hernia; or a protrusion behind Poupart's ligament. The passage through which the hernia descends is called by Gimbernat the *crural*; by Hey, the *femoral ring*; and by Cloquet, the *crural canal*.

2. *Hernia inguinalis*. Bubonocle, or hernia at the groin; hernia which protrudes through one or both abdominal rings. It is termed *incomplete* or *oblique*, when it does not protrude directly through the external abdominal ring; and *complete* or *direct*, when it passes directly out at that opening.

3. *Hernia congenita*. Congenital hernia; a variety of oblique inguinal hernia, resulting from the non-closure of the pouch of the peritoneum carried downwards into the scrotum by the testicle, during its descent in the fœtus.

4. *Hernia infantilis*. Encysted hernia; a sub-variety of the congenital, in which the pouch of the peritoneum forming the tunica vaginalis being only partially closed, admits of the hernia's passing into the scrotum, behind the tunica vaginalis.

5. *Hernia, obturator* or *thyroid*. Hernia through the obturator foramen. The successful operation for the relief of this rare form of hernia is due to the diagnostic skill and dexterity of the late Mr. Oubr .

6. *Hernia, scrotalis*. Scrotal hernia; a term applied to all the varieties of inguinal hernia, when they have descended into the cavity of the scrotum. With reference to the *contents* of scrotal hernia, we have the terms *hernia enter-oscheo-cele* or *oschealis*, when omentum or intestine, or both, descend into the scrotum; *epi-pl-oscheo-cele*, when omentum only descends; *steato-cele*, when sebaceous matter descends.

7. *Hernia, inguino-interstitial*. This term is applied by Dr. Goyraud to the form of hernia termed by most authors *incomplete inguinal*, and described by Boyer as *intra-inguinal*. The former term was considered objectionable, because, whatever may be their situation, when the viscera have escaped from the abdomen, the hernia is complete; the latter was also objectionable, because the inguinal canal does not always constitute the limits of the protruded viscera.

8. *Hernia phrenica* vel *diaphragmatica*. Diaphragmatic hernia; a protrusion of any portion of the contents of the abdomen through the triangular interval which exists between the sternal and the costal portions of the diaphragm at each side.

9. *Hernia ischiatica*. Hernia occurring at the ischiatic notch.

10. *Hernia perinealis*. Hernia of the perinæum, occurring, in men, between the bladder and the rectum, and in women, between the rectum and the vagina.

11. *Hernia pudendalis* vel *labialis*. Hernia which descends, between the vagina and the ramus ischii, into the labium.

12. *Hernia thyroïdalis*. Hernia of the foramen ovale.

13. *Hernia umbilicalis*. Omphalocle, or exomphalos. Hernia of the bowels at the umbilicus. It is called *pneumat-omphalos*, when owing to flatulency.

14. *Hernia vaginalis*. Elytrocele; or hernia occurring within the os externum, and blocking up the vagina.

15. *Hernia ventralis*. Hypogastrocele; or hernia occurring at any part of the front of the abdominal parietes, most frequently between the recti muscles.

16. *Hernia carnosa*. Sarcocoele. A fleshy enlargement of the testis; a tumor seated in the scrotum.

17. *Hernia mesenterica et mesocolica*. Hernia through the lacerated mesentery, or mesocolon.

18. *Hernia of the intestines*. Hernia through a loop formed by adhesions, &c.

Terms suggestive of the Contents of Hernia, and synonymous with terms compounded of -cele, tumor.

19. *Hernia cerebri*. Encephaloecele. Hernia of the brain.

20. *Hernia intestinalis*. Enterocoele; containing intestine only.

21. *Hernia omentalis*. Epiplocele; containing a portion of omentum only. If both intestine and omentum contribute to the formation of the tumor, it is called *entero-epiplocele*.

22. *Hernia uteri*. Hysterocele. Hernia of the uterus.

23. *Hernia vesicalis*. Cystocoele; or hernia of the bladder.

24. *Hernia corneæ*. Ceratocoele, or hernia of the cornea; protrusion of the capsule of the aqueous humor through an ulcer of the cornea.

Misapplied Terms, denoting certain enlargements, unconnected with Hernia, but suggestive of -cele.

25. *Hernia bronchialis*. Bronchocele vera; goître aërien. A rare tumor, formed by protrusion of the mucous membrane through the cartilages of the larynx or the rings of the trachea, and caused by violent exertion of the voice.

26. *Hernia gutturis*. Bronchocele, goître, or enlargement of the thyroïd gland.

27. *Hernia humoralis*. Inflammatio testis, or swelled testis.

28. *Hernia sacci lacrymalis*. The name given by Beer to rupture of the lacrymal sac. It has been also called *mucocoele*.

29. *Hernia varicosa*. Cirsocele; or a varicose enlargement of the spermatic vein.

30. *Hernia ventosa, or flatulenta*. Pneumatocoele; or hernia distended with flatus.

HERNIO'TOMY (*hernia*, and *τομή*, section). The operation for strangulated hernia.

HERO'IC (*ἥρως*, a hero). A term applied to remedies or practice of a bold and startling character, adopted by the "heroes" of medicine.

HERPES (*ἑρπω*, to creep). *Ekphlysis herpes*. A cutaneous affection, characterized by an eruption of clustered vesicles, and named from its *creeping* character. The varieties are distributed into a *phlyktænoid group*, typified by the variety herpes *phlyktænodes* or *nirles*, and embracing the local forms, labialis, nasalis, palpebralis, auricularis, præputialis, and pudendalis; and a *circinate group*, characterized by the circular disposition of its clusters; thus, in herpes *zoster*, or "shingles," the clusters are developed in a circular form around the trunk of the body; in herpes *circinatus*, or "vesicular ringworm," individual vesicles are disposed in the form of a circle; in herpes *iris*, or "rain-

bow ringworm," the same peculiarity occurs in the form of concentric circles.

HESPERIDIN. A crystallizable, neutral principle found in the white portion of the rind of the fruit of the genus *Citrus*.

HESPERIDIUM. A many-celled, superior, indehiscent fruit, covered by a spongy separable rind, as the orange, the lemon, &c.

HE'TERO- (ἕτερος, other). A Greek term denoting *difference*.—

1. *Heter-adelphia* (ἀδελφός, a brother). A term applied by Geoffrey St. Hilaire to union of the bodies of two fœtuses. In these cases, one fœtus generally attains its perfect growth; the other remains undeveloped, or acephalous, maintaining a parasitic life upon its brother.

2. *Hetero-geneous* (γένος, kind). A term used to denote substances, the parts of which are of different kinds. A compound substance is heterogeneous, as distinguished from an elementary substance, which is homogeneous. See *Homogeneous*.

3. *Hetero-logous formations* (λόγος, an account). A term applied to solid or fluid substances, different from any of the solids or fluids which enter into the healthy composition of the body. It is synonymous with the *hetero-plastic* matter of Lobstein. These morbid growths are *malignant*, as cancer; *non-malignant*, as tubercle.

4. *Hetero-pathy* (πάθος, disease). The art of curing, founded on *differences*, by which one morbid condition is removed by inducing a different one. Compare *Homæopathy*.

5. *Hetero-plasis* (πλάσις, formation). A term for a structure different from, and opposite in nature to, a normal structure; a term employed by Lobstein in the same sense as that of *heterologous formation*, adopted by Carswell. The same writer applies the term *euplasis* to organizable matter, by which the tissues of the body are renewed. The term *heteroplasia* is synonymous with *pseudoplasma*, Hebra's ninth class, consisting of cancer and tubercle.

6. *Hetero-tropal* (τρέπω, to turn). That which has its direction across the body to which it belongs; a term applied to the embryo of the seed, as in primrose.

HEVE'ENE. An oil obtained in the rectification of oil of caoutchouc, and derived from the *Hevea guianensis*, one of the Euphorbiaceæ from which caoutchouc is extracted.

HEXAGY'NIA (ἕξ, six, γυνή, a female). A term applied to those orders of plants, in the Linnæan system, which have six styles.

HEXA'NDRIA (ἕξ, six, ἀνήρ, a man). The sixth class of the Linnæan system, including those plants which have six stamens.

HEXYL (ἕξ, six, ὕλη, matter). The radical of caproic alcohol and other compounds, so called from its being the sixth in the series of homologous radicals.

HIA'TUS FALLO'PII (*hiatus*, an opening, from *hio*, to gape). An opening in the tympanum, named from Fallopius.

HIBISCUS MOSCHA'TUS. A Malvaceous plant, reputed to be of powerful efficacy against the bite of venomous reptiles. The present specific name is *Abelmoschus*.

HICCOUGH. *Hiccup*. A form of noisy inspiration; a short inspiratory movement, attended by convulsive contraction of the diaphragm, and somewhat allied to *sobbing*. The name, perhaps,

suggests the peculiar sound, and it corresponds with the French *hoquet* and the German *Schlucken*, which are similarly suggestive.

HIDDEN SEIZURES. A term applied by Marshall Hall to obscure encephalic and spinal attacks, as those of an epileptoid character, which may be referred to trachelismus.

HIDRO'A (ἰδρωα, from ἰδρώς, sweat). A designation of the miliary vesicles usually termed *sudamina*. See *Hydroa*.

HIDRO'SIS (ἰδρωσις, a perspiring). Morbid increase of the perspiratory secretion from excited action of the sudoriparous glands, attended by inflammatory indications.

1. *Hidrosis simplex*. Subacute hidrosis; also called *sudatoria miliaris*, from its being usually accompanied by *sudamina* in the form of miliary vesicles on the skin.

2. *Hidrosis maligna*. Malignant hidrosis; also called *sudatoria maligna*, and probably identical with the Sweating Sickness of the sixteenth century.

HIDRO TICÁ (ἰδρωτικός, sudorific, from ἰδρώς, ἰδρωτός, sweat). *Sudorifics*. Medicines which cause perspiration.

HI'ERA PI'CRA (ἱερός, holy, πικρός, bitter). Holy bitters; an empirical remedy which still survives under the name *hickery pickery*. It was formerly called *hiera logadii*, and it appears in the London Pharmacopœia of 1650 in the form of an electuary made of various drugs with honey.

HILTON'S MUSCLE. The *arytæno-epiglottideus inferior*, muscle of the epiglottis, described by Hilton.

HILUM (the root of *ni-hilum*, i. e. *ne hilum*, and *nihil*). The least whit; a trifle; mostly used with a negation, i. e. not the least—"neque proficit hilum," makes no progress whatever.

1. *Hilum of seeds*. The point of the seed by which it is attached to the placenta. This is the *base* of the seed.

2. *Hilum lienis* (*lien*, the spleen). A fissure observed on the internal and concave surface of the spleen, through which the vessels enter and leave the substance of the organ.

3. *Hilum renale* (*renes*, the kidneys). A deep notch observed on the concave border of the kidney, leading to a cavity, or *sinus*, within the organ.

HINGE-JOINT. *Ginglymus*. A species of articulation of bones. Hinge-joints are single or double.

1. The *single hinge-joint* is that in which the nearly cylindrical head of one bone fits into a corresponding socket of the other. The only motion possible is in the direction of a plane perpendicular to the long axis of the cylinder, just as a door can only be made to move in one plane upon its hinges. The elbow is the best example of this joint in the human body.

2. The *double hinge-joint* is that in which the articular surfaces of each bone are concave in one direction, and convex in another, at right angles to the former. "A man," says Dr. Huxley, "seated in a saddle, is 'articulated' with the saddle by such a joint. For the saddle is concave from before backwards and convex from side to side, while the man presents to it the concavity of his legs astride, from side to side, and the convexity of his seat, from before backwards." The metacarpal bone of the thumb is articulated with the bone of the wrist, called *trapezium*, by a double hinge-joint.

HIP-DISEASE. Under this general term are confounded all the inflammatory affections incident to the coxo-femoral articulation. See *Coxalgia*.

HIPPO-CAMPUS (ἵππος, horse, κάμπος, a sea-monster). 1. A monster, with horse's body and fish's tail. 2. A small sea-animal, the sea-horse (Yarrell). 3. The designation of two convolutions of the brain—the *hippocampus minor*, situated in the posterior horn, and the *hippocampus major*, situated in the inferior horn, of the ventricles of the brain. See *Cornu Ammonis*.

HIPPO-CASTANUM (ἵππος, a horse). The Horse-chestnut, a species of *Æsculus*, said to derive its name from the practice among the Turks of feeding their horses on the seeds of this tree. But is it not quite as likely that the *hippo*—in this word, as in hippo-lapathon, hippo-warathon, hippo-selinum, &c.—is a Grecism, indicating large size? See *Bou*.

HIPPO-IA'TROS (ἵππος, a horse, ἰατρός, a physieian). A veterinary surgeon. It is a word of uncouth sound, but there is classical authority for it.

HIPPO-LI'THUS (ἵππος, a horse, λίθος, a stone). A concretion found in the intestines of horses, composed of ammoniacal phosphate of magnesia, derived from the husk of the oats on which they feed.

HIPPO-MA'NES (ἵππος, a horse, μαίνομαι, to be furious). Mad after the horse, spoken of mares. The term is applied, in a substantive sense, to a small, black, fleshy substance on the forehead of a new-born foal, supposed to be usually eaten off by the dam, and eagerly sought to be used as a *philtre*.

HIPP-URIC ACID (ἵππος, a horse, οὔρον, urine). An acid obtained from the urine of the horse, cow, and other granivorous animals. It exists also in human urine.

HIPP-URIS (ἵππουρις, from ἵππος, a horse, and οὐρά, a tail). Horse-tailed, decked with a horse's-tail. The term is applied, in a substantive sense, to the water-plant *equisetum*, or mare's tail; and, in anatomy, to the final division of the spinal marrow, also termed *cauda equina*, or horse's tail, from the division of the nerves which issue from it.

HIPPUS PUPILLÆ (ἵππος, a horse; an unknown sea-fish, mentioned by Pliny, supposed to be a small crab). A repeated dilatation and alternate contraction of the eye, caused by a spasmodic affection of the iris, and occurring in amaurosis.

HIPS or **HEPS** (*heaps*, Saxon, literally hedge-berries). The ripe fruit of the *Rosa canina*, or dog-rose, chiefly used for making the confection of that name.

HIRCIN (*hircus*, a goat). A substance contained in the fat of the goat and sheep, yielding, by saponification, the *hircic acid*.

HIRSUTE and **HISPID**. Terms applied, in descriptive botany, to surfaces covered with long hairs, the latter term denoting the greater rigidity. Bearded men are termed *hirsute*, but not *hispid*. The body of the Nereids was *hispid*—with scales.

HIRSU'TIES (*hirsutus*, shaggy). *Trichosis hirsuta*. Shagginess; augmented formation or abnormal quantity of hair in parts naturally occupied by hair. See *Nævi pilosi*.

HIRU'DO. The Leech, a genus of Annulose animals, or red-blooded

worms, of Cuvier, which live by sucking the blood of other animals. See *Sanguisuga*.

HISTOLOGY (ἱστός, a tissue or web, λόγος, an account). An account of the tissues; the doctrine or study of the development of substance and texture in organized bodies, as distinguished from their size and shape.

HISTRIONIC (*histrio*, a stage-player). *Mimisch*. A term applied by German writers to affections of the muscles of expression, inducing spasm and paralysis.

HIVES. The popular name in the north of England, and in some parts of Scotland, for a vesicular eruption, shaped like a *bee-hive*, applied to a dispersed form of herpes, to modified variola, and to varicella.

HOAR-FROST. Hoar-frost differs from *dew* only in the aqueous vapour "being frozen in the moment of deposition, and therefore accreting in crystalline spicula."

HOFFMANNI LIQUOR ANODYNUS. Hoffmann's Anodyne Solution, or the Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus.

HOG-GUM. A substance yielded by the *Rhus metopium*. Dr. Pereira says, he has met with an unsaleable gum, under this name, resembling a sample in his possession of *false tragacanth*, or gomme de Sassa.

HOMBERG'S PHOSPHORUS. Ignited muriate of lime. See *Phosphorus*.

HOMBERG'S PYROPHORUS (πῦρ, fire. φέρω, to bring). A mixture of alum and brown sugar, which takes fire on exposure to the air. A more convenient mixture is made with three parts of lamp-black, four of burnt alum, and eight of carbonate of potash.

HOMBERG'S SEDATIVE SALT. A name for boracic acid, which appears however, to possess no sedative property.

HOMŒOMORPHOUS (ὁμοιος, similar, μόρφη, form). *Homologous*. Having the same form, as descriptive of a tumor which is identical with some of the normal tissues of the body.

HOMŒOPATHY (ὁμοιος, similar, πάθος, disease). The art of curing founded on *resemblances*, introduced by Samuel Hahnemann. The principle is, that every disease is curable by such medicines as would produce, in a healthy person, symptoms similar to those which characterize the given disease. The Latin expression is "similia similibus curantur," in opposition to the "contraria contrariis"—*allopathy* or *heteropathy*.

HOMŒOPLASIE (ὁμοιος, similar, πλάσις, conformation). Similar structures; a term synonymous with *neoplasmata*, comprising diseases which depend upon a morbid distribution of normal tissues.

HOMOGENEOUS (ὁμογενής, of the same race or family). This term denotes substances made up of parts possessing the same properties. *Heterogeneous*, on the contrary, denotes that the parts are of different qualities: thus, in minerals, sandstone is a *homogeneous*, granite a *heterogeneous* body.

HOMOGENEOUS IRON. A technical term for a *mild steel*, containing a low percentage of carbon, and obtained by fusing the best Swedish bar-iron with carbonaceous matters.

HOMOGENS (ὁμογενής, of the same race or family). A division

of exogenous plants which differ in the structure of their wood from other exogens, and approach that of some endogens: thus, there is no successive deposition of concentric zones, but there is merely one zone of woody matter, to whatever age they may have arrived. They are named, therefore, from the homogeneity of their wood, as the *menispermaceæ*, &c.

HOMOLOGIES, DOCTRINE OF (*ὁμολογία*, agreement). That branch of anatomical science which investigates the correspondence of parts and of plan in the construction of animals. The great aim of Prof. Owen's works on Homological Anatomy appears to be to put an end to the old controversy, so long maintained, on the assumption that a special adaptation of parts was incompatible with a common type of construction.

1. *Special homology* relates to the correspondence of parts in different animals. Thus, the wing of a bird is the *homologue* of the arm of a man, or of the fore-leg of a horse; the "os quadratum" of a bird is the *homologue* of the "os tympanicum" of the tortoise, or of the "auditory process of the temporal bone" of man.

2. *Serial homology* relates to the correspondence of parts in the same animal. Thus, the wing of a bird is the *homologue*, in one segment of its body, of the leg of a bird in another segment; the frontal bone is in this sense the homologue of the occipital bone; the right neurapophysis is the homologue of the left neurapophysis in the same segment of a vertebra. The arm is the homologue of the leg, the humerus of the femur, the radius of the tibia, the ulna of the fibula.

3. *General homology* relates to correspondences of parts viewed with reference to the ideal archetype of the vertebrate skeleton. Thus, the arm is the "diverging appendage" of its segment; the superoccipital bone is the "neural spine;" the exoccipital bone, or "condyloid part of the occipital bone," in the human subject, is the "neurapophysis;" the "basioccipital bone," or "basilar process of the occipital bone," is the "centrum," or "body," of its segment.

HOMOLOGOUS SERIES (*ὁμόλογος*, agreeing). A term applied to a series of organic bodies, the members of which differ by the same number of equivalents of the same elements. The alcohols present a homologous series, and its members are said to be *homologues* or homologous with each other.

HOMOLOGUE (*ὁμόλογος*, agreeing). *Homotype*. A term applied to a part of an animal which corresponds to another part in a different animal, or to different but corresponding portions in the same animal, or to sub-divisions of the same part, or to parts viewed with reference to an ideal archetype of organization. See *Homologies, Doctrine of*.

HOMO'NYMOUS (*ὁμός*, the same, *ὄνομα*, name). *Homotypal*. These terms denote, in anatomy, a correlation of parts: the frontal bone is the *homonym* or *homotype* of the superoccipital bone, the humerus of the femur, &c. It is the aim of *serial homology* to determine homonymous or homotypal relations.

HOMO'TROPAL *ὁμός*, the same, *τρόπος*, a turn). Having the same direction as the body to which it belongs, but not being straight; a term applied to the embryo of the seed.

HONEY. *Mel*. A vegetable juice, collected from the nectaries of flowers by the *Apis mellifica*, or Honey-bee. With vinegar, it forms

orymel; diluted with water, it undergoes the vinous *fermentation*, and yields *hydromel*, or mead.

1. *Virgin-honey*. Honey wrought by the young bees which have never swarmed, and which runs from the comb without heat or pressure.

2. *Clarified honey*. Mel despumatum; honey melted in a water-bath, and cleared from scum.

3. *Acetated honey*. Mel acetatum, or the oxymel simplex; clarified honey and acetic acid.

4. *Egyptian honey*. Oxymel æruginis, or linimentum æruginis; clarified honey with arugo and vinegar.

5. *Honey of borax*. Mel boracis; clarified honey and bruised borax.

6. *Rose-honey*. Mel rosæ; clarified honey, the petals of the rosa gallica and water.

7. *Honey-water*. A mixture of essences coloured with saffron, to which a little honey is sometimes added.

HONEY-DEW. A sweetish substance ejected by very small insects, called aphides, upon the leaves of plants, and vulgarly supposed to be caused by a *blight*, or some disease of the plant. There is another kind of *honey-dew*, observed only at particular times, and in certain states of the atmosphere, hanging occasionally in drops from the points of the leaves of plants; its cause is not known.

HOOPING-COUGH. A convulsive cough, consisting of a long series of forcible expirations, followed by a deep, loud, sonorous inspiration, and repeated more or less frequently during each paroxysm. It is popularly known in England as whooping-cough, kink-cough, and chin-cough; in France, as coqueluche; in Germany, as Keuchhusten and Stickhusten, from the sonorous inspiration which marks it; and technically, as *tussis convulsiva* and *pertussis*.

HOOSHEE. A gum resembling opoponax, derived from the *Ferula Hooshee*, of Beloochistan.

HOP. The dried strobile of the *Humulus lupulus*, or Hop-plant. It contains about 10 per cent of *hopulin*.

HOPE. A term in phrenology, indicative of a disposition to expect future good, and to believe in the possibility of whatever the other faculties desire. Its organ is situated on each side of that of Veneration.

HORDE'OLUS (*hordeum*, barley). A sty, or small boil, occurring upon the edge of the eye-lid, and involving a Meibomian gland. It is named from its fancied resemblance to a *barley-corn*.

HORDEUM DECORTICA'TUM. *Hordeum perlatum* (!). Pearl-barley; the grains of the *Hordeum distichum*, decorticated and rounded in a mill. The farina obtained by grinding pearl-barley to powder is called *patent barley*.

1. *Hordeum mundatum*. Cleansed barley; Scotch, hulled, or pot-barley, consisting of the grains deprived of their husk by a mill. The farina obtained by grinding Scotch barley constitutes *barley-meal*.

2. *Horæcin*. The principle of barley; a modification of starch.

HOREHOUND TEA. Prepared by infusing an ounce of the *Marrubium vulgare*, or white horehound, in a pint of boiling water. *Syrup of Horehound* is prepared with the infusion and sugar. *Candied Horehound* ought to be made of the same ingredients.

HORN. A substance consisting of coagulated albumen and gelatine. It differs from bone in containing only a trace of earth.

HORN-POCK. A term applied to the varioloid form of small-pox, in which the vesicles shrivel and dry up, presenting a *horny* appearance. See *Pearl-Pock*.

HORN-SILVER. *Luna cornea.* The chloride of silver; the term is derived from its forming a grey, semi-transparent mass, which may be cut with a knife, and much resembles horn.

1. *Horn-lead.* Plumbum corneum; the chloride of lead, a semi-transparent mass, resembling horn.

2. *Horn-quicksilver.* A natural protochloride of quicksilver; it has a white horn-like appearance.

HORNER'S MUSCLE. The *tensor tarsi*, a muscle of the orbital group, noticed by Horner of Pennsylvania, in 1827.

HORNY MATTER. One of the proximate principles of organic nature. There are two varieties, the membranous and the compact.

1. The *membranous* constitutes the epidermis and the epithelium, or lining membrane of the vessels, the intestines, the pulmonary cells, &c.

2. The *compact* forms hair, horn, nails, &c.

HORNY TUMOR. *Cornu humanum.* A tumor formed by inspissation of the matter of the sebaceous follicles, and by laminated growth of epithelium from their interior.

HORRIPILATIO (*horripilo*, to bristle with hairs; from *horreo*, to stand on end, and *pilus*, a hair). A bristling of the hair, occasioned by cold or terror; also called "goose-skin," and the "standing of the hair on end." It arises from contraction of the muscular fibres connected with the hair sacs.

HORSE-RADISH. The *Cochlearia Armoracia*; a Cruciferous plant, the fresh root of which is officinal. The term *horse*, as an epithet, in this case, is a Grecism, as also in *horse-mint*, *horse-chestnut*, &c.; the same may be said of the term *bull*, in *bull-rush*, &c.; these terms are derived from ἵππος and βόυς, respectively, which merely denote *greatness*. The terms *ox-eye*, *ox-tongue*, &c., are familiar to botanists.

HORTUS SICCUS (a dry garden). An emphatic appellation given to a collection of specimens of plants, carefully dried and preserved. A more general term is *herbarium*.

HOSPITAL GANGRENE. A combination of humid gangrene with phagedænic ulceration, occurring in crowded hospitals, &c.; also termed *phagedæna gangrænosa*, putrid or malignant ulcer, hospital sore, sloughing phagedæna, &c.

HOURLASS CONTRACTION. An irregular and transverse contraction of the uterus, in which it assumes the form of an hour-glass.

HOUSE-LEEK. The *Sempervivum tectorum*; a plant of the order *Crassulacæ*, common on roofs and walls.

HOUSEMAID'S KNEE. Inflammation and enlargement of the bursa patellæ, arising from effusion, which is occasioned by pressure. See *Miner's Elbow*.

HOWARD'S OR JEWEL'S HYDRO-SUBLIMATE. A *patent calomel*, prepared by exposing the salt in the act of sublimation to aqueous vapour, and receiving it in water. It is lighter than common calomel, in the proportion of three to five, and cannot contain any corrosive sublimate.

HU'MBOLDITE. A mineral, consisting of oxalate of lime, and forming the basis of a species of urinary calculus.

HUMES TEST. A test for arsenious acid, consisting of the *ammonio-nitrate of silver*. If a solution of this substance be mixed with a solution of arsenious acid, a yellow arsenite of silver is precipitated, and nitrate of ammonia remains in solution.

HU'MERUS (*ἄμος*). The shoulder, consisting of two bones, the scapula and the clavicle.

Humero-cubitalis. Another name for the *brachialis anticus* muscle of the anterior humeral region.

HUMID TETTER. or **SCALL.** The popular name of *Ekzema*, the ekphlysia eczema of Mason Good, or heat-eruption.

HU'MILIS (humble). A name given to the *rectus inferior*, from the expression of humility which the action of this muscle imparts.

HU'MOR (*humeo*, to be moist, from *humus*, the ground). A humour, or moisture; an aqueous substance. The terms "good humour" and "bad humour" are derived from the old "humoral" pathology, according to which there were four principal moistures or "humors," in the natural body, viz. blood, choler, phlegm, and melancholy, on the due proportion and combination of which the disposition of body and of mind depends. See *Temperament*.

HU'MORAL PATHO'LOGY. A system in medicine, which attributed all di-cases to morbid changes in the *humors* or fluid parts of the body, without assigning any influence to the state of the solids. Thus blood produced phlegmon, bile produced crysipelas, &c.

HUMO'RIC (*humor*, a humour). A term applied by M. Piorry to a peculiar sound, produced on percussion, by the stomach, when that organ contains much air and liquid. It resembles the *metallic tinkling* of Laennec.

HUMORS OF THE EYE. Two watery or semi-fluid substances, one of which, the *aqueous*, distends the corneal chamber, while the other, the *vitreous*, fills the sclerotic chamber of the eye-ball. They are separated from each other by the crystalline lens.

HU'MULUS LU'PULUS. The Common Hop; a diœcious plant, of the order *Urticaceæ*, the dried strobiles of which constitute the *hops* of commerce. See *Lupulin*.

HUMUS. Vegetable mould; the chief part of the organic matter of soils. It is said to contain *humic*, *ulmic*, and *geic acid*.

HUNGARIAN BALSAM. A spontaneous exudation from the *pinus pumilio*, or mugho-pine.

HUNGARY WATER. *Aqua reginæ Hungariæ.* A pure spirit distilled from the rosemary, and strongly scented with the rich perfume of that aromatic plant.

HUNT'S BREAKFAST-POWDER. A spurious coffee, consisting of nothing more than roasted rye.

HUNTERIAN OPERATION. The name given to the operation for aneurysm adopted by Hunter, who applied the ligature at a considerable distance from the aneurysmal sac, so as to diminish the risk of hæmorrhage and admit of the artery's being more readily secured, should such accident occur.

HY'ACINTH. A mineral occurring of various colours, composed principally of the earth *zirconia*.

HYALITIS (ὑαλος, glass, and -itis, denoting inflammation). Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane.

HY'ALOID (ὑαλος, glass, εἶδος, likeness). Vitriform or glass-like; a designation of a variety of cancer in which the morbid product resembles glass.

HY'ALOID MEMBRANE (ὑαλος, glass, εἶδος, likeness). The name of the vitriform, transparent, or glass-like membrane which encloses the vitreous humour of the eye; it consists of numerous *cellules*, communicating with one another.

HYBERNA'TION (*hyberna*, winter-quarters for soldiers; from *hyems*, winter). A reptile state of the functions, which occurs in some animals in winter, as the bat, hedge-hog, dormouse, hamster, &c. Compare *Diurnation*.

HYBO'SIS (ὕβωσις, a making hump-backed). The name given by the Greek writers to the lateral curvature of the spine. It is the *hyboma scoliosis* of Swediaur, and the *rhachybia* of Good.

HYBRID (*hybrida*, *hibrida*, and *ibrida*). Mongrel; a term applied to plants and animals of a cross breed. The word *hybrid* is applied to terms compounded of two languages, as *uter-itis*, inflammation of the uterus, instead of *metritis*. Medical terminology abounds in hybrids.

HY'DATIS (ὕδατις, a watery vesicle, from ὕδωρ, water). A hydatid; a pellucid cyst, containing a transparent fluid, developed in a cavity or tissue of the human body, &c. The term is now used to designate an order of intestinal worms.

1. *Hydatis akephalocystis* (α, priv., κεφαλή, the head, κύστις, a bladder). The headless hydatid, or bladder-worm.

2. *Hydatis cœnurus* (κοινός, common, οὐρά, a tail). The hydatid containing several animals grouped together, and terminating in one tail.

3. *Hydatis cysticercus* (κύστις, a bladder, κέρκος, a tail). The bladder-tailed hydatid.

4. *Hydatis ditrachyceros* (δῖς, twice, τραχὺς, rough, κέρας, a horn). The hydatid furnished with a rough bifurcated horn.

5. *Hydatis echinococcus* (ἐχῖνος, a hedge-hog, κόκκος, a grain). The round, rough hydatid.

6. *Hydatis polycephalus* (πολύς, many, κεφαλή, the head). The many-headed hydatid.

7. To these may be added a white encysted body, which Raspail names the *ovuliger of the joint of the wrist*, and considers as a new genus, intermediate between the cysticercus and the cœnurus.

8. The rot and the staggers in sheep are occasioned by the development of two species of vesicular worms, the *cysticercus lineatus* and *tenuicollis*, and the *cœnurus cerebialis* of Rudolphi: the one in the liver, or some other of the abdominal viscera; the other in the ventricles of the brain. The sheep which feed in salt meadows are exempt from this disorder.

HY'DERUS (ὕδερως, like ὕδρωψ, dropsy; from ὕδωρ, water). Literally, water-flux; a name given by the Greeks to diabetes, which was also called urinal dropsy, urinary diarrhœa, and dipsacus, from its accompanying thirst.

HYDR-, HYDRO- (ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, water). A prefix generally denoting the presence of *water* in definite proportions; but, owing to the changes of nomenclature, it sometimes denotes the presence of *hydrogen* in certain chemical compounds.

HY'DRA (ὕδρα, like ὕδρος, a water-serpent, from ὕδωρ, water). A polypus indigenons in our brooks, destitute of a stomach, brain, viscera, or lungs.

HYDR-ACIDS. *Hydro-acids.* A class of acid compounds, into which *hydrogen* enters, as the acidifying principle; as the hydro-chloric, the hydro-cyanic, &c. See *Oxyacids*.

HY'DRAGOGUES (ὕδρωγος, water, ἄγωγος, expeller). Cathartics or diuretics supposed to be capable of expelling *serum* which has been effused into any part; or, more generally, of producing *liquid* evacuations.

HY'DR-AMIDES. A class of organic compounds which may be described as *diamides*, derived from the action of ammonia upon the aldehydes.

HY'DRA'MNIOS (ὕδωρ, water, ἄμνιον, the amnion). A morbid accumulation of the liquor amnii.

HYDRARGY'RIA (ὕδραργυρος, *hydrargyrum*, mercury). *Eczema mercuriale.* A form of the *eczema rubrum*, differing from this variety of *eczema* only in its supposed exciting cause—the use of mercury. Its synonyms are *erythema mercuriale*, *erythema vesiculare*, *erythema ichororum*, and *mercurial lepra*.

HY'DRARGYRO-METHY'LIUM. A radical formed by the action of sunlight upon iodide of methyl and metallic mercury.

HYDRARGY'RUM (ὕδραργυρος of the Greeks, from ὕδωρ, water, and ἄργυρος, silver). Mercury or quicksilver; formerly called *argentum vivum et liquidum*; a liquid metal, occurring sometimes in the metallic state, but obtained chiefly from its sulphuret, or native cinnabar, by distillation with iron.

The *Br. Ph.* of 1867 presents some changes in the names of the mercurial preparations: thus the bichloride or corrosive sublimate is now the *perchloride*, the chloride or calomel is the *subchloride* of mercury. See *Mercury*.

HY'DRA'RTHUS (ὕδωρ, water, ἄρθρον, a joint). *Hydrarthrosis.* White swelling; dropsy of an articulation, from an accumulation of a fluid partaking in various degrees of the characters of serum and synovia; generally occurring in the knee-joint; the *spina ventosa* of the Arabian writers. It is also called *hydrops articuli*.

HY'DRA'STIN. An American remedial agent procured from the root of the *Hydrastis Canadensis*, or Golden Seal, and exercising an especial influence over the mucous surfaces.

HY'DRATES (ὕδωρ, water). Chemical compounds of solid bodies and water, still retaining the solid form, as sulphur, soap, slaked lime, &c. These are also termed *hydrourures*, and *hydro-oxides*. When there is more than one atom of water, prefixes are employed, as *bin-aqueous*, *ter-hydrate*, &c.

HYDR-ELÆ'UM (ὕδωρ, water, ἔλαιον, oil). *Hydrolæum.* A mixture of water and oil.

HYDR-ENCE'PHALOCÉLE (ὕδωρ, water, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, κήλη, tumor). Literally, watery brain-tumor; a serous tumor occasioned by a hernial protrusion of brain through a fissure of the cranium.

HYDR-ENKEPHALOID (ὕδωρ, water, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, εἶδος, likeness). A term applied to affections which resemble *hydr-enkephalus*, but arise from intestinal disorder and exhaustion.

HYDR-ENTEROCÉLE (ὕδωρ, water, ἑντερα, the bowels, κήλη,

a tumor). Hydrocele, or dropsy of the scrotum, complicated with intestinal hernia.

HYDRO-IO'DIC ACID. The only known compound of iodine with hydrogen, the analogue of the hydrobromic and hydrochloric acids.

HY'DROA (ὑδωρ, water). An accumulation of water or serous fluid under the epidermis. See *Hidroa*.

HYDRO-ADENITIS (ὑδωρ, water, and *adenitis*, inflammation of a gland). A term for minute inflammatory tumors on the skin, supposed to originate in inflammation of the sudatory glands.

HYDRO-BE'NZAMIDE (ὑδωρ, water). A colourless substance, obtained by placing hydrate of benzoile in a solution of ammonia.

HYDRO-CARBON GAS. The name given to the mixed gases which are generated from water, and certain substances that are rich in hydrocarbons, as tar, resin, fats, oils, and the better kinds of cannel-coal.

HYDRO-CARBONS. A general term for compounds of hydrogen and carbon, comprising most of the inflammable gases, many of the essential oils, naphthas, and other useful substances.

HYDRO-CAR'DIA (ὑδωρ, water, καρδία, the heart). *Hydro-pericardia*. Dropsy of the pericardium.

HY'DRO-CELE (ὑδροκήλη, from ὑδωρ, water, κύλη, a tumor). Originally, any tumor containing water. The term now denotes—

1. A collection of water in the tunica vaginalis, with a communication between the cavity of this membrane and that of the peritoneum, also termed *congenital hydrocele*.

2. Anasarcaous tumor of the scrotum, termed *œdematous hydrocele*, or the *hydrocele by infiltration* of the French.

3. Hydrocele of the *spermatic cord*, which is *diffused*, involving the surrounding cellular substance; or *encysted*, the cellular substance being unaffected.

4. *Spina bitida*, also termed *hydrocele spinalis*.

HYDRO-CHLO'RIC ACID. A solution of hydrochloric acid gas dissolved in water, and forming 31·8 per cent. by weight of the solution. It is known by the names *muriatric acid*, marine acid, and spirit of salt. Some modern chemists term it *chlorydric acid*.

HYDRO-CHLO'RIC ETHER. An ether which has received the various names of chlorydic, marine, and muriatic ether; and, hypothetically, *chloride of ethide*.

HYDRO-CO'TYLE' ASIATICA. An umbelliferous Indian plant, resembling in appearance and general character the common hydrocotyle of this country; reputed to be specific in many cutaneous diseases and useful in all cases of lepra.

HYDRO-CYA'NIC ACID. A gaseous compound of hydrogen and cyanogen, and commonly called *prussic acid*. The hydrocyanic acid of Scheele contains five per cent. by weight of real acid; but the dilute acid of the pharmacopœia contains only two per cent.

Diluted hydrocyanic acid. Hydrocyanic acid dissolved in water, and constituting 2 per cent. by weight of the solution.

HYDRO-CYSTIS (ὑδωρ, water, κύστις, a bladder). A water-bladder; a cyst containing a watery or serous fluid; a hydatid; also, saccated ascites.

HYDRO-DYNA'MICS (ὑδωρ, water, δύναμις, power). The mechanics of fluids; or that branch of natural philosophy which inves-

tigates the phenomena of equilibrium and motion among fluid bodies, especially such as are heavy and liquid.

HYDRO-FERROCYANIC ACID. A term synonymous with *ferrocyanide of hydrogen*, just as chloride of hydrogen is termed hydrochloric acid, and bromide of hydrogen, hydrobromic acid.

HYDRO-FLUOBORIC ACID. A compound of hydrofluoric acid and fluoride of boron.

HYDRO-FLUORIC ACID. A compound of fluorine with hydrogen, exactly analogous with the hydrochloric, hydrobromic, and hydriodic acids. In accordance with the theory of Lavoisier, that the acidifying principle of all acids was oxygen, this compound was called *fluoric acid*, and that which is now termed fluoride of calcium (fluor or Derbyshire spar) was denominated *fluato of lime*.

HYDRO-GEN (ὕδωρ, water, γεννάω, to generate). The "water-former;" a gas known by the names *inflammable air*, phlogiston, and phlogisticated air, in times when water was considered a simple substance, but now named from the *formation of water* which results on inflaming a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen gases, in the proportion of two volumes of the former to one of the latter gas.

HYDRO-KE'PHALUS (ὕδωρ, water, κεφαλῇ, the head). More properly, *hydrenkephalus*, from ἐγκεφαλος, brain. Dropsy of the brain; water in the head. It is *external*, when it occurs between the membranes; *internal*, when within the ventricles.

HYDRO-KINONE. A crystalline substance, obtained by dissolving kinone in water containing sulphurous acid gas, and evaporating the solution.

HYDRO'LATA (ὕδωρ, water). *Aquæ medicatæ*. Medicated or distilled waters, obtained by submitting fresh, salted, or dried vegetables, or their essential oils, to distillation with water; or by diffusing the essential oils through water.

HYDRO-MA'GNESITE. A compound of hydrate of magnesia and the hydrated carbonate.

HYDRO-MANCY (ὕδωρ, water, μαντεία, prophecy). An ancient superstition respecting the *divining* nature of certain springs and fountains; hence, perhaps, arose the discovery of the medicinal virtues of mineral waters.

HYDRO-MEL (ὕδωρ, water, μέλι, honey). Honey diluted with water; also called mulsum, melicratum, and aqua mulsa. When fermented, it becomes *mead*. Metheglin wine is called *hydromel vinosum*.

HYDRO-METER (ὕδωρ, water, μέτρον, a measure). A measurer (specific gravity understood) of water. This instrument has received various names: as graduated for alcoholic liquors, it is specially termed *alcoholimeter*; for milk, *lactometer*; for sugar, *saccharometer*, &c. In all, the principle of construction is the same, and is founded on the obvious property possessed by a body floating in a liquid of sinking or rising, in proportion as the liquid in which it floats is heavier or lighter; or, in other words, possesses a greater or less amount of specific gravity. For urine, the hydrometer is graduated from 1.000 to 1.060, so as to exhibit at once the specific gravity.

HYDRO-ME'TRA (ὕδωρ, water, μήτρα, the uterus). *Hydrops uteri*. Dropsy of the womb; a rare disease.

HYDR-O'MPHALUM (ὕδωρ, water, ὀμφαλός, umbilicus). *Hydrops umbilicalis*. A tumor of the umbilicus, containing serum.

HYDRO-NEPHRO'SIS (ὕδωρ, water, νεφρός, the kidney). Enlargement of the kidney owing to accumulation of urine, from obstruction of the ureter by calculus.

HYDRO O'XALIC ACID. *Oxalhydric acid.* An acid procured by the action of nitric acid on sugar; it is also termed *saccharic acid*.

HYDRO-PATHY (ὕδωρ, water, πάθος, affection). The Water-cure; a mode of treating diseases by the internal and external use of cold water, &c. The term *hydro-therapeia* would be preferable.

HYDRO-PEDE'SIS (ὕδωρ, water, πήδησις, a leaping). *Ephidrosis.* A violent breaking out of sweat.

HYDRO PERICA'RDIUM (ὕδωρ, water, περικάρδιον, the pericardium). *Hydrops pericardii.* Dropsy of the pericardium. It is termed *active*, when it results from inflammatory action in the pericardium; *passive*, when it occurs from obstruction to the circulation.

HYDRO-PHO'BIA (ὕδωρ, water, φόβος, fear). Canine madness; a disease due to a specific poison residing in the saliva of a rabid animal, and characterized by spasms of the muscles of deglutition and respiration. The name is derived from a characteristic symptom of the disease.

HYDR-OPHTHA'LZIA (ὕδωρ, water, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). *Hydrops oculi.* Dropsy of the vitreous humor of the eye, causing enlargement of the globe, with loss of sight. See *Buphthalmia*.

HYDRO PHY'SOCELE (ὕδωρ, water, φυσάω, to inflate, κήλη, tumor). *Hydropneumatocele.* Hernia complicated with hydrocele; hernia containing water and gas.

HYDRO'PICA (ὕδρωψ, the dropsy). Medicines which relieve or cure dropsy.

HYDRO-PLEURITIS (ὕδωρ, water, πλευρίτις pleurisy). Pleuritis, acute or chronic, attended with effusion.

HYDRO-PNEUMOSA'RCA (ὕδωρ, water, πνεῦμα, air, σάρξ, flesh). A tumor containing water, air, and a flesh-like substance.

HYDRO-PNEUMOTHO'RAX (ὕδωρ, water, πνεύμων, the lung, θώραξ, the chest). The complication of pneumothorax with liquid effusion.

HY'DROPS (ὕδρωψ, from ὕδωρ, water, and ὤψ, the aspect or appearance). Dropsy; a morbid accumulation of serum into the interstices of the areolar tissue, with or without effusion into serous cavities.

HYDROPS SACCI LACRYMALIS. Enlargement of the lacrymal sac, from the accumulating secretion.

HYDRO-PY'RETUS (ὕδωρ, water, πυρετός, fever). *Sudor Anglicus.* Sweating fever, or sickness.

HYDRO-RRHACHI'TIS (ὕδωρ, water, ραχίτις, spinal). *Spina bifida.* A congenital malformation, consisting in the presence of one or more fluid tumors on the lumbar, dorsal, or cervical vertebræ, which communicate with the spinal canal.

HYDRO-SA'RCA (ὕδωρ, water, σάρξ, flesh). *Anasarca.* Dropsy of the cellular membrane.

Hydro-sarco-cele (κήλη, tumor). Sarcocoele attended with dropsy of the tunica vaginalis. See *Sarcocoele*.

HYDRO-STA'TIC BED (ὕδωρ, water, στατικός, causing to stand). Water-bed; a bed invented by Dr. Arnott, consisting of a trough lined with thin sheets of metal, and partially filled with water, upon the surface of which floats a sheet of water-proof India-rubber cloth, of sufficient size to completely line the trough when empty, and

secured to its upper edge in such a way as to prevent the escape of the water by capillary action. Upon this sheet is laid an ordinary feather-bed, or mattress, which floats on the yielding surface of the water, and affords to every part of the body its separate column of support.

HYDRO-SULPHURIC ACID. Sulphuretted hydrogen; a compound of sulphur and hydrogen, constituting an invaluable test for calcigenous metals. This is the *hydro-theiōnic* (θεῖον, sulphur) acid of some German chemists. Its compounds with the salifiable bases are termed *hydro-sulphurets*.

HYDRO-THO'RAX (ὕδωρ, water, θώραξ, the chest). *Hydrops pectoris*. Dropsy of the chest; water on the chest; a collection of serous fluid in one or both cavities of the pleura.

HY'DRURETS. Compounds of hydrogen with metals.

HYDR-U'RIA (ὕδωρ, water, οὐρέω, to make water). A term applied by Dr. Willis to that variety of chronic diuresis, in which a larger quantity of urine is excreted than in the natural state. See *Diuresis, chronic*.

HYGIE'NE (ὕγιεινός, good for the health). Under this term are comprehended all the general arrangements and remedial measures, *private* and *public*, which are conducive to the preservation of health. The term itself, being an adjective, requires the addition of τέχνη, art, to render it intelligible. *Hygieia* was the goddess of health.

HY'GRO- (ὕγρός, moist). This prefix denotes the presence of *moisture*.

1. *Hygroma*. A humoral tumor. This term is applied to dropsy of the bursæ mucosæ, when the fluid is serous, colourless, and limpid; when it is of a reddish colour, thick, and viscous, the affection is called *ganglion*. The term also denotes hygromatous tumour of the brain, or cysts containing a serous or albuminous fluid.

2. *Hygro-meter* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the degree of moisture of the atmosphere. Whatever swells by moisture and shrinks by dryness may be employed for this purpose. The *hygrometer condenser* is a modification of Daniell's hygrometer, proposed by Regnault, and considered to be the most valuable instrument of the class.

3. *Hygro-metric water*. That portion of humidity which gases yield to deliquescent salts.

4. *Hygro-metry* (μέτρον, a measure). That part of natural philosophy which investigates the moisture of bodies, particularly of the atmosphere; it comprehends also the theory of the instruments which have been invented for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of water contained in a given volume of air.

HY'MEN (ὕμην, a membrane). A crescentiform fold of the membrane situated at the entrance of the virgin vagina. The remains of the hymen, when ruptured, are termed *carunculæ myrtiformes*.

HYMENÆ'A COU'RBARIL (*Hymen*, in reference to its twin leaflets; or, perhaps, a corruption of *animæa* or *animé*). The systematic name of the Locust-tree, or Gum-animé-tree, which affords the resin *animé*, frequently used as a substitute for gum guaiacum.

HYMENO'-PTERA (ὕμην, ὑμένοσ, membrane, πτερον, a wing). Inserts which have membranous wings, as the wasp.

HYO'- (the Greek letter υ). Names compounded with this word belong to muscles attached to the os hyoïdes: *e. g.* the *hyo-glossus*,

attached to the os hyoïdes, and to the tongue; the *hyo-pharyngeus*, a synonym of the constrictor medius; the *hyo-thyroïdeus*, &c.

HYOÏDES (the Greek letter υ, and εἶδος, likeness). A bone situated between the root of the tongue and the larynx. It consists of a central portion, called *ossiculum medium*; two lateral portions, called *cornua majora*; and two smaller portions, situated over the last, called *cornua minora*.

HYOSCY'AMUS NIGER (ὕς, ὕς, a hog, κύαμος, a bean; so named because hogs eat it, or because it is hairy, like swine). *Faba suilla*. Henbane; an indigenous plant of the order *Solanaceæ*, yielding an alkaloid called *hyoscyamin*.

HYP-APO'PHYSIS (ὑπό, below, and ἀπόφυσις, apophysis, or a process of bone). A process, usually exogenous, which descends from the lower part of the "centrum," or body of the vertebra. It is single, perforated, or sometimes double in a transverse pair. See *Vertebra*.

HYP'ER (ὑπέρ, over or above). This prefix is a Greek preposition, signifying *over, above*, in reference to *place*, and to *quantity* or *excess*. In Chemistry, it is applied to acids which contain *more* oxygen than those to which the word *per* is prefixed.

HYPER-ACU'SIS (ὑπέρ, in excess, ἀκούω, to hear). *Hypercousis*. The name given by M. Itard to a morbidly acute sense of hearing. In a case given by Dr. Good, this affection singularly sympathized with the sense of sight: the patient said, "A loud sound affects my eyes, and a strong light my ears."

HYPER-ÆM'IA (ὑπέρ, in excess, αἷμα, blood). Excess of blood the undue supply of blood to a part, as it occurs in the three forms of *congestion, determination, and inflammation*.

Hyperæmiæ cutaneæ. The designation of Hebra's first class of cutaneous diseases.

HYPER-ÆSTHE'SIA (ὑπέρ, above, αἰσθησις, sensation). Excessive or morbid sensibility, generally referrible to hysteria; intolerance of light and sound, &c. See *Anæsthesia*.

HYPER-ÆSTHE'TICA (ὑπέρ, above, αἰσθησις, the faculty of perception). A class of æsthetic remedies, which render sensation more acute, and excite the sensibility of paralyzed parts, as strychnia, brucia, &c. See *Anæsthetica*.

HYPER-ALGE'SIA (ὑπέρ, above, ἄλγος, pain). Increased sensibility to pain. See *Analgesia*.

HYP'ER-CATHA'RSIS ὑπέρ, in excess, καθαίρω, to purge). Super-purgation; excessive purgation.

HYPER-CHLO'RIC ACID. An acid containing a greater proportion of oxygen than the chloric acid.

HYPER-CINE'SIS (ὑπέρ, above, κινέω, to move). Increased irritability of the muscles, producing spasm. See *Acinesis*.

HYPER-CRISIS (ὑπέρ, in excess, κρίνω, to decide). A crisis of unusual severity.

HYPER-IDRO'SIS (ὑπέρ, above, ἵδρωσις, sweating). *Ephidrosis profusa*. Excessive perspiration; augmentation of the secretion of the sudoriparous glands.

HYPER-INO'SIS (ὑπέρ, above, ἴς, ἰνός, the fibrin of the blood). A condition of increased fibrin in the blood, as distinguished from *hyp-iosis* (ὑπό, under), or diminished fibrin in the blood.

HYPER-METROPIA (ὑπέρ, over, μέτρον, a measure, ὤψ, the eye). An affection of the eye in which its refractive power is too low, or the optic axis too short. In either case, parallel rays are not brought to a focus on the retina, but behind it. It is the converse of *myopia*.

HYPER-OSTO'SIS (ὑπέρ, in excess, ὀστέον, a bone). Enlargement of a bone, or of its membranous covering.

HYPER-OXYMURIATIC ACID. The former name of chloric acid. Its compounds are *hyper-oxyurias*, or neutral salts, now called chlorates. See *Chlorine*.

HYPER-PLASIS (ὑπέρ, in excess, πλάσις, conformation). Excessive conformation; accumulation or new formation of similar structure.

HYPER-STHENICA (ὑπέρ, above, σθένος, strength). *Sthenica*. A term applied to stimulants, as distinguished from *hyposthenica* (ὑπό, under) or contra-stimulants.

HYPER-TROPHY (ὑπέρ, in excess, τροφή, nutrition). An excess of nutrition, as applied to tissues and organs; it is indicated by increase of size, and sometimes of the consistence, of the organic texture. Hypertrophy of the white substance of the liver is described by Baillie as the *common tubercle* of the liver, and is known in this country by the name of the *drunkard's liver*. When the walls of the heart are thickened at the expense of the cavities, this state is termed *concentric hypertrophy*.

Hypertrophia venarum. Hypertrophy of the veins of the skin, occurring on certain parts of the face, or on the limbs, particularly on the lower extremities, where it is commonly attended by a varicose state of the subcutaneous veins.

HYPER-URIC ACID (ὑπέρ, above, οὔρον, urine). *Peruric Acid*. An acid differing in composition from uric acid by one equivalent of water and two of oxygen.

HYP-HÆMIA (ὑπό, under, αἷμα, blood). Deficiency of blood: a term synonymous with *anæmia*, and denoting a disease analogous to *etiolation* in plants.

HYP-INO'SIS (ὑπό, under, ἴς, λύος, the fibrin of the blood). A condition in which the quantity of fibrin in the blood is frequently less than in health, while the quantity of corpuscles is either absolutely or relatively increased; and the quantity of solid constituents is also frequently larger than in the normal fluid. See *Hypersinosis*.

HYPNICA (ὑπνος, sleep). Agents affecting sleep, either by inducing it or by checking it; the former are called *hypnotica*, the latter *agrypnologica*.

HYPNO'BATES (ὑπνος, sleep, βαίνω, to walk). A sleep-walker; one who walks in his sleep. See *Somnambulism*.

HYPNOLOGIST (ὑπνος, sleep, λόγος, an account). A name assumed by the late Mr. Gardner, on account of his method of procuring sound and refreshing sleep at will. It depends on the bringing of the mind to the contemplation of a single sensation: "that instant the sensorium abdicates the throne, and the hypnotic faculty sleeps it in oblivion." See *Monotony*.

HYPNOTICS (ὑπνος, sleep). Medicines which cause sleep. They are also termed *narcotics* and *soporifics*.

HYPO- (ὕπό). A Greek preposition signifying *under*, with reference to *place*; in composition, it sometimes denotes deficiency, and corresponds to our *somewhat*, *a little*, &c. In chemistry, it denotes a smaller quantity of acid than is found in the compounds to which it is prefixed, as in hypo-sulphuric acid, &c.

HYPO-BLEPHARON (ὕπό, under, βλέφαρον, the eye-lid). An artificial eye, placed under the eye-lid; also tumefaction under one or both eyelids.

HYPO-CHLO'RIC ACID. A compound of chlorine, with oxygen, originally called *peroxide of chlorine*. Its present name is perhaps incorrect, as its acid properties are by no means established.

HYPO-CHLO'ROUS ACID. A bleaching compound of chlorine and oxygen, termed by Davy, who discovered it, *euchlorine*.

HYPO-CHONDRIASIS (ὕποχονδριακός, affected in the hypochondrium). A low, desponding state of mind, accompanied by a vitiated state of blood and imperfect excretion, or by exhaustion.

HYPO-CHO'NDRIUM (ὕπό, under, χόνδρος, cartilage). The hypochondriac or upper lateral region of the abdomen, situated under the cartilages of the false ribs.

HYPO-CHY'MA (ὕπό, under, χύμα, that which is poured out). *Hypochysis*; *apochysis*. These are terms applied by the Greeks to cataract, which seems to have been first introduced by the Arabian writers; though the more common name among them was gutta obscura. It is the *suffusio* of the Latins.

HYPO-CRATE'RIFORM (ὕπό, under, κρατήρ, a bowl, *forma*, likeness). Salver-shaped; as applied to a calyx or corolla, of which the tube is long and slender, and the limb flat, as in phlox. The term is hybrid. *Hypocrateroid* is correct.

HYPO-DE'RMIC INJECTION (ὕπό, under, δέρμα, the skin). A method employed for relieving pain by injecting anodyne fluids under the skin, by means of a fine syringe. The Greek term *hypodermic* is synonymous with the Latin *subcutaneous*.

HYPO-GALA; HYPO-HÆ'MA; HYPO-LY'MPHA; HYPO-PYUM (ὕπό, under; γάλα, milk, αἷμα, blood; *lymph*, water; πῦον, pus). Effusion of a milky, sanguineous, lymphic, or purulent, fluid into the chamber of the aqueous humor of the eye. The last of these terms is also applied to the presence of pus in the laminae of the cornea. *Empyesis oculi* (ἐν, in, πῦον, pus) denotes an effusion of pus behind, as well as in front of, the iris.

HYPO-GA'STRIUM (ὕπό, under, γαστήρ, the belly). The lower anterior region of the abdomen, or super-pubic.

HYPO-GEOUS (ὕπό, under, γῆ, the earth). Subterranean; as applied to those cotyledons, which remain beneath the earth, and opposed to *epigeous*.

HYPO-GLO'SSAL (ὕπό, under, γλῶσσα, the tongue). The name of the *lingualis*, or ninth pair of nerves, situated beneath the tongue.

HYPO-GYNOUS (ὕπό, under, γυνή, a woman). That condition of the stamens of a plant in which they contract no adhesion to the sides of the calyx, as in ranunculus.

HYPO-NITROMECONIC ACID. An acid procured by the action of nitric acid on *meconine*, and composed of one atom of meconine and half an atom of hyponitrous acid.

HYPO-NITROUS ACID. The name given by some chemists to nitrous acid, or the azotous of Thenard; while *hypo-nitric acid* is another name for the nitrous acid of those chemists, or the peroxide of nitrogen.

HYPO-PHYSIS (ὑπό, beneath, φύσις, from φύω, to be developed). The gland-like body and sac which form an appendage to the under surface of the third ventricle of the brain, and are contained in the sella tureica. See *Mesencephalon*.

HYPO-PHYSIS CEREBRI (ὑπό, under, φύσις, origin). The pituitary gland or body, in which the infundibulum ends.

HYPO-PICROTOXIC ACID. An amorphous, brown, solid acid, procured from *Cocculus Indicus*, approaching to picrotoxin in its composition.

HYPO-SA'RCA (ὑπό, under, σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh). A term used by Celsus and others for anasarca; the *aqua subter cutem* of Cælius Aurelianus.

HYPO-SPA'DIAS (ὑπό, under, σπάω, to draw). That malformation of the penis, in which the urethra is fissured on the *under* surface. See *Epispadias*.

HYPO-STASIS (ὑπό, under, στάσις, a standing). A sediment, as that of the urine.

HYPO-SULPHITES. Combinations of hyposulphurous acid with bases. The acid has never been isolated. The *hyposulphite of soda* is now extensively manufactured for photographic processes.

HYPO-THENAR (ὑπό, under, θέναρ, the palm of the hand). One of the muscles contracting the thumb.

HYPO-THESES (ὑπόθεσις, a placing under, a supposition). A system, or doctrine, founded on a theory. *Induction*, on the contrary, is the collecting together of numerous facts, and drawing conclusions from a general examination of the whole.

HYPO-XANTHIN (ὑπό, under, ξανθός, yellow). A peculiar substance, found in the fluid of the human spleen and in that of the ox.

HYRA'CEUM. A substance procured from the *Hyrax Capensis*, or Cape Badger, and named with reference to the animal in the same way as castoreum to castor. It is probably an excretion of the animal; and it has been proposed as a substitute for castoreum.

HY'STERA (ὑστέρα). The Greek term for the uterus, matrix, or womb. This term is the feminine of ὕστερος, inferior, the womb being the lowest of the viscera.

1. *Hyster-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). *Dolor uteri*. Pain situated in the uterus.

2. *Hysteria*. A nervous disorder characterized by convulsive fits and impairment of the controlling power of the will, without complete loss of consciousness. See *Globus hystericus*.

3. *Hyster-itis*. Inflammation of the uterus.

4. *Hystero-ccele* (κήλη, a tumor). *Protrusion of the uterus*.

5. *Hystero-ptosis* (πτῶσις, prolapsus). A prolapsus, or falling down, of the uterus.

6. *Hystero-tomia* (τομή, section). The Cæsarian section, or incision into the abdomen and uterus, to extract the fœtus.

HYSTRIACIS (ὑστρίξις, a porcupine). Porcupine hair; bristly hair; an affection in which the hair is thick, rigid, and bristly.

I.

IAMATOLO'GIA (ἱαμα, ἰάματος, a remedy, λόγος, an account). *Acology*. That department of therapeutics which is devoted to the consideration of remedies. Some writers limit the term *acology* to the consideration of surgical and mechanical remedies.

IATRALEI'PTA (ιατραλείπτης, a surgeon who practises by anointing, friction, and exercise; from ἱατρός, a surgeon, and ἀλείφω, to anoint). *Medicus unguentarius*. A physician who treats diseases by means of friction and ointments. The *iutruleiptic method* consists in the employment of such remedies, and is sometimes termed the *epidermic method*, esoteric medicine, &c.

IATREUSOLO'GIA (ιάτρευσις = ἱατρεία, medical treatment, λόγος, a description). A term applied by Sprengel to general therapeutics.

IATROMATHEMA'TICI (ιατρός, a physician, μαθηματικός, disposed to learn). A school of physicians who explain the functions of the body, and the action of remedies, on the principles of mechanical philosophy.

ICE. *Glacies*. Congealed water. The temperature at which it is solidified is called the *freezing* or *congealing point*, or 32° Fahr.

ICE-CAP. A bladder containing pounded ice, applied to the head in inflammation of the brain. The term *ice-poultice* is applied to a bladder containing pounded ice, to be applied to hernial tumors in order to diminish their size and facilitate their reduction.

ICELAND MOSS. *Cetraria islandica*. A lichen, growing on the ground in exposed situations in northern countries, and affording a light, nutritious aliment.

ICELAND SPAR. One of the purest varieties of calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime. It is not, however, peculiar to Iceland.

ICHOR (ιχώρ, sanies, corrupted blood). A thin, acrid discharge, issuing from wounds, ulcers, &c.

ICHORÆ'MIA (ιχώρ, sanies, αἷμα, blood). Virchow's designation of pyæmia.

ICHTHYIA'SIS. A synonym for *ichthyosis*, or fish-skin disease, adopted by Good. The termination *-iasis* is more accordant with the analogy followed in the formation of similar names.

ICHTHYOCO'LLA (ιχθύς, ιχθύος, a fish, κόλλα, glue). Isinglass; fish-glue; a substance prepared from the air-bladder, or *sound*, of different species of *Acipenser*, and other genera of fishes. Sometimes the air-bladder is dried unopened, as in the case of *purse*, *pipe*, and *lump* isinglass of the shops. At other times it is laid open, and submitted to some preparation, being either dried unfolded, as in the *leaf* and *honeycomb* isinglass, or folded, as in the *staple* and *book* isinglass:

or rolled out, as in *ribbon isinglass*. When it arrives in this country, it is *picked* or *cut*.

ICHTHYO'SIS (ἰχθῦσα, the dried, rough skin of the fish ῥῖνν, or shark, like shagreen). Fish-skin disease; a papillary, indurated, horny condition of the skin. Mr. Erasmus Wilson complains of the confusion into which writers on this disease have fallen, from the want of a distinction between two obvious forms which the disease is apt to present. "In one of these," he observes, "to which I have given the term *xeroderma ichthyoides*, and which may very properly be called *ichthyosis vera*, the epidermis is the seat of the morbid alteration; while in the other, which I have termed *ichthyosis sebacea*, and which may also be denominated *ichthyosis spuria*, the morbid appearances are due to the presence of the sebaceous secretion altered in its quantity and quality, and deposited on the surface of the skin." See *Sauroderma*.

ICOSA'NDRIA (εἰκοσι, twenty, ἀνὴρ, a man). The twelfth class in Linnæus's system, comprising plants which have twenty or more stamens *inserted into the calyx*.

I'CTERUS. The Jaundice; also called *morbus regius*, *morbus arcuatus*, *aurigo*, &c. According to Pliny, the term is derived from the name of a bird, of a yellowish-green colour, called by the Greeks ἰκτερος, by the Romans *galbulus*; the looking upon this bird by the jaundiced person was said to cure the patient, though it killed the bird.

1. *Icterus cholicus*. Bilie jaundice; a term by which Dr. Macleod denotes that variety of jaundice which "arises from the passage into the tissues of bile, the product of the hepatic function," as distinguished from the following variety.

2. *Icterus choloides*. Biliod jaundice; a term denoting a similar distribution as in the preceding variety, "*not of bile itself*, but of some or all of its constituents, which the liver, owing to its function being suspended, has failed first to eliminate, and then to combine."

3. *Icteritia*. *Icterus neonatorum*. Infantile jaundice.

4. *Icterodes* (ἰκτερώδης = ἰκτερικός). Jaundiced.

I'CTUS SOLIS. *Coup de soleil*. Sun-stroke; an effect produced by the rays of the sun upon a part of the body, as erysipelas, or inflammation of the brain or of its membranes.

-IDE, in **CHEMISTRY**. A termination applied, in chemical nomenclature, to the combinations of certain radicals which have an electro-negative deportment, as cyanogen, which becomes *cyanide* of ethyl.

IDEA'LITY. A term in phrenology, indicative of poetic feeling, of a sense and love of beauty, and of warmth of imagination and expression. Its organ is placed between those of Wonder and Acquisitiveness, the former of which is frequently developed with it.

I'DEO-MO'TION. Motion arising from dominant idea—neither voluntary, nor purely reflex.

-IDES, **-IDE**, **-ID** (εἶδος, likeness). A terminal syllable of several words, indicating *likeness* to something expressed in the former part of the words, as in *decto-ides*, like the letter delta; *canero-ide*, like a crab; *typho-id*, like typhus. See *-Odes*.

IDIOPA'THIC (ἰδιος, peculiar, πάθος, affection). A term applied to *primary* disease, as distinguished from *symptomatic*; to disease not dependent on any other disease.

IDIO-SY'NCRASY (*ιδιοσυγκρασία*, from *ἴδιος*, peculiar, and *σύγκρασις*, a mixing together, a tempering). A term denoting a *peculiar temperament* or habit of body: opium will not induce sleep; milk is poison; astringents purge; purgatives are astringent, &c. We cannot explain these things; the ever cloak of our ignorance is—*idiosyncrasy*.

I'DIOT (*ιδιώτης*, a *private* person; one not engaged in public affairs). A term characteristic of Greek life; from its primary use, as applied to a *private* or unofficial person, it came to signify an ignorant person, unqualified for office; eventually, it denoted a person whose mental powers were not merely unexercised but positively deficient.

IDIOTCY or **IDIOCY**. Extreme imbecility, in which the faculty of reason has never been developed. See *Lunacy*.

IDRIALIN. A hydrocarbon, obtained from a mineral found in the quicksilver mines of Idria, in Carniola.

IGASU'RIC ACID. *Strychnic acid*. The name of a peculiar acid, which occurs in combination with strychnia in *nux vomica*, and the St. Ignatius's bean; but its existence, as different from all other known acids, is doubtful. It is so called from the Malay name by which the natives in India designate the *suba Sancti Ignatii*.

Igasuria. An alkaloid contained in the mother liquors of the preparations of strychnine and brucine.

IGNIS. Fire. A term especially applied to certain diseases. Thus we have the *ignis sacer* of Celsus, denoting a tubercular affection; *ignis Sancti Antonii*, or St. Anthony's fire, another name for erysipelas, which has also been termed *ignis volaticus*, or flying fire; *ignis Persicus*, or Persian fire, for anthrax; and *zona ignea*, or the fiery zone, for herpes zoster. The *ignis fatuus* is a luminous appearance, probably occasioned by the extrication of phosphuretted or carburetted hydrogen from rotting leaves and other vegetable matters.

IGNITION (*ignis*, fire). An effect of caloric, implying an emission of light from bodies which are much heated, without their suffering any change of composition. The quantity of light increases with the temperature within certain limits. At about 810°, it is of a dingy red, or *worm-red*; then bright red, or *cherry-red* heat; then yellow, or *orange-red* heat; and, lastly, *white* heat, or 3300° of a good wind furnace.

IGREUSINE. That portion of volatile oils which is odoriferous, and is coloured by nitric acid; it is called *elaiodon* by Herberger.

ILEUM (*ιλῆός*, or *εἰλεός*, *ileus*, *volvulus*, a disease of the intestines, from *εἰλέω*, *εἴλω*, to roll up). The lower three-fifths of the *small intestine*, so called from their *convolutions*, or peristaltic motions; they extend as far as the hypogastrie and iliac regions.

Ileo-cæcal or *ileo-colic valve*. *Valvula Bauhini*. The name given to two semilunar folds of mucous membrane found at the termination of the ileum in the large intestine, constituting the division between the cæcum and the colon.

ILEUS (*ιλῆός*, or *εἰλεός*, *ileus*, *volvulus*, a disease of the intestines, from *εἰλέω*, *εἴλω*, to roll up). Costiveness, with twisting about the umbilical region. It is also called the *Iliac Passion*, *Chordapsus*, &c.

ILEX VOMITO'RIA. The Emetic Holly; employed as a narcotic by the Indians of Florida.

ILIA. The flanks; the loins; the part of the body extending from the lowest ribs to the groin, or the region situated on each side of the hypogastrium, commonly called the *iliac region*.

1. *Iliac arteries.* These are termed *common*, where they are formed by the bifurcations of the aorta. They afterwards divide into the *external iliac*, and the *internal* or *hypogastric* arteries.

2. *Iliac fossa.* A broad and shallow cavity at the upper part of the abdominal or inner surface of the os iliacum. Another fossa, alternately concave and convex, on the femoral or external surface, is called the *external iliac fossa*.

3. *Iliac mesocolon.* A fold of the peritoneum, which embraces the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

4. *Iliacum os*; *os coxarum*. Another name for the os innominatum, derived from the circumstance that this compound bone supports the parts which the ancients called *ilia*, or the flanks.

5. *Iliacus internus.* A muscle situated in the cavity of the ilium.

6. *Ilio-*. Terms compounded with this word denote parts connected with the ilium, as *ilio-lumbar*, *ilio-sacral*, *ilio-cæcal*, &c. The *ilio-abdominalis* is another name for the internal oblique muscle; *ilio-costalis*, for the quadratus lumborum. The *ilio-hypogastric* nerve, or superior musculo-cutaneous, and the *ilio-inguinal*, or inferior musculo-cutaneous, are branches of the first lumbar nerve.

7. *Ilium os.* The uppermost portion of the os iliacum, probably so named because it seems to support the intestine called the *ileum*. This bone is also termed *pars iliaca ossis innominati*.

ILIACA PASSIO. *Iliac passion*; another name for *ileus*; and also for *colic*.

ILICIN. A non-azotized vegetable compound, obtained from the *Ilex aquifolium*, in the form of brownish-yellow crystals which are very bitter and febrifuge.

ILLICIUM ANISATUM. Star Anise; a Magnoliaceous plant, the fruit of which yields an oil closely resembling true anise-oil.

ILLUSION (*illudo*, to sport at). The *involuntary* perception of objects, specially of a *spectral* character. In *conception*, the transference of the objects of thought to the retina is *voluntary*. Illusion is practised on the senses, *delusion* on the mind. See *Hallucination*.

ILLUTATIO (*in*, upon, *lutum*, mud). Mud-bathing; immersion into river- or sea-mud. *Hot dung* is used in France and in Poland.

IMBECILITY (*imbecillitas*, feebleness of the body). This term, originally denoting feebleness of the body, is now used to express weakness of the mind or intellect.

IMBIBITION (*imbibo*, to drink in). The passage of fluid and gaseous matters through dead and living tissues. The terms *imbibition*, and *exudation* or *transpiration*, used in physiology, are analogous to those of *aspiration* and *expiration*, and have been translated, by Dutrochet, by the two Greek words *endosmosis* and *exosmosis*.

IMBRICATED (*imbrex*, *imbricis*, a roof-tile). A form of æstivation, or veneration, in which the pieces overlap one another parallelly at the margins, without any involution, like tiles upon the roof of a house—a distinguishing character of the Glumacææ.

IMIDES. A class of chemical substances derived from ammonia, and named from their supposed radical *imidogen*, as the amides from amidogen.

IMITATION. A term in phrenology, indicative of a disposition to copy the manners, gestures, and actions of others; it is generally more active in children than in adults. Its organ is situated at the front of the head, on each side of that of Benevolence.

IMPARI-PINNATE (*impar*, unequal in number). Pinnate with an odd one; when the petiole of a pinnate leaf is terminated by a single leaflet, as in mountain-ash.

IMPENETRABILITY (*in*, not, *penetro*, to penetrate). That property by which a body occupies any space, to the exclusion of every other body. In a popular sense, all matter is *penetrable*; but, philosophically speaking, it is *impenetrable*, what is called penetration being merely the admission of one substance into the *pores* of another.

IMPE'RATORIN. *Peucedanin*. A neutral crystalline product, obtained from the root of the *Imperatoria ostruthium*.

IMPE'RFORATE (*imperfatus*, not bored through). A term applied to any part congenitally closed, as the anus, the hymen, the nostril. *Imperfatio pupillæ* denotes closure of the pupil by the continuance, after birth, of the membrana pupillaris.

IMPETIGINOUS ERUPTIONS. *Pustular eruptions*. Under this term Mr. E. Wilson describes impetigo and ekthyma, rejecting the other pustular diseases of Willan. See *Pustulæ*.

IMPETIGO (*inpeto*, to attack). *Ekpyesis impetigo*. A eutaneous pustular disease. It is termed *figurata*, when the seat of the eruption is distinctly circumscribed and defined; *sparsa*, when the pustules are scattered over a considerable surface; *scabida*, when the diseased surface is covered by a thick, rough crust; *erythematica*, when there are signs of acute erythema; and *impetigo capitis*, when the eruption occurs on the head.

IMPLANTA'TIO (*implanto*, to engraft). A term applied to a monstrosity, in which two bodies are united, but only one is perfectly developed, while the other remains in a rudimentary state.

1. *Implantatio externa*. This is of two kinds:—1. *implantatio externa æqualis*, in which the parts of the imperfect embryo are connected with corresponding parts of the perfect one; as when the posterior parts of the body of a diminutive fœtus hang to the front of the thorax of a fully-formed child, or where a third foot, parasitic hand, or supernumerary jaw, is present; and, 2. *implantatio externa inæqualis*, in which the perfect and imperfect fœtus are connected by dissimilar points.

2. *Implantatio interna*. In this case one fœtus contains within it a second.—*Müller*.

IMPLICATED. A term applied by Celsus and others to those parts of physie which have a necessary dependence on one another; but the term has been more significantly applied, by Bellini, to fevers, when two at a time afflict a person, either of the same kind, as a double tertian, or of different kinds, as an intermittent tertian, and a quotidian, called a *semitertian*.

IMPLU'VIUM (*impluo*, to rain into or upon). A eistern in the floor of a Roman house for receiving rain-water. A shower-bath.

IMPO'NDERABLES (*in*, priv., *pondus*, weight). A term applied to light, heat, actinism, and electricity, from their being destitute of appreciable weight. The term might, perhaps, be extended to the unknown causes of gravitation, cohesion, and chemical affinity.

IMPOTENCE (*impotens*, powerless). "The inner connexion between weakness and violence is finely declared in Latin in the fact that 'impotens,' implies both; so once did 'impotent,' in English, though it now retains only the meaning of weak" (*Trench*). In medical language, the term denotes absence of sexual power or desire, arising from organic, functional, or moral causes. See *Asperma*.

IMPREGNATION. The act of generation on the part of the male. The corresponding act in the female is *conception*.

IMPULSE OF THE HEART. The beat of the heart which is synchronous with the contraction of the ventricles and the pulse in the large arteries. See *Pulsus Cordis*.

INANITION (*inanio*, to empty). Emptiness, from want of food, exhaustion, &c. The Latins have *inanitas*, but not *inanitio*.

INCANDESCENCE (*incandesco*, to become white-hot). The glowing or shining appearance of heated bodies; properly, the acquisition of a *white heat*. See *Ignition*.

INCANTATION (*incantatio*, an enchanting, enchantment). A charm or spell; a mode anciently employed of curing diseases by poetry and music. See *Carminatives*.

INCARCERATION (*in*, and *carcer*, a prison). A term applied to cases of hernia, in the same sense as *strangulation*. Scarpa, however, restricts the former term to interruption of the fecal matter, without injury of the texture, or of the vitality of the bowel.

INCARNATION (*in*, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh). The becoming flesh; a term synonymous with granulation, or the process which takes place in the healing of ulcers.

INCIDENTIA (*incido*, to cut). A name formerly given to medicines which consist of pointed and sharp particles, as acids, and most salts, which are said to *incide* or *cut* the phlegm, when they break it so as to occasion its discharge.

INCINERATION (*incinero*, to reduce to ashes, from *cinis*, a cinder). The reducing to ashes by burning; an operation in organic chemistry, conducted for the purpose of separating inorganic from fixed organic matters.

INCISION (*incisio*, an incision, a division). The act of cutting, with the bistoury, scissors, &c.

INCISIVUS (*incisor*, a cutting-tooth). *Incisorius*. A name sometimes given to the *levator labii superioris proprius*, from its arising just above the incisores.

1. *Incisivus medius*. The name given by Winslow to the *depressor labii superioris alæque nasi*, from its rising from the gum or socket of the fore-teeth. Albinus termed it *depressor alæ nasi*.

2. *Incisivus inferior*. A name given to the *levator menti*, from its arising at the root of the incisores.

INCISO'RES (*incido*, to cut). The fore- or cutting-teeth.

INCISO'RIMUM (*incido*, to cut). A table whereon a patient is laid for an operation, by incision or otherwise.

INCISU'RA (*incido*, to cut). A cut, gash, or notch; a term applied to two *notches* of the posterior edge or crest of the ilium.

INCOHERENCE. An unsound condition of mind, in which the faculties are in a state of great excitement, precluding the use of judgment or reflection.

INCOMBUSTIBLE CLOTH. A cloth manufactured of the fibres

of asbestos, supposed to have been anciently used for wrapping around dead bodies, when exposed on the funeral pile.

INCOMPA'TIBLES. A term applied to substances which are inadmissible into the same prescription, in consequence of their exerting a chemical action on one another, which would render their operation useless or hurtful.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY. That property of a substance, whether solid or fluid, by which it resists being pressed or squeezed into a smaller bulk. The ultimate particles of all bodies are supposed to be incompressible.

INCONTINENCE (*in*, not, *contineo*, to contain). Inability to retain the natural evacuations, as *enuresis*, or incontinence of urine, &c.

INCRUSTA'TION. *Scabbing.* The term applied to a mode of healing an incised wound, by the direct adhesion of its lower part and sides under a crust of dried blood, hair, &c., which forms an air-tight covering.

INCUBA'TION (*incubo*, to lie upon). A term applied to the period during which the hen sits on her eggs. The term also denotes the period occupied between the application of the cause of inflammation and the full establishment of that process.

INCUBUS (*incubo*, to lie or sit upon). *Succubus*; *ephiattes*; *ludibria Fauni*. Night-mare; an oppressive sensation in the chest during sleep, accompanied with frightful dreams, &c.

INCUMBENT (*incumbo*, to lie upon). That which lies upon anything, as when the cotyledons of some cruciferous plants are folded with their backs upon the radicle. See *Accumbent*.

INCUS (*incudo*, to forge). An anvil; a small bone of the internal ear, with which the malleus is articulated; so named from its fancied resemblance to an anvil. It consists of a body and two crura.

INDEHI'SCENT (*in*, not, *dehisco*, to gape). Not opening spontaneously; as applied to certain ripe fruits.

INDEX (*indico*, to point out). The fore-finger; the finger usually employed in *pointing* at any object.

INDIA-RUBBER. *Caoutchouc.* The produce of the *Hevea guianensis*, and several other trees.

INDIA-RUBBER, VULCANIZED. Caoutchouc combined with a very small proportion of sulphur. This substance is much more elastic than common India-rubber, and resists the extremes of cold and heat, also the effects of naphtha, oil of turpentine, ether, oils, &c.

INDIAN FIRE. A brilliant white signal-light, produced by burning a mixture of 7 parts of sulphur, 2 of realgar, and 24 of nitre.

INDIAN INK. A preparation of lamp-black, procured from oil lamps, beaten into a mass with purified glue or isinglass, and scented with musk or amber; it is also called *China ink*, from its being originally brought from China.

INDIAN OPERATION. An operation for restoring the form of the nose, when destroyed by injury or disease, by taking a flap of integument required for the repair of the organ from the forehead. See *Tagliacotian Operation*.

INDIAN YELLOW. A paint of bright yellow colour, imported from India.

INDICAN. A substance probably existing in the indigo-plants, and bearing the same relation to indigo-blue, that rubian bears to alizarine, in the case of madder.

INDICA'TION (*indico*, to point out). Circumstances which point out, in a disease, what remedy ought to be applied. When a remedy is forbidden, it is said to be *contra-indicated*. In acute inflammation, depletion is *indicated*, stimulants are *contra-indicated*.

INDICA'TOR (*indico*, to point out). A muscle of the fore-arm, which points the *index*, or fore-finger. It is also called the *extensor digiti primi*.

INDIFFERENT. A term applied in chemistry to an oxide which is neither an acid nor a base. See *Oxide*.

INDI'GENOUS (*indigena*, a native). A term applied to diseases, animals, or plants, peculiar to a country.

INDIGESTION (*in*, neg., *digero*, to distribute). Dyspepsia; interrupted, difficult, or painful digestion; difficult and imperfect conversion of the food into nutriment.

INDIGNABU'NDUS (*indignor*, to be indignant). Literally, angry, scornful; a name given to the *rectus internus*, from the expression of anger or scorn, which the action of this muscle imparts.

INDIGO (*Indicum*, Indian). A blue pigment, obtained from the leaves of several species of *Indigofera*. Berzelius separated from it *gluten of indigo*, *indigo brown*, and *indigo red*.

1. *White indigo*, otherwise called *reduced indigo*, is produced by the action of deoxidating bodies upon blue indigo. In this state, Liebig termed it *indigogen*.

2. *Indigotic* or *anilic acid* is formed when indigo is dissolved in nitric acid considerably diluted. This is the *nitranilic acid* of Berzelius.

3. *Indigotin*. Indigo-blue; a constituent of the indigo of commerce; the sublimate obtained by heating indigo. It is to this substance that the fine colour of indigo is due.

4. *Indin*. A crystallized substance, of a beautiful rose-colour, isomeric with white indigo.

INDIUM. A new metal discovered, by means of spectrum-analysis, in a specimen of blende from Freiberg, and named from the indigo-blue line observed in the spectrum.

INDIVIDUA'LITY. A term in phrenology, indicative of the intellectual faculty which perceives the existence of external objects and their physical qualities, and, when in excess, induces men to personify ideas, passions, &c. Its organ is situated behind the root of the nose, and its greater development enlarges the forehead between the eyebrows. See *Eventuality*.

INDOLENCE (*indolentia*, freedom from pain). A term invented by Cicero, as an equivalent for the *ἀπάθεια* of the Greeks. It was little used, for Seneca proposed *impatientia* for the same purpose. In the English language, *indolence* formerly signified freedom from passion and pain; it now denotes a condition of languid inactivity. — *Trench*.

INDOLES. An in-born or native quality; the natural disposition, relating to the qualities of the mind.

INDU'CTION. That law by which an electrified body *induces* in contiguous substances an electric state opposite to its own.

INDU'CTION-COIL. An instrument for producing a series of electric sparks from even a single cell of the galvanic battery, such as are obtained from the electrical machine.

INDUPLICATE (*in*, inwards, *duplicatus*, doubled). A form of venation or æstivation, in which the margins of the leaves are bent abruptly inwards, and the external face of these margins applied to each other, without any twisting.

INDURA'TION (*induro*, to harden). An increase of the natural consistence of organs, as of the brain, chiefly the effect of chronic inflammation; opposed to *softening* or *ramollissement*.

-INE, -IN. Terminations applied, in chemical nomenclature, to substances of the most heterogeneous nature. Thus we have *hæmatine*, a constituent of the blood-corpuscles; *stearine*, the combination of stearic acid with glycerine; *inuline*, a modification of starch. The terminal letter *e* is, however, now generally omitted from all such bodies when they do not possess qualities and composition analogous to ammonia.

The termination *-ine* has been generally applied to the natural alkaloids extracted from substances of vegetable origin, as *quinine*, *atropine*, &c. But on the discovery of compounds possessing the closest analogies with these natural alkaloids, the same termination was assigned to them, as *aniline*, *cyanethine*, *thialdine*, &c.

INE'BRIANTS (*inebrio*, to intoxicate). Agents which produce intoxication, as alcohol, chloroform, Indian hemp, &c.

INERMIS (*in*, without, *arma*, arms). Unarmed; as applied to parts of plants which have no spines or prickles.

INERTIA (*iners*, sluggish). Erroneously called *vis inertię*. A term applied to express the inactivity or opposing force of matter, with respect to rest or motion. It is overcome by *attraction* or by external force.

1. The *Quantity of Matter* of a body is determined by its *quantity of inertia*, and this latter is estimated by the *quantity of force* necessary to put it into motion at a given rate.

2. The term *Inertia* is applied to the condition of the uterus, when it does not contract properly after parturition; it is a cause of hæmorrhage.

INFA'NTICIDE (*infans*, an infant, *cædo*, to kill). The destruction of the child, either newly born, or in the course of parturition. Compare *Fœticide*.

INFAR'CTION (*infarcio*, to stuff or cram into). Stuffing; constipation.

INFE'CTION (*inficio*, to stain). The propagation of a poisonous principle by diffusion through the atmosphere. See *Contagion*.

INFERIOR OVARIUM or **FRUIT**. A term applied to the ovarium or fruit, when the calyx adheres to its walls; when no such adhesion occurs, the ovarium or fruit is termed *superior*. So also the calyx is said to be *inferior* in the latter case, *superior* in the former.

INFIBULA'TION (*fibula*, a clasp). The act of joining the lips of wounds, &c., by *fibulæ*, or clasps. An operation, formerly practised, for preventing the retraction of the prepuce.

INFILTRATION (*infiltratio*). The diffusion of fluids into the cellular tissue of organs. It may be *serous*, and is then termed *œdema* and *anasarca*; or *sanguineous*, and is then called hæmorrhage and

apoplexy; or *purulent*, occurring in the third stage of pneumonia; or *tuberculous*, either grey or gelatiniform.

INFIRMARY. A place where the sick poor are received, or can get advice and medicines *gratis*.

INFLAMMABLE AIR. Hydrogen gas; formerly called *phlogiston*, or phlogisticated air.

INFLAMMATION (*inflammo*, to burn). A state characterized, when situated externally, by pain, heat, redness, and turgidity. It is generally expressed in composition, in *Greek* words, by the termination *-itis*, as *pleuritis*, inflammation of the pleura; *iritis*, inflammation of the iris, &c. Inflammation is distinguished as—

Healthy, when the part is disposed to *heal* or cicatrize.

Unhealthy, when tending to ulceration, erosion, sloughing, &c.

Common, when induced by common causes, as incisions, &c.

Specific, when induced by inoculation, &c., as variola.

Acute, *sub-acute*, and *chronic*, denoting intensity and duration.

Edematous, when terminating in, or accompanied by, œdema.

Adhesive, when terminating in adhesion.

Suppurative, when issuing in suppuration.

Phlegmonous, when circumscribed, and disposed to suppurate.

Erysipelatous, when diffused, and less disposed to suppurate.

Gangrenous, when tending to mortification, or the death of a part.

INFLAMMATORY BLUSH. The popular term for the erythematous eruption. See *Erythema*.

INFLAMMATORY CRUST. The buffy coat which appears on the surface of the crassamentum of blood drawn in inflammation, &c.

INFLATIO (*inflo*, to blow into). The state of the stomach and bowels, when distended by flatus.

INFLORESCENCE (*infloresco*, to flower upon). A term expressing generally the arrangement of flowers upon a stem or branch, and referring, therefore, to *peduncles* and *pedicles*, not to flowers. Flowers which have distinct peduncles or pedicles are said to be *stalked*; those in which the peduncles or pedicles are so short as to be imperceptible are called *sessile*. The forms of inflorescence may be arranged as follows :—

FLOWERS SESSILE.	1. Axis extended	{	1. Persistent	{	1. Spike.
					2. Spadix.
	2. Axis depressed	{	2. Deciduous	{	3. Amentum.
					4. Capitulum.
FLOWERS STALKED.	1. Axis extended	{	1. Stalks simple	{	1. Of equal length
					5. Raceme.
		{	2. Stalks divided	{	2. Lowest longest.....
					6. Corymb.
	2. Axis depressed	{	1. Inflorescence Centripetal	{	7. Panicle.
					2. Inflorescence Centrifugal
	2. Axis depressed	{	2. Axis depressed	{	8. Cyme.
					9. Umbel.

INFLUE'NZÁ (Ital., *influence*, supposed of the *stars*; more probably of a peculiar state of the atmosphere). Epidemic febrile catarrh lasting from four to eight days. The French call it *la grippe*, under which name Sauvages first described the epidemic catarrhal fever of 1743.

INFRA-COSTA'LES. *Sub-costales*; *intra-costales*. Nine or ten small muscles situated within the thorax at its posterior part, and lying upon the ribs.

INFRA-O'RBITAR. *Sub-orbital*. Beneath the orbit; as applied to a *foramen*, a nerve, &c.

INFRA-SPINA'TUS. A muscle arising from the scapula below the spine, and inserted into the humerus. See *Supra-spinatus*.

INFUNDIBU'LIFORM (*infundibulum*, a funnel, *forma*, likeness). Funnel-shaped; a term applied by Winslow to a ligament joining the first vertebra to the occiput; also, in botany, to an organ with an obconical tube, and an enlarged limb, as the corolla of tobacco.

INFUNDI'BULUM (*infundo*, to pour in). A funnel; a term applied to—

1. A little funnel-shaped process of grey matter, attached to the pituitary gland. Unlike a funnel, however, it is not hollow internally.

2. A small cavity of the cochlea, at the termination of the modiolus.

3. The three large cavities formed by the union of the *calyces*, and constituting, by their union, the *pelvis* of the kidney.

INFU'SA (*infundo*, to pour in). Infusious; aqueous solutions of vegetable substances obtained without the aid of ebullition.

INFU'SIBLE (*in*, not, *fundo*, to pour). That which cannot be fused or reduced to the fluid state.

INFU'SION (*infundo*, to pour in). The operation of pouring water, hot or cold, upon vegetable substances, for the purpose of extracting their soluble and aromatic principles. The term is also applied to the *solution* thus obtained. An *infuso-decoction* is prepared by the two operations of decoction and infusion.

INFUSO'RIA (*infundo*, to pour in). Water animalcules; microscopic animals found in infusions of animal or vegetable matter: Class V., *Radiata*. These are distinguished by Cuvier into the *Rotifera*, or wheel-bearers, as the wheel-insect; and the *Homogenea*, or homogeneous animalcules, as the globe-animalcule.

INFU'SUM (*infundo*, to pour in). An infusion: *vulgò*, a *tea*. A *watery* solution, obtained by the maceration of a vegetable substance in water, hot or cold.

INGE'STA (*ingero*, to heap in). A Latin term for designating whatever is conveyed *within*, as food, drink, &c. See *Egesta*.

INGRA'SSIAS, PROCESS OF. A triangular eminence of the upper aspect of the sphenoid bone has been termed the *orbital process* or *small wing of Ingrassias*.

INGUEN, -inis. The groin; the part situated between the abdomen and the thigh. The plural *inguina* is often used.

1. *Inguinal canal*. Another name for the spermatic canal.

2. *Inguinal glands*. These are glands situated in the groin: the

superficial between the skin and aponeurosis, the *deep-seated* under the aponeurosis.

3. *Inguinal hernia*. Bubonocoele; hernia of the groin. It is termed *oblique*, when it takes the course of the spermatic canal; *direct*, when it pushes directly through the external abdominal ring.

4. *Inguinal ligament*. A ligament of the groin, commonly called Poupart's.

5. *Inguinal region*. A term employed in reference to the vicinity of Poupart's ligament.

INHABITIVENESS. A term in phrenology indicative of a propensity, in man and the lower animals, to inhabit particular regions or countries, producing love of home, and determining in each species the dwelling and mode of life best adapted to it. Dr. Gall placed in this situation the organ of *pride* in man, and that of *instinct* in the lower animals, which prompts them to seek and inhabit the heights of mountains, tracing an analogy between the feelings which prompt to the pursuit of *moral*, and those which excite to *physical* elevation. See, however, *Concentrativeness*, with which this propensity has been confounded by other writers.

INHALA'TIO NITRO'SA. *Fumigatio Nitrosa*. A remedy for spasmodic asthma, consisting in the inhalation of the fumes produced by the deflagration of nitrate of potash with paper.

INHALATION OF WARM VAPOUR. An emollient remedy in irritation or inflammation of the tonsils, or of the membrane lining the larynx, trachea, or bronchial tubes. It consists in the inhalation of warm aqueous vapour, by means of Mudge's inhaler, or by inspiring the vapour arising from warm water.

INHALATIONS (*inhalo*, to inhale). A general term, comprehending two classes of volatilized substances, viz. *suffitus*, or dry fumes, and *halitus*, or watery vapours.

INHALER, CHLOROFORM. An apparatus for employing chloroform, as an anæsthetic agent, by means of inhalation.

INHUMA'TION (*inhumo*, to inter). The act of interring. The placing of a patient in an earth-bath.

INJECTION (*injicio*, to throw in). A composition with which the vessels of any part of the body are filled for anatomical purposes. For ordinary purposes, it may be made of four parts of tallow, one part of rosin, and one part of bees'-wax; to which, when melted together, there is to be added some oil of turpentine, having a sufficient quantity of colouring matter (vermilion for red, and king's yellow for yellow) suspended in it to colour the injection. But for a fine preparation, the following may be used:—

1. *The fine injection*. Composed of brown spirit-varnish and white spirit-varnish, of each four parts; turpentine-varnish one part; and colouring matter one part, or as much as is sufficient. A little of this while hot is first thrown into the arteries, into the minute branches of which it is to be forced by—

2. *The coarse injection*. Composed of bees'-wax two parts, rosin one part, turpentine-varnish one part, and colouring matter *q. s.* To the bees'-wax and rosin melted together add the turpentine-varnish, and then the colouring matter suspended in some oil of turpentine.

INION (*ινιον*, the nape of the neck; from *ἵς*, *ινός*, a sinew). The ridge of the occiput. Hence the term *inial*, applied by Barclay to that

aspect of the head which is towards the *inion*; and *iniad*, used adverbially, for "towards the inial aspect."

INK. A liquor or pigment used for writing or printing. There are three kinds of black ink; viz.—

1. *Common ink*, made by adding an infusion or decoction of the nut-gall to sulphate of iron, dissolved in water. *Red ink* is composed of Brazil wood, gum, and alum. See *Sympathetic ink*.

2. *Indian ink*, made of lamp-black and size, or animal glue, &c., and used in China for writing with a brush, and painting.

3. *Printers' ink*, a black paint, made of linseed- or nut-oil and lamp-black, adapted to adhere to moistened paper. The *red* is coloured with vermilion.

INNA'TE (*innatus*, inborn). Growing upon any thing by one end, as when the anther is attached by its base to the apex of the filament.

INNERVA'TION (*in*, and *nervus*, a nerve). A general term for the properties or functions of the nervous system.

INNOMINA'TUS (*in*, priv., *nomen*, name). Unnamed. Hence—

1. *Innominata arteria*. The branch given off to the right by the arch of the aorta, which subsequently divides into the carotid and subclavian.

2. *Innominati nervi*. A former name of the fifth pair of nerves.

3. *Innominatum os*. A bone composed of three portions, viz., the *ilium*, or haunch-bone, the *ischium*, or hip-bone, and the *os pubis*, or share-bone.

INOCUL'ATION (*in*, and *oculus*, an eye). The insertion, intentional or accidental, of a healthy or morbid virus, as the vaccine or syphilitic, into the system.

INORGA'NIC SUBSTANCES (*in*, priv., *organum*, an organ). Substances obtained from the mineral world, destitute of the organs which exhibit the functions of life, as common salt, &c.

INOSCU'ATION (*in*, and *osculum*, a little mouth). The union of vessels, or *anastomosis*: the latter term, however, is sometimes used to designate union by minute ramification; the former, a direct communication of trunks.

INO'SIC ACID (*ἰς*, *lúos*, a muscle). An acid said by Liebig to exist in the juices of the muscle of animals. From the same source is procured a peculiar species of sugar, called *inosite*, or sugar of flesh.

INOSU'RIA (*ἰς*, *lúos*, muscle, *οὐρέω*, to make water). The name given to *inosite*, when found in morbid urine. See *Inosic acid*.

INSA'NIA (*in*, priv., *sanus*, sound). Insanity; mania; deranged intellect. The Latin term *insanitas* is applied to bodily, and not to mental, indisposition. See *Mania*.

INSCRIPTIO'NES TENDI'NEÆ. Tendinous inscriptions; another name for the *lineæ transversæ*, or the tendinous intersections which traverse the rectus or sterno-pubius muscle.

INSE'CTA. The second class of the *Diplo-gangliata*, or Entomoïda, comprising articulated animals with six feet, which undergo metamorphosis and acquire wings.

INSERTION (*insero*, to implant). The attachment of a muscle to the part it moves. Compare *Origin*.

INSOLA'TION (*in*, and *sol*, the sun). A term sometimes made use of to denote that exposure to the sun which is made in order to

promote the chemical action of one substance upon another. Also, a disease which arises from the influence of the sun's heat upon the head, called *coup-de-soleil*. Lastly, it denotes exposure to the solar heat, as a therapeutic agent.

INSOLUBILITY (*in*, priv., *solvo*, to dissolve). The force by which a substance resists solution. It is the result of cohesion, and it essentially modifies the exertion of affinity.

INSOMNIA (*in*, not, *somnus*, sleep). Sleeplessness, watching, lying awake.

INSPIRATION (*inspiro*, to inhale). That part of respiration in which the air is inhaled. Compare *Expiration*.

INSPISSANTIA (*inspisso*, to thicken). Inspissants; agents which augment the specific gravity of the plasma, either by withholding or diminishing the use of alimentary fluids, or by the employment of evacuants, which carry off the watery portion of the blood.

INSPISSATION (*in*, and *spissatus*, thickened). The process of making a liquid of a thick consistence, by evaporation of the watery particles.

INSTINCT. This convenient term admits of the following significations:—

1. The *Instinctive Faculty*; or that faculty which leads the duckling, untought, into the water; the beaver to build its hut, the bee its comb; the hen to incubate her eggs, &c.; and—

2. The *Instinctive Motions*; or those involuntary actions which are excited mediately through the nerves—a part of the *reflex function*. The principal instinctive motions are—the closure of the eyelids, the act of sucking, the act of swallowing, the closure of the glottis, the action of the sphincters, inspiration, as an involuntary act, and the acts of sneezing, of vomiting, &c. All these phenomena accord with the definition, and take place even in the anenkephalous child, on the due application of the appropriate stimuli.

INSULATION (*insula*, an island). A term applied to a body containing a quantity of electric fluid, and surrounded by non-conductors, so that its *communication* with other bodies is *cut off*.

INTEGRAL PARTICLES (*integer*, entire). The most minute particles into which any substance, simple or compound, can be divided, *similar* to one another and to the substance of which they are parts. Thus, the smallest portion of powdered marble is still marble; but if, by chemical means, the calcium, the carbon, and the oxygen of this marble be separated, we shall then have the *elementary* or constituent particles.

INTEGUMENT (*in*, and *tego*, to cover). A general term for the *skin*, or tough membrane, which invests the whole body. The term is also applied to particular membranes, which invest certain parts of the body, as the tunics or coats of the eye.

INTELLECT. Under this head are included the *perceptive* and *reflective faculties*, which, as well as the feelings, may be advantageously influenced for therapeutical purposes. See *Feelings*.

INTENSITY. A term denoting the degree to which a body is electrically excited. It must be distinguished from quantity: the *quantity* of electricity developed by the galvanic battery is large, its *intensity* low.

INTENTION. A term applied to the process of *healing* in inflam-

mation :—1. When the inflamed tissues are divided, and the parts, being brought into contact, heal without leaving a *scar*, they are said to have healed by the *first intention*, or “primary adhesion,” as it is also called. 2. When *ulceration* ensues and a scar is formed, which is ultimately converted into true skin, granulations are thrown out, and the process is termed union by the *second intention*, or “secondary adhesion.”

INTER-. A Latin preposition, signifying *between*, or denoting intervals.

1. *Inter-accessorii*. This term, and *inter-obliqui*, are synonymous with the term *inter-transversales*.

2. *Inter-articular*. A designation of cartilages which lie within joints, as that of the jaw; and of certain ligaments, as the *ligamentum teres* within the acetabulum, &c.

3. *Inter-auricular*. A term applied to the *septum* between the auricles of the heart, in the fœtus.

4. *Inter-capillary electricity*. A term employed by Dutrochet, as suggestive of his theory of the phenomena of endosmosis. See *Endosmosis*.

5. *Inter-cellular*. That which lies between the cells, or elementary tissues, of plants. This term has been applied by Mr. Rainey to irregular passages through the substance of the lung, which form the termination of the bronchial tubes, are clustered with air-cells, and are not lined by mucous membrane.

6. *Inter-clavicular*. The name of a ligament connecting the one clavicle with the other.

7. *Inter-columnar fasciæ* or *fibres*. Another name for the *fasciæ spermatica*, a prolongation of the fascia of the external oblique muscle.

8. *Inter-costales*. The name of two sets of muscles between the ribs—the *external* and the *internal*—which have been compared, from their passing in contrary directions, to St. Andrew's cross.

9. *Inter-current*. A term applied to fevers or other diseases which occur sporadically in the midst of an epidemic.

10. *Inter-hæmal spines*. A term applied to those dermal bones which support the rays of the fins on the lower part of the fish. They are inserted deeply into the flesh between the hæmal spines. (See *Vertebra*.) The interhæmal spines support the *dermohæmal spines*, which support the rays of the anal fin, and the lower rays of the caudal fin.

11. *Inter-lunius morbus*. A term applied to Epilepsy from its being supposed to affect persons horn in the wane of the moon.

12. *Inter-mediate*. A term applied to a third substance, employed for combining together two other substances; thus, alkali is an *inter-mediate* between oil and water, forming soap.

13. *Inter-mittent* or *Periodical*. A term applied to a disease with reference to its form or type, and denoting that it is interrupted by intervals of health, as *ague*. See *Ague*.

14. *Inter-neural spines*. A term applied to those dermal bones which support the rays of the fins on the upper part of the fish. They are dagger-shaped, and are plunged, as it were, up to the hilt into the flesh between the neural spines. (See *Vertebra*.) The interneural spines support the *dermoneural spines*, forming the rays of the dorsal fin or fins, and the upper rays of the caudal fin.

15. *Inter-nuncial*. A term applied to the office of the *nerves*, from their establishing a communication between the several parts of the

body and the nervous centre, and between the nervous centre and the several parts of the body. See *Nervous Texture*.

16. *Inter-mittii dies*. Critical days, or such as occur between the increase and decrease of a disease.

17. *Inter-ossei*. Muscles situated between bones; as those between the metacarpal of the hand, and the metatarsal bones of the foot.

18. *Inter-rupted*. A term denoting a disturbance of a normal arrangement: a leaf is said to be *interruptedly pinnate*, when some of its pinnæ are much smaller than the rest, or absent.

19. *Inter-spinuales cervicis*. The designation of six small muscles, situated between the spinous processes of the neck. There are also *inter-spinous ligaments* attached to the margins of the spinous processes.

20. *Inter-stitial*. A term applied to an organ which occupies the interstices of contiguous cells, as the uterus, the bladder, &c.

21. *Inter-transversales*. The name of muscles situated between the transverse processes of the cervical, and the similar processes of the lumbar vertebræ.

22. *Inter-trigo* (*tero, trivi*, to chafe). A chafe-gall, or fret. The erythema, abrasion, fret, or chafing, of parts of the skin which are in contact, as behind the ears, in the groins of fat persons, &c. When accompanied with a mucopurulent secretion, it is an *ekzema mucosum*.

23. *Inter-vertebral substance*. A term applied to the *fibro-cartilage* situated between the vertebræ; to ligaments, &c.

INTESTI'NA (*intus*, within). An order of worms which inhabit the bodies of other animals. These are distinguished, by Cuvier, into *Cavitaria*, or worms which have cavities or stomachs, and *Parenchymata*, or cellular-bodied worms, as the tape-worm.

INTESTI'NAL CANAL (*intus*, within). That part of the alimentary canal which extends from the stomach to the anus. It is divisible into two parts:—

1. *Intestinum tenue*. The small intestine, from twenty to twenty-five feet in length, divisible into three portions, viz., the *duodenum*, the *jejunum*, and the *ileum*.

2. *Intestinum crassum, vel amplum*. The large intestine, five or six feet or more in length, divisible into three portions, viz., the *cæcum*, the *colon*, and the *rectum*.

INTOLERANCE (*in*, not, *tolero*, to bear). A term applied to the condition in which a remedy cannot be borne, as loss of blood.

INTRA (from *in*, *inter*). A preposition and adverb, denoting *on the inside*, *within*, and thus distinguished from *inter*, between. Thus, *intra-lobular* means *within* the lobules, *inter-lobular*, *between* the lobules, of the liver.

INTRI'TA (*intero*, to rub in). A term used by Celsus for panada, caudle, &c.

INTRO'ITUS (*introire*, to go within). An entrance. Hence the term *introitus vel apertura pelvis superior* is applied to the upper or abdominal strait of the pelvis. The lower circumference or strait is called *exitus vel apertura pelvis inferior*.

INTRORSE (*introrsus*, for *introversus*, inwards). Turned inwards: as applied to anthers whose line of dehiscence is towards the axis of the flower, and as opposed to *extrorse*.

INTUMESCENCE (*intumesco*, to swell). The property of swelling

to an extraordinary size, as of the crystals of borax, of Pharaoh's serpents, &c., on the application of heat.

INTUMESCENTIA GANGLIFO'RMIS (*intumesco*, to swell). *Ganglion geniculare*. A gangliform swelling of the facial nerve, where it reaches the anterior wall of the petrous bone.

INTUMESCENTIÆ (*intumesco*, to swell). Intumescences; external swellings of the whole or greater part of the body; the second order of the class *Kacheviæ*, of Cullen.

INTUS-SUSCEPTIO (*intus*, within, *suscipio*, to receive). *Invasion*. The descent of a higher portion of intestine into a lower one—generally, of the ileum into the colon. When it takes place downwards, it may be termed *progressive*; when upwards, *retrograde*. The term *Intus-susceptio* is also applied to the process of nutrition, or the transformation of the components of the blood into the organized substance of the various organs.

INULA. Elecampane; the root of the *Inula Helenium*, an indigenous Composite plant. *Inulin* is a variety of starch, obtained from the root of the *Inula Helenium*. *Helenin* is a constituent of the root of the same plant, also called *elecampane-camphor*.

INU'STION (*inuro*, to burn in). A term applied to the burning operation of the cautery.

INVAGINA'TION (*in*, and *vagina*, a sheath). A term synonymous with *intus-susception*.

INVE'NTUM NOVUM. A name given by Avenbrugger, a physician of Vienna, to the employment of percussion, which was first adopted by him, in 1763, as a means of diagnosis.

INVERMINA'TION (*in*, and *vermis*, a worm). *Helminthia*. An affection in which worms, or the larvæ of insects, inhabit the stomach or intestines.

INVE'RSIO U'TERI (*inverto*, to invert). That state of the uterus in which it is turned, wholly or partially, inside outward.

INVERTEBRA'TA. Animals which are destitute of a vertebral column and an internal skeleton. The skin is sometimes ossified, and thereby forms an external skeleton. The nervous system is not always evident.

INVOLU'CRUM (*involvere*, to wrap in). The designation of membranes which cover any part. The term is also applied, in botany, to a whorl of bracts which surround several flowers, as in the *Compositæ*, *Umbellifera*, &c.

INVOLUTE (*involutus*, rolled in). A form of veneration or æstivation, in which the edges of the leaves are rolled inwards spirally on each side, as in the apple.

IOD-, IODO-. Prefixes used in chemical nomenclature, to denote that the substances to the name of which they are attached contain *iodine* substituted for some other element.

IO'DICA. A class of pharmaceutical remedies, consisting of iodine and its compounds, employed as alteratives, liquefacients, resolvents, and sorbefacients.

I'ODINE (ἰώδης, or ἰοειδής, violet-coloured, from ἴον, a violet, and εἶδος, likeness). *Iodum*. A crystallized solid substance, obtained principally from the ashes of sea-weeds. Its vapour presents a beautiful violet tint, from which its appellation is derived.

1. *Iodal* (iodine and alcohol). An oleaginous liquid obtained by the action of iodine upon nitric alcohol.

2. *Iodic acid*. An anhydrous acid, termed *oxiodine* by Davy, and produced by the combination of iodine with oxygen. It combines with metallic oxides, and forms salts which are termed *iodates*.

3. *Iodides*, or *Iodurets*. The compounds of iodine with metals, and with the simple non-metallic substances.

4. *Iodous acid*. A compound prepared by the action of iodine on chlorate of potash—probably by the combination of iodine and chlorine.

5. *Chloriodic acid*. This is also called *chloride of iodine*, and is formed by the absorption of chlorine by dry iodine.

IODISED STARCH-PAPER. An excellent chemical test for ozone, consisting of a damp mixture of starch with iodide of potassium.

IODISM. A peculiar morbid state, induced by the use of iodine.

IO'DOFORM. A saffron-coloured substance precipitated when caustic soda is added to a solution of iodine in alcohol or wood-spirit.

IO'DOQUININE. A brown amorphous powder, obtained by rubbing together quinine and iodine.

IO'DOSALICYLIC ACID. An acid formed by the hydruret of salicyl with bromine and iodine.

IONI'DIUM IPECACUA'NHA. False Brazilian Ipecacuanha, a plant indigenous in the Brazils. The roots of several species of *Ionidium* possess emetic qualities, and have been employed as substitutes for our officinal ipecacuanha, which is a species of *Cephaelis*.

I'ONS (ἰόν, that which goes). The name given by Faraday to the elements of a liquid set free by electrolysis; those which combine with, or are set free at, the anode, are termed *an-ions*; those which combine with, or are set free at, the kathode, *kat-ions*. Thus, in the electrolysis of a solution of sulphate of copper with copper electrodes, sulphuric acid is an *anion*, and copper a *kation*; and in the electrolysis of the ordinary cyanide silver-plating liquid, cyanogen is the *anion*, and silver the *kation*.

IO'NTHOS (ἰωνθος, the root of a hair, akin to ἀνθίσω (?), to bloom, of the youthful beard). An eruption on the face, which often accompanies the first growth of the beard. Mason Good refers the eruption to a form of *acne*, and calls it *ionthos corymbifer*.

IOTAKI'SMUS (ιωτακισμός). A laying too much stress on the *iota* or letter *i*, as in saying *Troia*, *Maiia*, &c. Also, a frequent repetition of the letter *i*, as in *Junio Juno Jovi jure irascitur*. (Liddell and Scott.) The term has also been applied to a species of *psellismus*, in which the letters *j* and *g* are defectively pronounced. See *Labdakismus* and *Rhotakismus*.

IPECACUA'NHA (*ipi*, Peruvian for root, *Cacuanha*, the district from which the root was first obtained). The dried root of the *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*, a Cinchonaceous plant, growing in the Brazils, and known in commerce by the names of the *annulated*, *Brazilian*, or *Lisbon* Ipecacuanha, to distinguish it from the roots of other emetic plants also collected in Brazil for officinal use. Its emetic principle is termed *emetina*.

1. *Striated Ipecacuanha*. The longitudinally striated root of the *Psychotria emetica*, called by some writers the *Black* or *Peruvian ipecacuanha*.

2. *Undulated Ipecacuanha*. The semicircularly-grooved root of the *Richardsonia scabra*, or the *amylaceous* or *White ipecacuanha* of Merat.

3. *Ipecacuanha acid*. Cephaelic acid. A peculiar acid, procured from *ipecacuanha*, allied to catechin, and formerly thought to be gallic acid.

IPOMÆA PURGA. The Jalap *Ipomæa*; a Convolvulaceous plant, the dried tubers of which constitute the *jalap* of commerce, and yield *ipomic acid*, which seems to be identical with sebæic acid.

IRID-E'CTOME-DIA'LYSIS (*ἰρις*, the iris, *ἐκτομή*, excision, *διάλυσις*, separation). An operation for artificial pupil, performed by detaching the iris from its ciliary connexions, and excising the portion thus separated.

IRID-E'CTOMY (*ἰρις*, *ἰριδος*, the iris, *ἐκτομή*, excision). The operation of cutting off a portion of the free edge of the iris for the formation of artificial pupil.

IRID-ENCLEI'SIS (*ἰρις*, the iris, *ἐγκλείω*, to enclose). An operation for artificial pupil, differing from *iridectomedialysis* in this particular, that the separated portion of the iris, instead of being excised, is strangulated between the edges of an incision made into the cornea.

IRIDERE'MIA (*ἰρις*, *ἰριδος*, the iris, *ἐρημία*, absence). Absence of the iris. In its partial form it is termed *coloboma iridis*.

IRIDE'SCENT (*iris*, a rainbow). The property of shining with many colours, like the rainbow.

IRI'DIO-CYA'NOGEN. A radical which forms with hydrogen *iridiocyanic acid*. It has not been isolated.

IRI'DIUM (*iris*, a rainbow). A metal found in the insoluble alloy from the platinum-ores, and named from the variety of colours exhibited by its compounds.

IRIDÓ-DESI'S (*ἰρις*, *ἰριδος*, the iris, *δέσις*, the act of binding). The operation, devised by Mr. Critchett, of tying the iris, after drawing it out externally, for the purpose of enlarging the pupil.

IRIDO-DIA'LYSIS (*ἰρις*, the iris, *διάλυσις*, separation). An operation for artificial pupil, by the simple separation of the iris from the ciliary margin.

IRIDÓ-DONE'SIS (*ἰρις*, *ἰριδος*, the iris, *δυνέω*, to shake). Tremulous iris; generally arising from the iris's losing the support of the lens.

IRIDO-TO'MIA (*ἰρις*, the iris, *τομή*, section). An operation for artificial pupil, performed by incision.

IRIS. Literally, a rainbow; and hence applied to the *rainbow-like*, perforated membrane which extends across the globe of the eye, separating the anterior from the posterior chamber. See *Uvea*.

Iritis. Inflammation of the iris.

IRIS-DISEASE. Rainbow ring-worm; a species of *herpes*, occurring in small circular patches, each composed of concentric rings of different colours.

IRIS FLORENT'NA. *Fleur-de-Luce*. Florentine Iris or Orris; the dried rhizoma of which is the *orris-root* of the shops. *Iris Green* is the juice of the petals of the iris added to quick-lime. *Irisin* is pro-

cured from the root of the *Iris versicolor*, or Blue Flag, and employed in America as an alterative.

IRISH MOSS. *Carrageen*. The *Chondrus crispus*; a lichen growing on rocks and stones in the sea. In Ireland it is converted into size, and employed instead of isinglass.

IRON. A bluish-white metal, supposed to constitute 2 per cent. of the entire mineral crust of the globe. See *Ferrum*.

IRON-ALUM. The sulphate of peroxide of iron and potash.

IRON-MOULD. This is the result of an ink-stain, produced partly in consequence of the oxidation of the iron of ink, and partly, perhaps, in consequence of the destruction of the acid of galls.

IRRIGA'TION (*irrigo*, to water). The continual application of a cold lotion, by dropping cold water on an affected part.

IRRITABI'LITY (*irrito*, to provoke). That action of certain muscles, as the heart, the intestines, &c., which flows from a stimulus acting immediately upon their fibres; or, in the case of the voluntary muscles, upon these, or the nerves immediately proceeding to them. This property has been termed by Haller *vis insita*; by Goerter, *vis vitalis*; by Boerhaave, *oscillation*; by Stahl, *tonic power*; by Bell, *muscular power*; by Cullen, *inherent power*; and by Bostock, *contractility*.

IRRITA'TION (*irrito*, to excite). The action produced by any stimulus. This term, as indicating a *disease*, is applied to—

1. The case arising from calculus in the ureter, in the gall-duct, &c.
2. The affection induced by the presence of improper food in the stomach, or morbid matters retained in the bowels, &c., inducing symptoms *resembling*—*arachnitis*, *peritonitis*, *pleuritis*, *carditis*.
3. The state of the system in which exhaustion of nervous power is accompanied by local disease, functional or structural.
4. *Spinal irritation* denotes irritation along the nerves corresponding to an affected vertebra.

ISATINE. An interesting compound, produced by the oxidation of indigo. It is blue indigo, *plus* 2 equiv. oxygen. By the action of potash, a new acid is yielded, called *isatinic acid*. By the action of sulphuret of ammonium on an alcoholic solution of isatine, a grey crystalline powder is produced, called *isatyde*, which represents isatine *plus* 1 equiv. hydrogen.

ISATIS TINCTO'RIA. Woad. A plant from which an inferior kind of indigo is prepared.

ISCHIUM (*ἰσχίον*, the hip). *Coxa*, vel *acetabulum*. The hip-bone, a spinous process of the os innominatum.

1. *Ischi-agra* (*ἄγρᾱ*, a seizure). An attack of the hip; hip-gout.
2. *Ischi-algia* (*ἄλγος*, pain). Pain of the hip. See *Sciatica*.
3. *Ischias*. The term used by the Latins for rheumatism of the hip-joint; it was afterwards corrupted into *ischiatrica* or *sciatica*.
4. *Ischiatic*. The designation of a *notch* of the os innominatum; of an artery which proceeds through that notch, &c.
5. *Ischiato-cele* (*κήλη*, a tumor). An intestinal rupture through the sciatic ligaments.
6. *Ischio-cavernosus*. A muscle attached to the ischium and to the corpus cavernosum. It draws the root of the penis downwards and backwards. It is also called, from its office, *erector penis*; and the two together are called *collaterales penis*, from their lying on the sides of the penis.

ISCHNOPHO'NIA (ἰσχνός, slender, φωνή, voice). *Psellismus hæsitans*. A shrillness of the voice; hesitation of speech, or stammering.

ISCHU'RIA (ἰσχω, to retain, οὔρον, urine). *Anuria*. Suppression of the urine, from disease of the kidney. The term is employed, in *ischuria renalis*, in the sense of suppression; in *ischuria uretica*, *vesicalis*, and *urethralis*, in the sense of retention. But *suppression* and *retention* should not be confounded: in the former, urine is secreted and its discharge obstructed; in the latter, it is not secreted at all.

ISETHIO'NIC ACID. An acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on ether and alcohol.

ISINGLASS. Fish-glue; a substance prepared from the swimming bladder or *sound* of various species of Acipenser, cut into fine shreds. The term is a corruption of the Dutch *hyzenblas*, an air-bladder, compounded of *hyzen*, to hoist, and *blas*, a bladder. See *Ichthyocolla*.

ISINGLASS, PARA. Under this name has been lately imported a substance which, on examination, proves to be not isinglass, but the dried ovary of a large fish, probably the *Sudis Gigas* of Para.—*Pereira*.

I'SO- (ἴσος, equal). This prefix denotes *equality*, or *similarity*. Hence—

1. *Iso-barysm* (βάρος, weight). Similarity of weight, supposed to be the cause of the identity in the size and shape of molecules which cohere into the crystalline form.

2. *Iso-chromatic* (χρῶμα, colour). Having the same colour, as applied to lenses. The term *isochromatic lines* is applied to those coloured rings which appear when a pencil of polarized light is transmitted along the axis of a crystal, as mica or nitre, and is received into the eye after passing through a plate of tourmaline.

3. *Iso-chronous* (χρόνος, time). That which occurs in equal times, as the strokes of the pulse, the vibrations of pendulums of the same length, &c.

4. *Iso-cumole*. A neutral liquid hydrocarbon, isomeric with cumole or cymole, obtained from the oil of cummin.

5. *Iso-dimorphous*. Equally dimorphous; a term applied to a substance which is capable of assuming two crystalline forms, as well as another substance of similar capability; antimonious acid is *iso-dimorphous* with arsenious acid.

6. *Iso-meric compounds* (μέρος, part). A term applied to different bodies which agree in composition, but are not known to possess a different constitution, as oil of turpentine and many of the essential oils.

7. *Iso-morphous bodies* (μορφή, form). A term applied by Mitscherlich to different bodies which assume the same crystalline form; their relation in form is called *isomorphism*. When the relations are not exact, but nearly so, they may be supposed to give origin to *plesiomorphism* (πλησίος, near), or an approximation to similarity of form.

8. *Iso-perimetrical*. Having the same length of perimeter (περί, around, μέτρον, measure), or bounding line.

9. *Iso-tartaric acid*. One of the acids into which tartaric acid is resolvable by heat. The other acid is the meta-tartaric. Both are uncrystallizable.

10. *Iso-terebenthene*. A modification of oil of turpentine produced by heat. The other modification is called meta-terebenthene. Both are isomeric with the original oil.

11. *Iso-thermal* (θέρμαν, heat). Of equal degrees of heat, as applied to lines of equal temperature in physical geography. Lines drawn through places having the same summer and the same winter are denominated *isothermal* (θέρπος, summer) and *iso-cheimal* (χέρμα, winter) lines.

ISSUE. *Fonticulus*. An ulcer artificially formed for the purpose of maintaining a constant purulent discharge from the body, on the principle of counter-irritation. See *Issue-peas*.

ISSUE-PEAS. Round bodies employed for the purpose of maintaining irritation in a wound of the skin which is called an *issue*. The seed of the common garden-pea is frequently used, but more frequently the young unripe fruits of the common orange, called orangettes or Curaçao oranges, dried and turned in a lathe. The rhizoma of the Iris Florentina is used for the same purpose.

ISTHMUS (ισθμός). A small strip of land, situated between two seas, especially that of Corinth. Hence we have—

1. *Isthmus of the fauces*. The space included between the soft palate and the root of the tongue.

2. *Isthmus of the thyroïd gland*. A transverse cord which connects the two lobes composing the thyroïd body.

3. *Isthmus Vieussenii*. The isthmus of Vieussens; the ridge surrounding the oval fossa, or remains of the foramen ovale, in the right auricle of the heart.

4. *Isthmitis*. Inflammation of the isthmus, fauces, or throat. *Par-isthmitis* or *paristhmitia* (παρά, about) denotes inflammation about the throat.

ITACO'NIC ACID. Another name for the pyrocitric or citric acid.

ITALIAN JUICE. *Spanish juice*. The Extractum Glycyrrhizæ, or extract of liquorice. The specific names are derived from the countries from which it is imported. The Italian extract is prepared in Calabria, from *G. echinata*; the Spanish, in Catalonia, from *G. glabra*. Solazzi juice is most esteemed.

ITCH. An irritation of the skin, termed *psora* by the Greeks, and *scabies* by the Latins. Strictly, it is an ekzema excited by the presence of the *acarus humanus*, or *acarus scabiei*, in the cuticle.

Itch-insect. The *Acarus scabiei*, a very minute animalcule, found in or near the pustules of the itch; they are called *wheel-worms* in man, and resemble the mites of cheese, &c. See *Acarus Scabiei*.

I'TER. A passage of communication between two or more parts.

1. *Iter ad infundibulum*. The passage of communication between the third ventricle of the brain and the infundibulum. It is also termed *foramen commune anterius*.

2. *Iter a palato ad aurem*. The passage from the palate to the ear, or the Eustachian tube.

3. *Iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum*. The passage between the third and fourth ventricles of the brain, known by the name of the *aqueduct of Sylvius*.

IVORY. The name given to the teeth or tusks of the elephant, and of the walrus or sea-horse. All under 18lbs. are called *scrivelloes*, and are of the least value.

IVORY. A modification of *dentine*, observed in the tusks of the proboscidean pachyderms. It exhibits, on transverse fractures or sections, striæ proceeding in the arc of a circle from the centre to the

circumference, in opposite directions, and forming by their decussations curvilinear lozenges.

IVORY-BLACK. *Animal charcoal.* The residue of heated bones; a mixture of charcoal and phosphate of lime.

J.

JACKSON'S BATHING SPIRITS. This is merely the linimentum saponis compositum, scented with essences.

JACOB'S MEMBRANE. The thin external membrane of the retina, considered by Dr. Jacob to be a serous membrane.

JACOBSON'S NERVE. Another name for the tympanic branch, described by Jacobson.

JACTITA'TION (*jactito*, freq. of *jacto*, to throw). Nervous twitching of the limbs, occurring in febrile diseases.

JAGGARY. A coarse, dark kind of sugar procured, by boiling, from the juice of the spadix of the *Saguerus saccharifer*, or Gomuto-palm.

JALAPA. Jalap; the dried tubers of the *Erogonium purga*, or true Jalap-plant, growing in Mexico, and named from the city Xalapa. Jalap-resin consists of two resinous substances, called *jalapin*, or rhodeorrhetin, and *jalanic acid*, or para-rhodeorrhetin.

JAMAICA KINO. An extract prepared from the bark of the *Coccoloba uvifera*, or sea-side grape, of the West Indies.

JAMAICA PEPPER. Allspice, or Pimento; the fruit of the *Eugenia Pimenta*, which grows in Jamaica.

JAMAICINA. A crystalline substance found in *Cabbage-bark*, the produce of the *Andira inermis* of the West Indies.

JAMALGOTA PILLS. The Indian name of the seeds of the *Croton tiglii*. They are used in the form of pills. The natives usually separate the embryo, and combine the albumen of the seed with catechu or pepper.

JAMES'S POWDER. *Pulvis Jacobi verus.* A celebrated fever powder, supposed to be the same as the *Antimonii oxidum cum phosphate calcis*, or antimonial powder. See *Fever Powder*.

JAPAN EARTH. The *Catechu extractum*, procured from the *Acacia catechu*, or Khair-tree. It is also called *terra japonica*, from its being supposed to be a mineral production; *dark catechu*, as distinguished from the *pale* kind; *Bengal cutch*, in distinction from that of *Bombay*; *Gummi Lycium* (?) &c.

JAPAN SAGO. A feculent matter obtained from the soft centre of the *Cycas revoluta*, and other species.

JAPO'NIC ACID. An acid procured when catechin with alkalies or alkaline carbonates absorbs oxygen from the air.

JATROPHA MA'NIHOT. *Janipha Manihot.* The Cassava or Tapioca-plant, from the tuberous root of which is prepared a fecula called *tapioca*. The pulp, when dried and baked into cakes, constitutes *cassava*, or *cassada-bread*.

Jatropha curcas. The species which yields the *nux barbadensis* of some writers, and the *physic nuts* of the shops.

JA'TROPHA OIL. An oil expressed from *physic nuts*, or the seeds of the *Curcas purgans* and *C. multifidus*, and commonly called *oil of wild castor seeds*.

JA'TROPHIC ACID. *Crotonic acid*. An acid, procured by converting croton-oil into soap.

JA'TROPHINE. A poisonous substance, procured from the root of the *Jatropha manihot*, and employed by the Indians to poison their arrows.

JAUNDICE. A disease proceeding from obstruction of the liver, and characterized by a yellow colour of the skin, &c. The term is most probably a corruption of the French word *jaunisse*, yellowness, from *jaune*, yellow. See *Icterus*.

JEJU'NUM (*jejunus*, hungry). The upper two-fifths of the small intestine, so named from this portion being generally found *empty*.

JELLY. A soft, tremulous substance—the solution of gelatin, when cold.

1. *Animal jelly*, or *gelatine*, is extracted by boiling from the skin, membranes, ligaments, cartilages, and bones of animals. See *Gelatine*.

2. *Vegetable jelly* is procured from the recently expressed juices of certain fruits, as the currant; and consists of mucilage, or some modification of gum and vegetable acid.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. The *Helianthus tuberosus*, a species of sunflower, the root of which resembles the artichoke in taste. The term *jerusalem*, as applied to artichoke, is a curious corruption of the Italian term *gira-sole*, that is, *turn-sun* in English, and *heliotrope* in Greek.

JERVIN. A new base discovered by M. Simon, in the rhizome of *Veratrum album*, and so named from *jerva*, the Spanish name for a poison obtained from this rhizome.

JESUITS' BARK, or POWDER. A term formerly applied promiscuously to the three kinds of bark, or Peruvian bark. See *Cinchona*.

JESUITS' DROPS. *Walker's and Wessel's Jesuit Drops*. This is nothing more than the elixir anti-venereum of Quincy, consisting of guaiacum, balsam of copaiba, and oil of sassafras, made into a tincture by spirit.

JET, or PITCH-COAL. A black, velvet-coloured bitumen, used for fuel, and for making vessels, &c. In Prussia it is called *black amber*, and is cut into rosaries and necklaces. Ure says the word *jet* is derived from the river *Gaga* in Lesser Asia.

JEWELLERS' PUTTY. Ignited and finely-levigated oxide of tin, used by jewellers for polishing hard objects.

JEWELLERS' ROUGE. The peroxide or red oxide of iron, known also as *colcothar* and *Venetian red*.

JOINT. *Arthrosis*. An articulation, or the mode by which bones are connected with each other.

1. A *perfect joint* is that in which the opposed surfaces, which move upon each other, are covered with cartilage, and are contained in a sort of sac, which lines the cartilage and the side-walls of the joint; and which, from its secreting synovia, is called a *synovial membrane*.

2. An *imperfect joint* is that in which the conjoined levers—bones

or cartilages—present no smooth surfaces, capable of rotatory motion, to each other, but are connected by continuous cartilages or ligaments, and have so much mobility only as is permitted by the flexibility of the joining substances. See *Articulation*.

JOINT-EVIL. The *elephantiasis nodosa*, in which the joints are rendered conspicuous by their prominence.

JUG'LE, OS (*jugalis*, yoked together). *Os malæ*; *os zygomaticum*. The zygoma, or arch formed by the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek-bones. See *Zygoma*.

JUG'LES (*jugalis*, yoked together). A designation of the superficial, temporal or zygomatic, nerves, given off from the facial.

JUGLA'NDIN. An American remedial agent procured from the bark of the root of the *Juglans cinerea*, or White Walnut. The name is also applied to a non-azotised body contained in green walnuts, sometimes employed as a hair-dye.

JU'GULUM (*jungo*, to join). *Jugulus*. By this term Celsus denotes the collar-bone. Usually, however, it is applied to the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone; the *throat*, or anterior part of the neck, where the windpipe is situated. The term *jugular*, belonging to the throat or neck, is applied chiefly to the principal veins of the neck.

JU'GUM. The Latin term for a *yoke*, and hence applied to each pair of opposite leaflets on the petiole of a pinnate leaf. Thus a leaf with one pair is called *unijugal*; with two pairs, *bijugal*, &c.

Juga in umbelliferous plants. The term *juga* also signifies *ridges*, and is hence applied to the elevated portions by which the carpels of umbelliferous plants are traversed; of these *juga*, five are called *primary*, and four, alternating with them, *secondary*.

JUGUM PENIS. An instrument for compressing some part of the urethra, to prevent dribbling in cases in which the urine cannot be retained.

JULE'PUM. A Julep; a term which, in former pharmacopœias, expressed what is now understood by *mistura*.

JU'NIPER RESIN. *Sandarach*. A resin, also called *gum juniper*, procured from the *Callitris quadrivalvis*. Its powder is called *pounce*.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS. Common Juniper; a plant of the cypress tribe of the Coniferae, which yields the fruit called *juniper-berries*, and from which the *oil of juniper* is obtained. See *Savin*.

JU'PITER. The ancient chemical name of tin, which was supposed to be under the control of that planet.

JURISPRU'DENCE, MEDICAL. Forensic medicine; the science which treats of legal proceedings in reference to medicine.

JUS. Broth; potage; gravy; gruel. The term *jusculum* is a diminutive of *jus*, and denotes the same thing; *jusculum coactum*, is jelly.

JUSTAMOND'S ARSENICAL CAUSTIC. A preparation made by melting together in a crucible antimony and arsenic, both in a state of powder.

JUVA'NTIA (*juvo*, to assist). Medicines which assist or relieve diseases.

JUZAM, or JUDAM. Terms by which the Arabians designated Elephantiasis Græcorum; it is still called, in Arabia and Persia, *Dsjudam*, and *Madsjuddam*, according to Niebuhr.

K.

KACHÆ'MIA (κακός, bad, αἷμα, blood). A faulty or morbid condition of the blood.

KACHE'XIA (καχεξία, from κακή ἔξις, a bad habit). A bad habit of body; the name either of an individual disease or of a class of diseases. The latter are denominated by Sagar *kakochymia*, or faulty chymifications.

Kachexia, supra-renal. This disease, known also as *supra-renal melasma* and *morbus Addisoni*, is a form of kachexia characterized, like leucocythæmia, by a combination of the anæmic and kachectic states and other diseased conditions.

KAKOCHROI'A (κακή χροιά, a bad colour). A term used by Galen to denote a bad colour or complexion. Hippocrates applies the adjective term κακόχρους to a person of bad complexion.

KAKO-CHY'MIA (κακοχυμία, from κακός, bad, χυμός, juice). Literally, badness of juices (Galen). Mal-assimilation; faulty digestion, conversion and appropriation of nutriment. A morbid condition of the skin, due to an unhealthy state of the fluids.

KA'KODYL (κακός, bad, ὀδμή, odour, ὕλη, matter). A limpid liquid of fetid odour, the supposed radical of a series of arsenical compounds derived from acetyl. *Alcarsin* is the oxide of kakodyl; further oxidation produces *kakodylic acid*.

KAKOE'THES (κακοήθης, from κακός, evil, ἦθος, habit). Literally, of evil habits; a term employed by Hippocrates to denote *malignant* sores, fevers, &c.; and by Celsus, as the early stage of *cancer*, which alone is curable: "tolli nihil, nisi cacoëthes, potest."

KAKOPLA'STIC (κακός, bad, πλαστικός, fit for moulding). A term applied to the *exuded* matter of inflammation, which produces new or heterologous formations. Exudation is distinguished by Bennett into *simple, tuberculous, and cancerous*.

KAKO'PLATYL. The radical of a series of compounds, derived from kakodyl, containing platinum. It may be represented as consisting of protoxide of platinum, water, and kakodyl. See *Kakodyl*.

KAKOTRO'PHIA (κακοτροφία, from κακή τροφή, bad food). Bad nourishment; an ill-nourished state of the skin.

KALI. A term of Arabic origin, denoting a particular plant; hence the word *al-kali*, with the article, originally signified the particular residuum obtained by lixiviating the ashes of that plant; the term was then used for potassa: thus, *kali vitriolatum* is an old name for sulphate of potassa; *kali purum* for potassa fusa; *calx cum kali puro* for potassa cum calce, &c.

KALI'GENOUS METALS. The true alkaline metals, potassium and sodium, the radicals of the alkalis potash and soda.

KA'LIUM. A synonymous term for potassium, the basis of potash.

KA'MALA. *Wurrus*. Kamala; a powder which consists of the minute glands that cover the capsules of the *Rottlera tinctoria*, a

Euphorbiaceous plant. It is a powerful anthelmintic, employed in India for the expulsion of tape-worm.

KA'OLIN. China-clay; a fine, pure clay, prepared by levigation from mouldering granite, and employed in the manufacture of porcelain.

KA'SSU. A black astringent extract, prepared from the seeds of the *Areca Catechu*; it occurs mixed with paddy-husks. It is imported from Ceylon in circular flat cakes. See *Courig*.

KATAKAU'SIS (κατάκαυσις, a burning). General combustibility of the body. By the term *katakauma*, Hippocrates denoted a burn or a blister from burning.

KATAKLY'SMUS (κατακλυσμός, a flood). The name given by the Ancients to the cold douche applied to the region of the stomach, or to the back opposite to the stomach.

KATALE'PSIS (κατάληψις, a sudden grasping). Catalepsy; a sudden loss of consciousness, during which the limbs remain in any position in which they are placed, however painful or fatiguing. It is closely allied to *ecstasy*, or the ecstatic trance.

KATALE'PTICA (καταληπτικός, able to keep down or check). Agents which induce a kataleptic condition, as Indian hemp.

KATA'LYSIS (κατάλυσις, a dissolving). Decomposition by contact. A body in which the *katalytic force* resides resolves others into new compounds, merely by contact with them, or by an *action of presence*, as it has been termed, without gaining or losing anything itself. The body which determines changes in another is called the *katalytic agent*.

KATALY'TICS (κατάλυσις, a dissolving). A term applied to substances which, though foreign to the composition of the blood, possess the power of destroying or counteracting noxious matters existing in it. See *Restoratives*.

KATAME'NIA (καταμήνιος, monthly, from μήν, a month). *Menses*. The monthly uterine discharge. The term *epimenia* was used by Aretæus in a similar sense.

KATA'PHORA (καταφορά, a bringing down). The coma somnolentum of many writers; a variety of lethargy, attended with short remissions, or intervals of imperfect waking, sensation, and speech.

KATAPLA'SMA (κατάπλασμα, that which is spread or smeared). A poultice; an application which is spread over a part of the body.

KATAPO'TIUM (καταπότιον, that which can be gulped down or swallowed). A pill, or medicine, to be swallowed without chewing.

KA'TARACT (καταρράκτης, *adj.*, down-rushing). An opacity of the crystalline lens or of its capsule, or of both. The term is suggestive of a veil falling over the eye, and destroying or confounding vision. Kataract admits of the following varieties:—

1. *Capsular*. Opacity of the capsule of the lens. If the lens is also affected, the kataract is called *capsulo-lenticular*.

2. *Centralis*. Opacity of the central portion of the lens or capsule.

3. *Dura, caseosa, gelatinosa, fluida, lactea*, &c. Distinctions founded on the particular consistence of the kataract. In the *fluida-dura* variety, there is a hard, opaque nucleus with fluid circumference of the lens. In the *gypseous* variety, the capsule is converted into a chalky or bony substance.

4. *Lenticular*. Simple opacity of the lens, of various consistence, as indicated in the last paragraph.

5. *Lymphatic*. *False* kataract occasioned by effusion of lymph into the pupil.

6. *Marmoracea*, *fenestrata*, *punctata*, *stellata*, *striata*, *variegata*, *dimidiata*, &c. Distinctions drawn from the different appearances of kataract, as unbled, latticed, dotted, starry, streaky, variegated, half-kataract, &c., respectively.

7. *Membranacea*. *False* kataract occasioned by effusion of lymph into the pupil, obstructing the aperture, as if closed by a membrane.

8. *Pyramidalis*. *False* kataract, in which the effused lymph projects through the pupil, in a conical form, into the anterior chamber.

9. *Siliquosa*, or *siliquata arida*. Kataract with a shrivelled and opaque capsule, resembling the *siliqua* or seed-vessel of certain cruciferous plants.

10. *Trabecularis*. *Trabecular*, fibrinous kataract, formed by a "trabecula," or bar of coagulable lymph extending across the pupil.

11. *Pigmentosa*. *False* kataract occasioned by the deposition of the pigment, or colouring matter, of the uvea upon the capsule of the lens.

KATARRH (κατάρρῳς, a running down). A febrile affection complicated with inflammation of one or other of the mucous membranes. If confined to the mucous membrane of the eyes and nostrils, it is termed *koryza*, or "cold in the head;" if it extends to the bronchial tubes, it constitutes *bronchitis*; if it attacks the tonsils, it is called *antiaditis*; as it affects the mucous membrane of the bladder, it is *katarrrhus vesicæ*.

KATA-STAGMUS (κατασταγμός, a dropping or running down). A term applied by the later Greek physicians to a defluxion from the fauces and thorax.

KATA-STALTIC (κατασταλτικός, fitted for checking). *Kathodic*. A term applied by Marshall Hall, in his Diastaltic Nervous System, to the direction of the nervous influence from above downwards. See *Anastaltic*.

KATHÆRE'TICA (καθαίρετικός, fit for pulling down). A class of caustics, which are milder in their operation than the escharotics. Such are iodine, alum, creosote, &c.

KATHA'RTICS (καθαρτικός, fit for cleansing or purifying). Medicines which produce alvine evacuations: these are termed *laxative*, when mild; *purgative*, when active; and *drastic*, when very violent.

KATHA'RTIN (καθαίρω, to purge). The active principle of the various species of *Cassia* which are used under the name *Senna*.

KATHA'RTOCARPUS (καθαίρω, to purge, καρπός, fruit). A genus of Leguminous plants, of which the species *fistula*, commonly called Purging Cassia, or Pudding Pipe-tree, yields a pulp which enters into the composition of the Electuarius Cassiæ and the Confectio Sennæ of the British Pharmacopœias.

KATHE'TER (καθετήρ, any thing put down or let into). A tube which is introduced through the urethra into the bladder, for the purpose of drawing off the urine.

Katheter, nasal. An instrument, invented by M. Gensoul, of Lyons, for opening the passage of the *ductus ad nasum*.

KATHODE (κατά, downwards, ὁδός, a way). A term applied by Faraday to that part of the surface of a decomposing body at which the electric current goes down or out—the way in which the sun sets—the part immediately touching the negative pole. See *Anode*.

KATHO'LICON (καθολικός, general). Sub. *φάρμακον*, a medicine. A panacea, or general medicine.

KAT'ION (κατιόν, that which goes down). A term applied by Faraday to the body which passes to the negative pole—to the *Kathode* of the decomposing body—as it is separated by electricity. See *Anion*.

KAT'TOCHUS (κάτοχος, holding fast). A species of catalepsy, in which the body is held fast in an erect posture.

KATO'PTRIC TEST (κατοπτρικός, of a mirror, reflexive; Lat., *specularis*). A mode of examining the eye, in cases of Kataract, by the reflexion of light, as proposed by M. Sanson.

KATO'TICA. One of the orders of the class *Ekkritica* of Mason Good, comprising diseases of the internal surface, as distinguished from the *Akrotica*. The term is perhaps incorrectly written for *Katotata*, κατώτατα, the lowest parts.

KEEL. *Carina*. A term applied to the two lower petals of a papilionaceous corolla, which cohere by their lower margin, so as to present a *keeled* appearance.

KE' LIS (κηλῖς, a stain or spot). A tubercular disease of the skin, named from the singularly cicatrix-like appearance which the disease so frequently presents. As it occurs in the sound skin, it is termed *kelis vera*, or true kelis; as it occurs in a cicatrix left by some previous injury to the skin, as a burn or ulcer, it is called *kelis spuria*, or false kelis. Alibert termed this disease *cancroide*, from its fancied resemblance to a crab; Rayer and Gibert call it *cheloide*, from the likeness which the prolongations of the tumor bear to the claw of the crab. See *Cheloid Tumor*.

KELP. *Varec*. The crude soda obtained from the ashes of the *Fuci* in Holland and on the northern coast of France. It is used in the composition of soap, in the manufacture of alum, and in the formation of crown and bottle glass, and was formerly employed in the manufacture of carbonate of soda. See *Barilla*.

KEPHALA'LGIA (κεφαλή, the head, ἄλγος, pain). A term used by Hippocrates for pain of the head or head-ache. Aretæus uses the word *Kephalæa* (κεφαλαία) for an inveterate kind of head-ache. The term *Kephalodyne* (ὀδύνη, pain) has also been employed in the same sense. It is desirable to retain the first word and discard the other two as useless.

KEPHAL-HÆMATO'MA (κεφαλή, the head, αἱματώω, to make into blood). Sanguineous tumor of the scalp occurring in newly-born infants, either from contusion of the head from pressure in its passage, or from bruising occasioned by obstetric instruments. It is usually *sub-aponeurotic*, rarely *sub-pericranial*.

KE'PHALIC (κεφαλικός, of or for the head). A term applied to a *remedy* for disorder of the head; to the anterior *vein* of the arm, formerly opened in disorder of the head, &c.

KEPHALI'TIS (κεφαλή, the head, and -itis, denoting inflammation). Inflammation of the head. But, if by this word is meant inflammation of the brain, the proper term is *encephalitis*.

KE'PHALO-GE'NESIS (κεφαλή, the head, γένεσις, creation). The doctrine of the formation of the brain. *Enkephalogenesis* would be a better term.

KEPHALO'MA (κεφαλή, the head). Medullary tumor; a morbid

product, resembling brain, sometimes called enkephaloid or cerebriiform tumor, medullary sarcoma, fungus hamatodes, &c. It is a species of carcinoma (karkinoma) and comprises the varieties, vascular sarcoma and medullary sarcoma.

KE'PHALO-PHARYNGE'US (κεφαλή, the head, φάρυγξ, the pharynx). A designation of the constrictor superior muscle, from its arising from the base of the skull.

KE'PHALOSTAT (κεφαλή, the head, ἵστημι, to make to stand). A head-rest; an apparatus for securing immobility of the head during ophthalmic operations.

KEPHALOTRI'PSY (κεφαλή, the head, τρίβω, to rub or crush). An operation for crushing and diminishing all the bones of the head and face, by means of an instrument called the *kephalotribe*.

KERATITIS (κέρας, a horn—the cornea). *Corneitis*. Acute inflammation of the keras or cornea, occasionally a consequence of neglected injury.

KE'RATO-CELE (κέρας, a horn—the cornea, κύλη, a tumor). *Hernia corneæ*. Hernia of the cornea, caused by the protrusion of the membrane of the aqueous humor through an opening in that tunic.

KE'RATO-GLOSSUS (κέρας, κέρατος, cornea, γλῶσσα, the tongue). A muscle running from one of the cornua of the os hyoïdes to the tongue. See *Hyo-glossus*.

KE'RATO-HYAL (κέρας, κέρατος, a horn—the horn or cornu of the hyoïd bone, and hyoïdes, the hyoid bone). A term applied by Owen to the lower and larger of the two principal parts of the cornu of the hyoïd bone—to the lower division of the "hæmapophysis" of the "hæmal arch." See *Vertebra*.

KE'RATO-IRI'TIS (κέρας, κέρατος, a horn—the cornea). *Aquocapsulitis*. Inflammation of the capsule of the aqueous humor.

KERATO-NY'XIS (κέρας, κέρατος, a horn—the cornea; νύξις, a puncturing). A term employed in Germany to denote the operation of couching, performed by introducing the needle through the cornea; it is called the operation by solution. When the opaque lens is, by this means, merely turned, presenting its anterior and posterior surface in the horizontal position, the term *reclination* is adopted.

KE'RATO-TOME (κέρας, the cornea, τέμνω, to cut). An instrument for dividing the transparent cornea in the operation for kataract by extraction.

KE'RION (κηρίον, a honey-comb). Another name for *favus*, commonly called crusted or honeycomb ringworm, the viscous secretion of the follicles resembling honey, and thus suggesting the idea of a *honey-comb*. The disease has also been called μελικηρίς, *melikeris*. The ἄχωρ, *achor*, was of the same kind, but less virulent.

KERMES, ANIMAL. *Coccus Ilicis*; a hemipterous insect, found upon the *Quercus ilex*, and formerly used for dyeing scarlet; cloth so dyed was called *coccinum*, and persons wearing this cloth were termed by the Romans *coccinati*. The drug was termed *grana kermes*, from the resemblance of the dried insects to grains or seeds.

KERMES, MINERAL. Formerly called *Panacea Glauberiana*; red sulphuret of antimony, named from its resemblance, in colour, to the insect kermes. See *Antimony*.

KETONES. The name applied in organic chemistry to a class of

bodies obtained by submitting certain salts of the fatty acids, as acetic acid, to dry distillation. *Acetone* is one of the best known ketones, and its mode of formation will represent that of the rest of these bodies.

KHEESAH. The Indian flesh-glove, made of goat-hair, and employed as a rubber in friction of the skin.

KIBE. *Pernio excrucatus*. A chap or opening (in the continuity of the skin). Chilblain, accompanied with ulceration; a broken chilblain.

KIDNEYS. *Renes*. Two glandular bodies situated in the lumbar regions, and consisting of a *cortical* or external, and a *tubular* or medullary substance. See *Casts, Renal*.

KIND'S ARTIFICIAL CAMPHOR. A solid compound, obtained by passing hydrochloric acid into oil of turpentine, surrounded by ice. A fluid compound is procured at the same time, called *liquid artificial camphor, terebene, or terebylene*.

KING'S BLUE. *Saxon Blue; Smalt*. A blue colouring matter, consisting of cobalt-glass powdered.

KING'S EVIL. *Morbus Regis*. A scrofulous disease, the curing of which was formerly attributed to the king of England, from the time of Edward the Confessor. This practice was called *touching for the evil*.

KING'S YELLOW. A paint, of which the colouring principle is orpiment, or the sesqui-sulphuret of arsenic.

KINGDOM. A term denoting any of the principal divisions of nature; thus we have the *organic kingdom*, comprehending substances which organize, and the *inorganic kingdom*, comprehending substances which crystallize.

KI'NIC ACID. *Quinic acid*. An acid found in the Cinchona-barks, in the manufacture of sulphate of quinine. It forms salts called *kinates*.

Kinoile. A neutral substance produced by the calcination of a kinate by a gentle heat.

KINO. Kino; the juice (hardened in the sun) flowing from the incised bark of the *Pterocarpus marsupium*, or Indian kino-tree, a leguminous plant growing near the Malabar coast. The term is supposed to be of Indian origin.

1. *Botany Bay kino*. The produce of the *Eucalyptus resinifera*, or Ironbark-tree, imported from Van Diemen's Land.

2. *Jamaica kino*. The produce of the *Coccoloba uvifera*, or Seaside grape.

3. *African kino*. Said to be the produce of the *Pterocarpus crinaeus*; but there is no evidence of it.—*Pereira*.

KI'NONE. A product of the decomposition of kinic acid. It combines with hydrogen, forming *green hydrokinone*, a brilliant gold-green compound, in long prisms, surpassing murexide in beauty; and *white hydrokinone*, which crystallizes in six-sided prisms.

KINO'NIC GROUP. *Quinonic group*. One of the groups of organic bodies belonging to the Benzoic series of Gerhard's system of classification.

KINO'VIC ACID. *Kinova-Bitter; Chiococcic Acid*. A white amorphous substance, found in many kinds of bark.

KIRSCH-WASSER. An alcoholic drink, made in Switzerland and Germany from the Machaleb-cherry.

KLEPTOMA'NIA (κλέπτω, to steal, μανία, madness). A morbid disposition to steal, without assignable cause—a form of partial moral mania.

KLUMENE. The former name of *acetylene*, a compound of carbon and hydrogen.

KNEE-JOINT. A complex articulation, consisting of an angular ginglymus, formed by the condyles of the femur, the upper extremity of the tibia, and the posterior surface of the patella.

KNEE-PAN. Patella; the small round bone at the front of the knee-joint.

KNE'SMOS, **KNE'SIS**, **KNESMONE'** (κνάω, to scrape or scratch). Greek terms denoting the irritation of *itching*. The last is a synonym of *psora*.

KNOCK-KNEE. A deformity of the legs, in which the knees knock together, forming the apices of two triangles, the bases of which would be represented, each by a line drawn from the trochanter to the outer ankle. See *Genu valgum*.

KNOX'S POWDER. Eight parts of muriate of soda, and three parts of chloride of lime. By adding a tumbler of water to an ounce of it, we obtain a solution similar to Labarraque's solution of the chloride of lime.

KNUCKLE. "The German *Knöchel* is any joint whatsoever; nor was our 'knuckle' limited formerly, as now it well nigh exclusively is, at least in regard of the human body, to certain smaller joints of the hand."—*Trench*.

KOKEMAAR. A decoction of poppies sold in the coffee-houses of the Persian cities, where it is drunk scalding hot and produces amusing effects.

KOL-CANNON. The name of a food common in Ireland, and consisting of potato and boiled cabbage beaten together with pork-fat, salt, and pepper. It has all the good properties of the best Scotch oatmeal.

KOME'NIC ACID. *Parameconic acid*. An acid formed by the action of heat on meconic acid.

KORE' (κόρη). The pupil of the eye.

1. *Kore-morphosis* (μόρφωσις, formation). An operation for artificial pupil. This is performed by

2. *Kore-diulysis* (διάλυσις, loosening), iridodialysis, or the operation for artificial pupil, in which a portion of the iris is separated from its ciliary connexions.

3. *Kor-ectomia* (εκτομή, excision), iridectomia, or the operation by excision.

4. *Kore-tomia* (τομή, section), iridotomia, or the operation by incision.

KOORCHEE. A new remedy for acute dysentery, consisting of the bark of the *Wrightia antidysenterica*, an Indian plant. Its seed is the famous *indro-job*, used as a vermifuge by the natives.

KO'SSO or **KOU'SSO**. The flowers of the *Brayera anthelmintica*, a Rosaceous plant of Abyssinia, employed as an anthelmintic for the expulsion of tape-worm. See *Cosso*.

KOUMISS. A vinous liquid, made by the Tartars from milk, principally from that of mares. Something similar is prepared in Orkney and Shetland; also by the Turks, under the name of *yaourt*, and by the Arabs under that of *leban*.

KRAME'RIA TRIA'NDRA. The Rhatany; a plant of the order *Polygalaceæ*, imported from Peru, yielding *rhatany-root*, the stypticity of which has been ascribed to the presence of an acid called *Krameric acid*.

KRE'ASOTE (κρέας, flesh, σώζω, to preserve). *Kreosote*. An oily, colourless, transparent liquid, obtained from heavy oil of tar, or pyroxylic oil, and possessing the properties of coagulating albumen and of *preserving meats from decomposition*.

KRE'ATIN (κρέας, flesh). A crystalline compound, obtained from the juice of flesh, without acid or basic properties. By the action of strong acids it is resolved into a new body, called *kreatinine*.

KREM'NITZ WHITE. A pure variety of cerussa, or white lead.

KRIEBEL-KRANKHEIT. The German name of a disease which was endemic in Hesse and Westphalia, during a season of dearth, in 1597. It has also been called *die Fieberflecke*, *ignis sacer*, *ignis Sancti Antonii*, *mal des ardents*, *ergot*, &c. It is arranged by Sauvages under the head of *Erysipelas pestilens*; and by Sagar, under the genus *Necrosis*.

KRITHE' (κριθή, barley). A small tubercle of the eyelid, named by the Greeks from its resemblance to a grain of barley.—*Celsus*.

KUNDAH-OIL. An oil obtained from the seeds of the *Carapa Toulouconna*; also called *Tallicoona-h-oil*.

KUPFER'NICKEL. The German name for sulphuret of nickel; in which the metal is generally mixed also with arsenic, iron, and cobalt.

KYAN'S PROCESS. A preservative process introduced by Mr. Kyan, and consisting in steeping wood, cordage, &c., in a solution of the chloride of mercury, or corrosive sublimate.

KY'ESTEIN (κύησις, pregnancy, ἐσθής, a covering). The formation upon the surface of the urine of a film of fat, a peculiar matter resembling casein, and crystals of ammonia—magnesian phosphate. It occurs in most cases of pregnancy.

L.

LABARRAQUE'S SOLUTION. A *disinfecting liquid*, of which chloride of soda is the active ingredient. It is analogous to the well-known bleaching powder, chloride of lime.

LABDAKI'SMUS (λαβδακισμός). An over-partiality for the use of the *lambda* or *labda*, or letter *l*. The term was also used to express a faulty pronunciation of this letter, as when the tongue is pressed against the palate, and produces the *ll* of the Spanish, e.g. *llamare*, almost like *lyamare*, the *lh* of the Portuguese, or the *gl* of the Italians.—*Liddell and Scott*. See *Iotacismus* and *Rhotacismus*.

LA'BDANUM. *Ladanum*. A resinous exudation from the *Cistus creticus*, formed into cylindrical pieces, called *labdanum in tortis*.

Labdamum factitium. Yellow wax and hog's lard, of each six ounces, and black burnt ivory, four ounces.

LABELLUM (dim. of *labium*, a lip). A little lip; a term applied, in botany, to the *lip-like* petal of Orchidaceous plants.

LABIA (pl. of *labium*, a lip). The lips; the two movable veils which close the cavity of the month anteriorly. They are laterally united by two acute angles, called their *commissures*.

1. *Labia majora*. The two large folds, constituting the external orifice of the pudendum; also called *labia pudendi*. See *Ala*.

2. *Labia minora*. The two smaller folds, situated within the *labia majora*, and frequently termed *nymphæ*. See *Ala*.

3. *Labia leporina* (*leporinus*, from *lepus*, a hare). The hare-lip; a division of the lip, resembling that of the upper lip of the hare.

LABIATE (*labiatus*, in the shape of a lip). Lipped; divided into two lips, as the corolla of *laminum*, the calyx of *prunella*, &c.

LABORATORY (*laboro*, to labour). A room properly fitted up for the performance of chemical operations.

LABRUM. Literally, the extremity of the lips; also, the brim of any vessel. Hence the fibro-cartilaginous rim which surmounts the cotyloid cavity has been termed *acetabuli labrum cartilagineum*.

LABYRINTH. The name of a series of cavities, viz. the vestibule, the cochlea, and the semi-circular canals, which are channelled through the substance of the petrous bone, and situated between the cavity of the tympanum and the meatus auditorius externus. The name is derived from the complexity of its communications.

LAC. Milk. The fresh milk of the *Bos taurus* or Cow, employed in preparing the *mistura scammonii*.

LAC, or **GUM-LAC** (*lakk*, Arab). A resinous substance, which flows from certain trees of the East Indies, in a state of milky fluid, in consequence of the puncture of an insect, called *kermes lacca*, for the purpose of depositing its ova. The trees are the *Ficus Indica*, the *Croton lacciferum*, and others.

1. *Stick-lac* is the term applied to the substance in its natural state, with the encrusted leaves and twigs.

2. *Lac-dye*, *lac-lake*, or *cake-lac*, are the names applied to the colouring matter extracted from the stick-lac.

3. *Seed-lac* is the resinous powder which remains after the extraction of the colouring matter by pounding and solution in water; so called from its resemblance to mustard-seed. When melted, it is formed into cakes, and called *lump-lac*; and when strained through cotton over a charcoal fire, the resinous part, which melts the most easily, is formed into thin sheets, and called *shell-lac*.

4. *Laccic acid*. An acid obtained by Dr. John, from stick-lac. Its salts are called *laccates*.

5. *Laccin*. A newly-discovered principle contained in *lac*, intermediate between wax and resin.

LAC AMMONIACI. *Mistura Ammoniaci*. Ammoniacum mixture, consisting of ammoniacum mixed with water and strained.

LAC AMYGDALÆ. *Mistura Amygdalæ*. Almond emulsion or milk, consisting of almond confection and water.

LAC ANALEPTICUM. A nutritious preparation of carrageen and milk.

LAC LUNÆ. Literally, milk of the moon. A snowy-white sub-

stance, resembling chalk, consisting almost wholly of alumina, saturated with carbonic acid.

LAC SU'LPHURIS. Milk of sulphur, or the *Sulphur præcipitatum* of the pharmacopœia.

LAC VACCI'NUM. Cows' milk; an emulsive substance, consisting of *globular particles* floating in a serous liquid. The milk globules consist essentially of *butter*.

Cremor lactis. *Flos lactis.* Cream, or the globular particles of milk, which rise to the surface, carrying with them some caseum, and retaining some of the serum.

LACERA'TION (*lacero*, to tear). A rent; the tearing of any part. The term *lacerated* is applied to two foramina at the base of the cranium, from their lacerated appearance.

LACE'RTUS (the arm; a lizard). An old term applied to a bundle of muscular fibres, which are enclosed in a membranous sheath, and are divisible into smaller bundles, apparently in an indefinite series.

LACI'NIATE (*lacinia*, a flap, or fringe). Slashed, as a leaf divided by deep, taper-pointed incisions.

LA'CMUS. Another name for *litmus*, also called *lacca musiva*, *lacca cœrulea*, Dutch turnsole, turnsole in cakes, &c. See *Litmus*.

LACO'NICUM. A term applied to a vapour-bath, from its having been much used by the people of Laconia.

LA'CQUER. An alcoholic solution of shell-lac, sandarach, and Venice turpentine. The name is derived from the first of the ingredients. *Lacquering* consists in the varnishing brass with a solution of shell-lac in spirit, coloured with dragon's blood.

LA'CRYMA. A tear; the fluid secreted by the *lacrymal gland*, and flowing on the surface of the eye. The term *lacryma*, or *lacruma*, is obviously connected with *δάκρυον*, according to the Æolic method of using δ for λ, occasionally. *Dacryma* is an old form of *lacryma*.

1. The *puncta lacrymalia* are the external commencements of two small tubes, situated near the inner canthi, called—

2. The *lacrymal canals* or *ducts*, which originate from the internal angle of the eye, and convey the tears into—

3. The *lacrymal sac*, the receptacle for the tears, an oval bag, situated near the inner angle of the eye, and constituting the upper extremity of the nasal duct.

4. The *lacus lacrymarum* consists of a small space in the inner angle of the eye, between the two eyelids, towards which the tears flow.

LACTALB'UMEN. *Caseum*; *casein*. Albumen of milk; an albuminous substance distinguished from albumen of the egg and of the blood by its not coagulating when heated, by its being coagulated on the addition of acetic acid, and by the products of its spontaneous decomposition.

LA'CTARINE. The curd of milk, washed and dried, used by calico-printers for fixing colours.

LACTA'TION (*lac*, milk). The process of secreting and supplying milk, of nursing, or suckling. Pliny uses the word *lactatus*, which is more classical than *lactatio*.

LA'CTEALS (*lac*, milk). Numerous minute tubes which *absorb* or take up the chyle, or *milk-like* fluid, from the alimentary canal.

LA'CTEAL TUMOR (*lac*, milk). Distension and enlargement of the mamma by obstruction of the lactiferous ducts. The "chronic mammary tumor" of Sir Astley Cooper consists of a partial hypertrophy of the gland.

LA'CTIC ACID (*lac*, *lactis*, milk). An acid produced whenever milk, and perhaps most animal fluids, become spontaneously sour, or when the juice of beet-root is kept for some months at a high temperature.

LACTIDE. A transparent crystalline substance, produced by the destructive distillation of lactic acid. *Lactine* is sugar of milk.

LACTIFEROUS DUCTS (*lac*, *lactis*, milk, *fero*, to convey). The milk-conveying ducts of the mammary glands. The corresponding term in Greek is *galactophorous*.

LACTIFEROUS or **LA'CTEAL SWELLING**. A swelling of the mamma, supposed to be occasioned by accumulation of milk in a lactiferous duct, the aperture of which is closed by chronic inflammation, and a portion of its canal obliterated.

LA'CTIFUGE (*lac*, *lactis*, milk, *fugo*, to expel). A medicine which checks or diminishes the secretion of milk in the mamma.

LACTIN (*lac*, *lactis*, milk). *Saccharo-lactin*. Sugar of milk; a crystalline substance, procured from milk by evaporation.

LACTO'METER (*lac*, *lactis*, milk, μέτρον, a measure). A hybrid term for a *hydrometer*, which is graduated for indicating the specific gravity of milk. *Galactometer* is the correct term.

LACTU'CA. The flowering herb of the *Lactuca virosa*, an indigenous composite plant. The milky juice, when inspissated, has been used as a substitute for opium, under the name of *thridace* or *lactuvarium*.

LACTUCA'RIMUM. The inspissated juice of the *Lactuca sativa*, or garden-lettuce, and of the *Lactuca virosa*, or strong-scented lettuce. *Lactucerin* is the waxy matter, *lactucin* the bitter principle of *lactuvarium*.

LACTU'MINA (*lacto*, to suckle). *Lactucimina*. A name given by Amatus Lucitanus to infantile aphtha, from the supposition that it originated in a vitiated condition of the milk.

LACU'NA (*lacus*, a lake). Literally, a ditch containing water. Hence the term *lacunæ* is applied to a multitude of follicles observed in the mucous membrane of the urethra, and also named *sinuses of Morgagni*. The largest of these, situated at about an inch and a half from the opening of the meatus, in the upper wall of the urethra, is called the *lacuna magna*. The term is used synonymously with *crypt*.

1. *Lacunæ in Bone*. Cavities in bone communicating, by minute tubes or canaliculi, with the Haversian canals.

2. *Lacunæ in Plants*. A term applied by Link to certain cavities or *air-cells*, of very definite form, found in some aquatic plants.

LACU'NAR. Literally, the main beam of a house, which is arched or bent like a bow. Hence the term *lacunar orbitæ*, the upper wall or vault of the orbit.

LACUS LACRYMA'LIS. The tear-lake; a triangular space situated between the eyelids, at the inner canthus, into which the tear flows.

LÆVO-TA'RTARIC ACID. A term applied to the *left-handed*

crystals which occur in the analysis of racemic acid. See *Deutro-tartaric*.

LAGE'TTA LINTEA'RIA. The Lacebark-tree, a plant of the order *Thymelacæ*, possessing the properties of mezereum. Its bark is capable of being separated into thin white layers, resembling *lace-work*, and may even be washed with soap, like linen.

LAGNESIS (λάγνης or λάγνος, lustful). Lust; inordinate desire of sexual intercourse; the name of a genus adopted by Good, and intended to include the satyrisis and nymphomania of Sauvages.

LAGOPHTHA'LMOŚ (λαγώς, a hare, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). *Oculus leporinus*. The hare's eye; a disease in which there is an inability to close the palpebræ. Shortening of the upper lid.

LAGO'STOMA (λαγώς, a hare, στόμα, the mouth). The Greek term for *labia leporina*, or hare-lip.

LAGUNES, BORACIC ACID. Basins of brickwork containing water, into which boracic acid vapours are introduced for the purpose of separating the acid from the vapour by condensation.

LAIT DE POULE. An emulsion, employed by the French as an artificial milk for infants, and consisting of the raw yolk of an egg diffused by agitation in a pint of warm water sweetened with sugar.

LAKE. A term applied to certain insoluble compounds, formed by precipitating colouring matter with an earth or oxide. Almost all vegetable colouring matters may be precipitated into lakes, by means of alum or oxide of tin. The principal lakes are carmine, Florentine-lake, and madder-lake.

LALLA'TIO (*lallo*, to sing *lullaby*). Lullaby-speech; a name given by the Romans to that variety of *psellismus*, in which the letter *L* is rendered unduly liquid, or substituted for an *R*; as when delusive is pronounced delusivæ, as though the *l* possessed the power of the Spanish *ll*, or the Italian *gl*; or, as when parable is pronounced palable.

LALO. A favourite article of food in Africa, made of the dried and pulverized leaves of the *Adansonia* or Baobab-tree.

LAMB DISEASE. A disease in lambs analogous to pica, occasioned by heating sand.

LAMBDAKISMUS. This term is described under the article *Labdakismus*, the Greek λ being pronounced λάβδα, as well as λάμβδα.

LAMBDOIDA'LIS SUTU'RA (the Greek λ, lambda, εἶδος, likeness). A suture which marks the junction of the parietal and occipital bones of the cranium, named from its fancied resemblance to the Greek letter *lambda*. [*Lambdoides* is the proper term; and *lambdoidalis*, if admissible at all, must mean, not resembling the letter λ, or lambda, but belonging to that which is *lambdoides*, or lambda-shaped. —*Mayne*.] Compare *ethmoidalis* and *sphenoidalis*.

LAME'LLA (dim. of *lamina*, a plate). A small plate or scale, as applied to the gills of a mushroom, &c.

LA'MINA. Literally, a small plate of any metal. A term applied to the foliated structure of bones or other organs.

1. *Lamina cinerea.* A thin layer of grey substance connecting the border of the corpus callosum with the commissure of the optic nerves.

2. *Lamina cornea.* A horn-coloured lamina at the anterior part of the tænia thalami optici, or semicircularis.

3. *Lamina cribrosa.* A cribriform or sieve-like layer, formed by the sclerotica at the entrance of the optic nerve, and so named from the

numerous minute openings by which it is pierced for the passage of the nervous filaments.

4. *Lamina spiralis*. The plate or septum of the cochlea, which is wound spirally round the modiolus, dividing the cochlea into two parts.

LAMP-BLACK. *Fuligo lampadum*. A variety of carbon, of which the finest sort is produced by collecting the smoke from a lamp; but it is generally obtained by burning resinous substances, as the dregs of pitch, or pieces of fir-wood, in furnaces, and collecting the smoke in a close-boarded chamber.

LAMPIC ACID. An acid obtained by Sir H. Davy from the combustion of ether. It is merely acetic acid, combined with some etherous matter.

LANA PHILOSOPHICA. Philosophical wool, flowers of zinc, or the snowy flakes of white oxide of zinc, which arise and float in the air from the combustion of that metal.

LANCEOLATE (*lanceolatus*, like a lance). Lance-shaped; narrowly-elliptical, tapering to each end, as the leaf of mezercon.

LANCET (*lancella*, dim. of *lancea*, a spear). An instrument used in phlebotomy, in opening tumors, &c.

LANCINATING (*lancino*, to tear up). A term applied to the peculiar stabbing pains which accompany cancer.

LANCISI, NERVES OF. Some filaments, found on the anterior part of the corpus callosum, are by some authors called the *longitudinal nerves of Lancisi*.

LAND-SCURVY. An affection, consisting in circular spots, stripes, or patches, scattered over the thighs, arms, and trunk; it is called by Bateman *purpura hæmorrhagica*, from the occasional hæmorrhage from the mouth, nostrils, or viscera; and, by the German writers, *morbis maculosus Werlhofii*.

LANGUAGE. A term in phrenology, indicative of the faculty which acquires a knowledge of arbitrary signs, and indulges in all exercises connected with words. Its organ is situated at the very back part of the orbit, and, when much developed, it pushes the orbit and, with it, the eye forward.

LANTHA'NIUM (*λανθάνω*, to be concealed). A newly-discovered metal, so named from its properties being *concealed* by those of cerium, with which it is found united. It occurs in the cerite of Bastnas.

LANUGO (*lana*, wool). 1. Wool; the woolly part of any thing: *lanugo linea*, scraping of linen, lint. 2. Down; the first and temporary hairs of the infant; the first beard; "a primâ lanugine," from the beginning of puberty.

LAPIDE'LLUM (*lapis*, a stone). The name of a kind of spoon, formerly used to take small stones out of the bladder. The word affords an instance of arbitrary and absurd derivation.

LAPILLUS (dim. of *lapis*, a stone). A little stone. A term applied to a calcareous concretion found in the cray-fish. See *Cancro-rum lapilli*.

LAPIS. A generic term, signifying all kinds of stones; thus *lapis calcareus* is limestone; *lapis infernalis*, an old name for caustic potash; *lapis calaminaris*, the impure carbonate of zinc; *lapis lazuli*, azure stone, a mineral from which the blue colour *ultra-marine* is prepared.

LAPIS DIVINUS. *Pierre divine*. A stone consisting of sulphate of copper, nitrate of potass, alum, and camphor. One part of the

lapis divinus, dissolved in 259 parts of water, and the solution filtered, is used as a collyrium; hence it is also called *lapis ophthalmicus*.

LAPIS MEDICAMENTO'SUS. Medicinal stone; a substance formed of alum, litharge, Armenian bole, colcothar of green vitriol, and vinegar, formerly used externally for fastening loose teeth, &c.; and also in injections, in gonorrhœa.

LA'QUEUS. A noose or halter. A term applied to a fasciculus or bundle of fibres occurring in several parts of the brain.

LA'QUEUS GU'TTURIS. Literally, a noose of the throat. A malignant inflammation of the tonsils, in which the patient appears as if suffocated by a noose.

LARCH A'GARIC. The *Polyporus officinalis*, a fungaceous plant growing on the larch, sold under the names *agaric*, *white agaric*, &c.

LARD. *Adeps suillus.* The fat of the *sus scrofa*, or Hog, melted down. Purified lard, or *adeps præparatus*, is lard melted in boiling water, in order to remove the salt.

LARDA'CEOUS. A term applied to tissues which, from cancerous disease, resemble lard.

LARDNER'S PREPARED CHARCOAL. Cretaceous powder, or chalk finely powdered, rendered grey by the addition of charcoal or ivory black.

LA'RICIN. A peculiar substance supposed to constitute the active principle of the *Polyporus officinalis*, or Larch Agaric.

LA'RINOID (λαρινός, fat, εἶδος, likeness). Lardiform; a designation of a form of cancer in which the morbid product resembles fat or lard.

LARIX EUROPÆ'A. The Common Larch, a Coniferous tree, yielding the *larch*, or *Venice turpentine*, and a saccharine matter called *manna of the larch*, or *manna de Briançon*.

LA'RYNX (λάρυγξ, the larynx). The superior part of the trachea, situated immediately under the os hyoïdes; the gullet.

1. *Laryngeal.* The designation of nerves furnished by the par vagum, and distributed to the larynx; these are the *superior laryngeal* and the *recurrent* or *inferior laryngeal* nerves.

2. *Laryngismus* (λαρυγγισμός, from λαρυγγίζω, to croak, as a raven). False or spasmodic croup, specially characterized by *crowing inspiration*. It is called child-crowing, spasmodic asthma of children, and thymic asthma.

3. *Laryngitis.* Cynanche laryngæa. Inflammation of the larynx. It is acute and chronic.

4. *Laryngo-phony* (φωνή, voice). The sound of the voice heard through the stethoscope, when placed over the larynx or trachea. See *Auscultation*.

5. *Laryngo-scope* (σκοπέω, to view). A speculum which is introduced into the fauces for examining the condition of the larynx. It consists simply of two mirrors, one for the forehead, or *frontal*, the other for the mouth, or *laryngeal*.

6. *Laryngo-tomy* (τομή, section). An operation for opening the larynx through the crico-thyroid membrane. When the operation is performed through some part of the trachea, it is called *tracheotomy*. A third operation has been performed, called *laryngo-tracheo-tomy*, by opening the crico-thyroid membrane and dividing the cricoid cartilage with the upper rings of the trachea.

LASCI'VUS. Wanton; an epithet applied, by Paracelsus, to chorea, from the peculiar contortions of the limbs.

LA'SER, The juice of the plant *laserpitium*; a term applied by the Ancients to *asafetida*, and to the *succus Cyrenaicus*. It has been suspected that the term *asafetida* is derived from laser—*asa*, quasi *laser*. The laser Cyrenaicum, or *asa dulcis* of Cyrene, is the produce of the *Thapsia silphion*, an Umbelliferous plant, growing on the mountains of Cyrene.

LA'TENT (*lateo*, to be hidden). A term applied to *diseases* of which the diagnosis is very obscure, and to the quantity of *heat* which enters into a body during a change of form. See *Caloric*.

LA'TER'AL (*latus, lateris*, the side). Belonging to the side; a term applied to a mode of operation in cutting for the stone. See *Lithotomy*.

LATERI'TIOUS (*later, lateris*, a brick). A term applied to the *red* or *brick-dust sediment* deposited from the urine in some stages of fever. This was supposed by Proust to constitute a peculiar acid, which he named the *rosaic*.

LA'TEX (*lateo*, to be hidden). Any kind of liquor, especially water, squeezed out. This term denotes, in botany, a highly elaborated and highly organized juice, which is not formed immediately from the fluid matter absorbed from without. The tissue, in which this juice is found, is termed *laticiferous tissue*, and more recently *cinenchyma*.

LATI'BULUM (*lateo*, to lie hid). A hiding-place. The fomes, or hidden matter, of infectious diseases.

LATI'SSIMUS DORSI (*latissimus*, superl. of *latus*, broad, *dorsum*, the back). A flat muscle, situated on the back and side of the lower part of the trunk. It moves the arm backwards and downwards, or brings forward the body when the hand is fixed. It has received the offensive appellations of *sculptor ani* and *tersor ani*.

LAU. An alcoholic drink, made at Siam, from rice.

LAU'DANUM. The *Tinctura Opii* of the pharmacopœias. Nineteen minims contain one grain of opium.

Laudanum liquidum Sydenhami. The original of the *Vinum Opii*, with double the quantity of opium, and with wine as the menstruum. One fluid drachm contains ten grains of opium.

LAUGHING GAS. The protoxide of nitrogen, or nitrous oxide; named from its peculiar effects when inhaled. By Priestley it was termed *dephlogisticated nitrous air*.

LAURIC ACID. An acid obtained from Bay-berries, one of the acetic series of acids. *Lauric alcohol* is obtained from whale-oil.

LAUROCE'RASI FO'LIA. Cherry-Laurel Leaves. The fresh leaves of the *Prunus laurocerasus*, the Common or Cherry Laurel, a Rosaceous plant, growing in Asia Minor and cultivated in England.

Aqua laurocerasi. Laurel-water; the distilled water of the *Prunus laurocerasus*; a poisonous liquid, used in the same cases as hydrocyanic acid.

LAURUS. Sweet Bayberry; the fruit of the *Laurus nobilis*, or Sweet Bay, a plant cultivated in this country.

LAURYL. The hypothetical radical contained in *lauric acid* and its compounds. See *Radicals, Compound*.

LA'VA. The matter thrown out from volcanoes, in consequence of the combustion of bituminous masses. The lightest kind is called *pumice-stone*.

LAVA'MEN (*lavo*, to wash). An unclassical term for enema, or injection.

LAVA'NDULA VERA. Common or Garden Lavender; the plant from which the oil and the spirit of lavender are prepared. It enters also into the composition of *Eau de Cologne* and the *Vinaigre aux quatre voleurs*.

Lavandula spica. French Lavender, which yields the oil of spike, sometimes called *foreign oil of lavender*, in order to distinguish it from the oil of *lavandula stœchas*, the *true oil of spike*.

LAVATO'RIMUM (*lavo*, to wash). A lavatory; a place for washing. *Lavatio* is not only a bathing, but, by metonymy, a bathing-place.

LAVENDER-DROPS. The *Tinctura lavandulæ composita*, a compound tincture or spirit of lavender, containing the volatile oil of lavender and of other aromatics, coloured by red sandal-wood.

LA'VER, PURPLE. The *Porphyra laciniata*, an Algaceous plant, pickled with salt; it is antiscorbutic. The broad green laver is the *Uva latissima*, of inferior qualities.

LAVIPE'DIUM (*lavo*, to wash, *pes*, the foot). An uncouth word for a foot-bath. *Pediluvium*, though unclassical, is a better term. The term *pelluvium* is used by Festus.

LAWSO'NIA INE'RMIS. The plant from which the *henna* of Egypt is obtained. It is principally used by the natives as a dye.

LA'XATIVES (*laxo*, to loosen). Mild purgatives; medicines which *loosen* the contents of the intestines. See *Cathartics*.

LAXA'TOR TY'MPANI (*laxo*, to loosen). A muscle of the tympanum, attached to the handle of the malleus.

LAZARE'TTO (*lazzaretto*, Italian, from *lazzero*, a leper). A pest-house, or establishment for facilitating the performance of quarantine, and particularly the purification of goods arriving from places infected with disease.

LEAD. A bluish-grey metal; the softest of all the durable metals. The alchemists called it *Saturn*, supposing it to be the oldest of the metals, and the dissolver of other metals; Saturn being, in mythological lore, the father of the gods and the devourer of his children. See *Plumbum*.

1. *Black lead.* Plumbago, or graphite; a carburet of iron, employed in making pencils, crucibles, &c. The term is evidently a misnomer.

2. *Red lead.* Minium, or red oxide of lead; a tasteless powder of an intensely red colour, often inclining to orange.

3. *White lead.* Cerussa; a white substance, produced in the form of flakes, by the action of the vapour of vinegar on lead. It may be dissolved in acetic acid, forming a crystallizable salt, called, from its sweetness, *sugar of lead*.

4. *Sugar of lead.* Acetate of lead: an irritant poison, prepared by dissolving litharge in pyroligneous acid, or by exposing lead, half immersed in acetic acid, to heat and air.

LEAPING AGUE. The name of a disease occurring in some parts of Scotland, and consisting of a morbid propensity to leaping, &c.

LEATHER. The skins of animals, macerated in lime-water, and tanned with astringent substances, particularly oak-bark.

LEAVEN (*levain*, Fr., from *lavo*, to raise). Fermented dough: a part of the common dough preserved until the next baking, by which time it has become sour. By the process of fermentation in this pre-

served dough, lactic and acetic acids are formed. Yeast may be substituted for leaven with precisely the same effect.

LECANORIC ACID. An acid obtained from the lichen *Lecanora tartarea*, or cudbear. See *Cudbear*.

LE'CCA-GUM. *Olive-gum.* These are inaccurate terms for a resiniform exudation of the *Olea Europæa*, or European Olive. It contains olivile, brown resin, and benzoic acid.

LEDO'YEN'S DISINFECTING FLUID. A solution of one drachm of nitrate of lead in an ounce of water, for destroying the unpleasant odour of animal and vegetable substances which are evolving sulphuretted hydrogen and hydrosulphuret of ammonia.

LEECH. A genus of the class *Vermes*, and order *Intestina*. See *Hirudo* and *Sanguisuga*.

LEGU'MEN (*lego*, to gather). A legume; a one-celled, two-valved, superior fruit, dehiscent by a suture along its face and its back, and bearing seeds on each margin of its ventral suture.

1. *Legumen lomentaceum.* A lomentum; a fruit differing from a legume in being contracted in the spaces between each seed, and there separating into distinct pieces.

2. *Legumin.* An albuminous substance, contained in peas, beans, and lentils, in so abundant a quantity as frequently to exceed the proportion of gluten in bread, and of fibrin in meat. It is also called *vegetable casein*, and is one of the members of the *albuminoid* or *protein* group of substances.

LEIPOPSY'CHIA (λείπω, to leave, ψυχή, the soul). The term used by Hippocrates for syncope; Galen uses *apopsychia*. It is synonymous with the *leipo-thymia* of Sauvages. See *Apsychia*.

LEIPOTHY'MIA (λείπω, to leave, θυμός, the mind). *Deliquium animi.* Fainting. The term is synonymous with the *leipopsychia* of Hippocrates. See *Apsychia*.

LEIPZIG YELLOW. One of the numerous names of chrome-yellow, or chromate of lead.

LEMERY'S VOLCANO. A mixture of iron-filings with two-thirds of their weight of powdered sulphur. On burying several pounds of the moist mixture, a *quasi-volcano* is produced.

LEMERY'S WHITE PRECIPITATE. A name applied by Lemery to the amido-chloride of mercury, to distinguish it from precipitated calomel, also called on the Continent "white precipitate." It has had various other names, as cosmetic mercury, &c.; it is popularly called *white precipitate*, or *white oxide of mercury*.

LEMNIAN EARTH. A compound of aluminum, found in the Island of Lemnos. It is also called *sphragide* (σφραγίς, a seal), and *terra sigillata*, from its being cut into pieces, and stamped with a seal. It is similar to Armenian bole.

LEMON AND KALI. A mixture forming an extemporaneous effervescing draught, and consisting of powdered white sugar, dried and powdered citric acid, and powdered bicarbonate of potash. Tartaric acid is, however, usually substituted for the citric, owing to the deliquescence of the latter acid.

LEMONADE. A refrigerant acidulated drink, made by adding two lemons sliced and two ounces of sugar to two pints of boiling water, and digesting until cold. A similar beverage is called *king's cup*.

LEMONADE POWDERS. Pound a quarter of an ounce of citric acid, with a few drops of essence of lemon-peel, with one ounce or more of lump-sugar. Divide into six papers, each of which will make a glass of lemonade.

LEMONS, SALT OF. A preparation for removing iron-moulds from linen, and consisting of cream of tartar, and superoxalate of potass, or salt of sorrel, in equal proportions. The *essential oil of lemons* is extracted from the minute cells visible in the rind of the lemon.

LEMO'SITAS (λήμη, a humor in the corner of the eye). Inflammation of the angles of the eye.

LENITIVES (*lenio*, to assuage). Soothing medicines; medicines which allay irritation; gentle purgatives. *Lenitive Electuary*, or the Electuarium Sennæ, is the former name of the Confectio Sennæ.

LENS (*lens, lentis*, Latin, a small bean). Properly, a small roundish glass, shaped like a *lentil*, or bean.

1. In *Physics*, the term is applied to any transparent medium of certain forms: these are, the *convex*, which converges the rays of light; the *concave*, which disperses them; the *plano-convex*, having one surface plane, and the other convex; the *double convex*, having both sides convex; the *plano-concave*, having one surface plane, and the other concave; the *double concave*, having two concave surfaces; and the *meniscus*, having one side concave, and the other convex.

2. In *Anatomy*, the term is applied to the *crystalline humor* of the eye. *Shortsightedness* is occasioned by the convergence of the rays to a point before they fall upon the retina, and a concave lens is employed to delay their convergence; in *longsightedness*, the rays do not converge to a point till they have passed the retina, and a convex lens is employed to promote their convergence.

LENTICE'LLÆ. Lenticular glands, or brown oval spots found upon the bark of many plants, especially willows.

LENTI'CULA (dim. of *lens*, a lentil-seed). The term used by Celsus for *freckles*, from their correspondence in colour and size with the lentil. A better term is *lentigo*. See *Phacia*.

LENTI'CLAR (*lens, lentis*, a lentil). Lens-shaped; a term applied to parts which are about the size of a lentil-seed.

1. *Lenticular ganglion*. Another name for the ciliary ganglion, situated at the external side of the optic nerve.

2. *Lenticular papillæ*. The papillæ situated at the posterior part of the tongue; they are from nine to fifteen in number, of a round form, of the size of a large mustard-seed.

3. *Lenticular bone*. Another name for the os orbiculare.

LENTI'CLAR (*lenticulaire*, doubly convex). The name of an instrument for removing the irregularities of bone from the edge of the perforation made in the cranium by the trephine.

LENTI'GO (*lens, lentis*, a lentil). *Epithrosis lenticula*. Freckles; small, round, yellow, or greenish-yellow *lentil-shaped* spots, seated in the rete mucosum. Unlike *ephelis*, they are independent of season.

LENTILLES DÉCENTRÉES. Excentric lenses; employed by Dr. Giraud-Teulon in presbyopia. No muscular effort being required, vision is hereby rendered materially easier and less fatiguing.

LENTIT'IS. A barbarous word, denoting inflammation of the crystalline lens.

LENTOR (*lentus*, clammy). The viscosity or clamminess of a fluid. Pliny has *lentor resinosus*, *lentor picis*.

Lentor of the blood. The name given by Boerhave to viscosity of the blood, to which he ascribed the existence of fever; maintaining that the general disturbance which constitutes fever proceeds from an *error loci* of the viscid blood, &c. Hence the terms *dilutents*, *humectants*, *attenuants*, &c., were applied to medicines which were supposed to dissolve that tenacity; while those of an opposite character were called *inspissants*.

LEONTIASIS (λεοντίασις, the early stage of elephantiasis). *Elephantiasis leonina*. A designation of the tubercular species of elephantiasis; so termed from its imparting a fancied resemblance to the stern aspect of the lion. See *Satyriasis*.

LEPA'RGYLIC ACID (λέπαργος, with white skin, ὤλη, matter). This acid, and the *anchole*, are obtained by oxidation of Chinese wax and of cocoa-nut oil, and belong to the bibasic fatty acid series.

LEPIDIN. A yellow substance, procured by Leroux from the *Lepidium iberis*, a Cruciferous plant.

LEPIDO'SIS (λεπίς, λεπίδος, a scale). Seale-skin; an efflorescence of scales over different parts of the body, often thickening into crusts. The term was employed by Mason Good as *generie* to pityriasis.

LEPIDOTE (λεπιδωτός, scaly). Leprous; covered with minute peltate scales, as the leaves of *elæagnus*.

LEPRA (λέπρα, leprosy, from λεπρός, scaly). *Psoriasis*. European leprosy, a chronic inflammation of the skin, accompanied by the development on its surface of a scaly covering, and hence adopted as the type of the order *Squamæ* of Willan.

1. "The Greeks admitted three forms of lepra, namely *alphos*, *melas*, and *leuce*, and adopted the term elephantiasis as embracing *melas* and *leuce*. Willan retained the term lepra in connection with *alphos*: but modern opinion is in favour of its association with the Elephantiasis Græcorum solely."—*E. Wilson*.

2. *Varieties*.—These are *lepra guttata* vel *alphoides*, in which the smaller spots resemble a number of drops of water sprinkled upon the skin; *lepra circinata* vel *vulgaris*, so named from the roundness of the figure of its patches; *lepra diffusa*, in which the patches are large, of irregular form, and of variable extent; *lepra inveterata*, an intense form of the preceding variety. To these must be added four secondary varieties, *lepra nigricans* and *syphilitica*, which are general; and *lepra capitis* and *unguium*, which are local. See *Psoriasis*, a term which has been indiscriminately used for the varieties of this disease.

LEPTA'NDRIN. An American remedial agent procured from the root of the *Leptandra Virginica*, or Culver's Root, and reputed for its efficacy in chronic affections of the mucous surfaces.

LEPRIA'SIS (λεπριάω, id. qu. λεπράω, to have, or catch, the leprosy, of men). A term generally applicable to the leprosy or squamous tribe of diseases. Lepidosis lepriasis is the equivalent of *alphos*.

LEPTOTHRIX (λεπτόθριξ, with fine hair). A parasitic fungus, developed, according to Hallier, from the sporidia of penicillium glaucum, when mixed with a diluted fermenting fluid, as simple water or the saliva.

Ferment of leptothrix. The commonest of the fermenting muce-

dinales of saccharine solutions, occurring in association with diphtheritic phenomena in the œsophagus, stomach, &c., and as a consequence of the imbibition of bad beer.

LERE'IMA (λήρημα, silly talk, nonsense, from ληρέω, to doat). *Leresis*. Dotage; superannuation; impotence of body and mind from premature old age.

LE'SION (læsio, from lædo, to hurt). Any hurt, injury, or morbid change. Under the term *organic lesions*, Pinel includes most of the chronic disorders which are unaccompanied by fever, inflammation, hæmorrhage, or nervous affection.

LE'THARGY (ληθαργία, drowsiness, from λήθη, forgetfulness). Profound and continued sleep. It is the slightest form of coma, and has been sometimes termed *cataphora*.

LETTUCE OPIUM. *Lactucarium*. The inspissated milky juice of the *Lactuca virosa* and *sativa*.

LEUKÆ'THIOPS (λευκός, white, Αἰθίοψ, an Ethiop). An albino of the negro race; a "white negro;" a negro spotted white. See *Albino*.

LEUKA'SMUS (λευκός, white). A whitening, or growing white; a synonym of *leucoderma*.

LEUKE' (λευκός, white). *Lepra leuke*. The Greek designation of the *bright-white leprosy*, or true leprosy; the variety of *lepra* in which the skin is *bleached*, as distinguished from *lepra melas*, in which it is blackened. See *Melas*.

LEUKIC ACID (λευκός, white). An acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on leucin, forming one of the lactic series of acids.

LEU'KIN (λευκός, white). *Aposepedin*. A name applied by Braconnot to a peculiar white principle obtained from muscle.

LEUKOKYTHÆ'MIA (λευκός, white, κύτος, a cell, αἷμα, blood). *Leuchæmia*; *lymphæmia*. A form of cachectic anæmia, characterized by an excessive quantity of white corpuscles in the blood. It is termed *splenic* when the disease originates in the spleen, *lymphatic* when it arises from some portion of the lymphatic glands.

LEUKODERMA (λευκοδέρματος, αἰς, with a white skin or fur). White skin; a white discoloration of the skin. The disease is also called *leukopathia* and *vitiligo*.

LEUKOL. *Leukoline*; *quinoline*. A particular substance, produced in the distillation of coal.

LEU'KOLYTES (λευκός, white, λυτός, soluble). The designation of a class of mineralizing (or electro-negative) elements, which are characterized by forming *colourless solutions* in acids. These are antimony, tin, mercury, &c.

LEUKO'MA (λευκωμα, any thing whitened, from λευκός, white). *Albugo*. A dense opacity, extending through the laminae of the cornea. The slighter form of opacity is termed *nebula*, haziness, or dulness; and a small patch or speck, *macula*. The popular term for opacity is *film*.

LEU'KONE (λευκός, white). A hydrate of protoxide of silicon, resembling silicone.

LEUKOPA'THIA (λευκός, white, πάθος, affection). *Albinism*. The white disease; diminution or total absence of the pigment of the rete mucosum. *General leukopathia*, alphosis, or achroma, constitutes albinoskin, or albinism; *partial leukopathia*, ephelis alba, or epichrosis pæcilia, constitutes piebald skin.

LEUKOPHLEGMA'TIA (λευκοφλεγματία, the beginning of the dropsy or chlorosis; also called λευκόν φλέγμα, white phlegm). Leucophlegmatie, or white phlegm-habit; a term formerly applied to a dropsical habit. By *leucophlegmatia palpebrarum* is denoted 'serous effusion into the cellular tissue of the eyelids.

LEUKORRHŒ'A (λευκός, white, ῥίω, to flow). Literally, a *white discharge*; the discharge of a milkwhite or glairy mucous fluid from the orifice of the vagina. It is *vaginal* or *uterine*. This affection has been also termed *fluxus* or *fluor albus*; fluor muliebris; les fleurs blanches; sexual weakness; a weakness; and, vulgarly, *the whites*.

LEUKO'SIS (λεύκωσις, a whitening, from λευκός, white). A term applied by Alibert to the diseases of the lymphatic vessels.

LE'VANT NUT. *Bacca Orientalis*. A name sometimes given to *Cocculus Indicus*, the fruit of the *Anamirta Cocculus*.

LEVA'TOR (*levo*, to lift up). A muscle which *raises* any part, as the rectus superior. Its antagonist is called *depressor*.

1 *Lerator palati mollis*. A muscle which arises from the point of the petrous bone, the Eustachian tube, and the sphenoid bone, and is inserted into the velum palati, which it pulls up, acting at the same time as a valve to the nostrils. See *Staphylinus*.

2. *Levator scapulæ*, or levator proprius angularis. A muscle which arises from the transverse processes of the four or five upper cervical vertebræ, and is inserted into the upper corner of the scapula, which it raises, as in shrugging the shoulders; hence it has been called *musculus patientiæ*.

3. *Levatores costarum vel supra-costales*. Muscles which raise the ribs. Of these, twelve are *short*, arising, on each side, from the apex and lower border of the transverse process of the last cervical and eleven upper dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into the upper border of all the ribs, between the tuberosity and the angle. Four are *long*, arising, on each side, from the transverse process of the dorsal vertebræ, the seventh to the tenth, and inserted into the four lower ribs.

LEVIGA'TION (*lævigo*, to polish, from *lævis*, smooth). The process of rubbing earths and some metallic substances with a *muller* upon a flat table of hard stone. Some fluid is added to assist the operation, and in this respect it differs from trituration.

LEYDEN PHIAL or **JAR** (so called from its effects having been first exhibited in that city). A cylindrical glass vessel for collecting electricity. It is coated to a certain height, inside and outside, with tinfoil or some conducting substance, so that every point of both sides of the glass may be brought into communication at the same moment. A combination of such phials is called an *electrical battery*.

LIBER. The inner bark of a tree, used instead of paper by the Ancients to write upon. In botanical language, it denotes the interior fibrous portion of the bark, lying immediately upon the alburnum; the *endophlæum* of later writers. See *Bark of Plants*.

LI'CHEN (λειχήν, lichen). *Exormia lichen*. A papular eruption, commonly called "lichenous rash," and presenting in the adult what strophulus is in the child. Although Dioscorides says that the plant, called *lichen*, is named from its being a remedy for the disease, the more general opinion is that the disease is named from its supposed resemblance to the plant. The vegetable *lichen* has, in fact, in the

characteristic words of Mr. E. Wilson, become "symbolized by a *papula* of the cortex of man." The varieties of lichen are:—

1. *Lichen simplex*, which is also termed lichen *lividus*, when the spots are bluish or livid, and lichen *pilaris*, when the apertures of the hair-pores are affected.

2. *Lichen annulatus*, in which the spot increases and becomes annular. There may be one ring only on the whole body, and the term *solitarius* is then added; or there may be a rapid spreading of many rings, and the term *serpiginosus* is then applied. When the ring increases by a portion only of its periphery, this variety is termed *murginatus*; and when portions of several rings combine to form a tortuous band of papulæ, we have the lichen *gyratus* of Biett.

3. *Lichen circumscriptus*, in which the papulæ are clustered, passing at times into the lichen *gyratus* of Biett.

4. *Lichen urticatus*, in which the papulæ resemble those of nettle-rash, or the bites of insects.

5. *Lichen tropicus*, summer-rash, or prickly heat, occurring in warm climates.

6. *Lichen agrius* or *ferus*, the most severe form of the disease, constituting the grocers', bakers', bricklayers', and washerwomen's itch of Willan and Bateman. See *Eczema*.

LICHE'NES. The Lichen or Liverwort tribe of the Aphyllæ, or leafless plants. Aerial, leafless, perennial plants, spreading over almost all dry surfaces of trees, stones, &c.; the reproductive organs are *sporules* lying in thecæ in the medullary substance, or separated *cellules* of the medullary layer of the thallus.

1. *Lichen Islandicus*. Iceland, or Eryngo-leaved liverwort; Iceland Moss, now called *Cetraria Islandica*.

2. *Lichen Orcella*. Dyer's Lichen, or Orchall; the species which furnishes the litmus dye. See *Litmus*.

3. *Lichenic acid*. An acid, also called fumaric acid, discovered in Iceland moss.

4. *Lichenin*. A feculoïd substance found in the *Cetraria Islandica* and other lichens.

5. *Lichen-starch*. A variety of starch procured from the *Cetraria Islandica* and other lichens, closely resembling common starch. See *Cetraria*.

LICHENOUS ERUPTIONS. *Papular eruptions*. A group of cutaneous diseases, corresponding with the order *Papulæ* of Willan and the genus *Exormia* of Mason Good, and including lichen, strophulus, and prurigo.

LICHENSTE'ARIC ACID (λειχήν, lichen, στέαρ, fat). An acid obtained from Iceland moss; it is perfectly white, and consists of pearly crystalline plates.

LI'EN. *Lienis*. An old form for *Splen*, or spleen; an oblong, flattened organ, situated in the left hypochondriac region.

Lien succenturiatus. Literally, a substituted spleen; a second spleen, of about the size of a hazel-nut, sometimes found appended to a branch of the splenic artery. There are sometimes two or three of these supernumeraries.

LIENTE'RIA (λεῖος, smooth, ἔντερα, the intestines). *Lævitas intestinorum*. Lientery; a species of diarrhœa, in which the food has been only partially digested.

LIGAMENT (*ligo*, to bind). A membrane of a flexible but compact texture, which connects the articular surfaces of bones and cartilages, and sometimes protects the joints by a capsular envelope.

LIGAMENTUM NUCHÆ. A thin fibrous band extending from the tubercle and spine of the occipital bone to the spinous process of the seventh vertical vertebra.

LIGAMENTUM TERES. The round ligament; an *inter-articular* ligament situated within the acetabulum.

LIGATURE (*ligo*, to bind). Thread, or silk, or inkle, commonly rubbed with white wax, for tying arteries, excrescences, &c.

Ligature d'attente. A loose ligature, used by the continental surgeons in the operation for aneurysm, &c., for the purpose of being tied in the event of hæmorrhage.

LIGHT. *Lux, lucis.* The agent of vision. It is distinguished into two kinds: viz., *natural* light, proceeding from the sun and stars; and *artificial* light, proceeding from bodies which are strongly heated; this glowing or shining appearance is called *incandescence*.

LIGNIN (*lignum*, wood). The basis of woody fibre—the most durable product of vegetation. When heated in close vessels, it yields *pyro-ligneous acid*; and a peculiar spirituous liquor is produced, called *pyro-xylic spirit*.

LIGNITE (*lignum*, wood). Brown coal; a variety of coal presenting indications of organized structure, and containing considerable proportions of hydrogen and oxygen. See *Anthracite*.

LIGNO-SULPHURIC ACID. *Sulpholignic acid.* A peculiar acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon lignin.

LIGNONE (*lignum*, wood). *Xylite.* A liquid which exists in commercial pyroxylic spirit—a product of the distillation of wood.

LIGNUM. Wood; that portion of arborescent plants which comprises the *albumen* and the *duramen*.

1. *Lignum aloës.* Aloes-wood; a fragrant, resinous substance, consisting of the interior of the trunk of the *Aquilaria ovata* and *Aquilaria agallochum*. The *lignum aspalathi*, or Eagle-wood, is the produce of the *Aquilaria ovata*, but is less esteemed than the *lignum aloës*.

2. *Lignum Brazilense.* Brazil-wood; also called *lignum Pernambucense*, or Pernambuco-wood; the produce of several species of *Cæsalpinia*. It yields a red colouring matter.

3. *Lignum campechianum.* Logwood; the wood of the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*; also called *Nicaragua-wood*. It yields a red colouring matter, called *hæmatin*.

4. *Lignum colubrinum* (coluber, a snake). Snake-wood; the produce of the *Strychnos ligustrina* and *S. colubrina*, supposed to be a preservative against the bite of serpents.

5. *Lignum nephriticum* (νεφρός, a kidney). The name of a bitter-tasted wood, imported from Mexico, and formerly supposed to be a sovereign remedy in *nephritis*, or inflammation of the kidneys.

6. *Lignum pavanæ.* The wood of the *Croton Tiglium*. It has the same quality as the seeds, but weaker.

7. *Lignum quassia.* Quassia-wood, the wood of the *Picræna excelsa*, or Lofty Bitterwood-tree; it is sometimes called Jamaica Quassia-wood, to distinguish it from the wood of the *Quassia amara*.

8. *Lignum rhodium* (ρόδον, a rose). Jamaica Rose-wood; the produce of the *Amuris balsamifera*; used in cephalic fumigations, &c.

The *African* *lignum rhodium* is the produce of the *Convolvulus scoparius*; the *West Indian*, of a species of *Cordia*.

9. *Lignum santali rubri*. Red Saunders' wood; the wood of the *Pterocarpus Santalinus*, which yields a deep-red colouring matter.

10. *Lignum serpentinum*. The wood of the *Ophioxylon serpentinum*; used in the bites of serpents.

11. *Lignum vitæ*. The wood of the *Guaiacum officinale*, remarkable for the direction of its fibres, each layer of which crosses the preceding diagonally. It is also called *lignum benedictum*, or St. Benedict's wood; *lignum indicum*, or Indian wood; and *lignum sanctum*, or holy wood.

LIGULA (or *lingula*, a little tongue). A peculiar membranous process at the top of the sheath of Grasses, between the sheath and the blade.

LIGULATE (*ligula* or *lingula*, dim. of *lingua*, a tongue). Strap-shaped; narrow, somewhat long, with the two opposite margins parallel, as the florets of taraxacum.

LILACIN. *Syringin*. The bitter crystallizable principle of the *Syringa vulgaris*, or Lilac.

LIMATU'RA (*lima*, a file). *Ramenta*. The powder or dust which comes from filing.

LIMBS, MOTIONS OF. A limb is said to be flexed, when it is bent; *extended*, when straightened out; *abducted*, when drawn away from the median line; *adducted*, when drawn to it; *rotated*, when caused to turn on its own axis; *circumducted*, when made to describe a conical surface by rotation around an imaginary axis.

LIMBUS LUTEUS. A yellow halo surrounding the *foramen of Soemmering*, observed in animals which have the axis of the eyeballs parallel with each other, as in man, the quadrumana, and some reptiles.

LIME. The oxide of calcium; an alkaline earth, found as a carbonate in marble, chalk, and limestone. These substances become lime, when burned in a white heat. See *Calx*.

1. *Quick lime*. The name of limestone which has been burned, and undergone a change of properties. Exposed to the air, it absorbs water and carbonic acid, falls to powder, and is then termed *air-slaked lime*.

2. *Slaked lime*. The powder produced by pouring water upon quicklime; the water is absorbed, the lime swells, evolves heat, and falls to powder. It is then termed *dry lime*, in contradistinction to *lime-water*, the former being simply a hydrate, the latter a solution of the hydrate in water. *Milk*, or *cream*, of lime is merely the hydrate of lime diffused through water.

LIMITING FIBRIN. A term applied to the layer of fibrin which constitutes the *wall* of an abscess, and limits or bounds the spread of suppurative action. It has been termed *pyogenic membrane*, but this expression suggests an idea not generally entertained. See *Pyogenesis*.

LIMITING MEMBRANE. A term applied to the structureless membrane which separates the inner side of the retina from vitreous humor.

LIMON. Lemon; the fruit of the *Citrus Limonum*, or Lemon-tree, an Aurantiaceous plant, cultivated in Southern Europe.

Linonine or *limone*. A bitter crystalline matter found in the seeds of oranges, lemons, &c.

LIMOSIS (*λιμός*, hunger). Morbid appetite; impaired, excessive, or depraved appetite.

LINAMENTUM (*linum*, linen). Linen-stuff, linen. Lint. A tent for a wound.—*Celsus*.

LINCTUS (*linctus*, a licking, from *lingo*, to lick). A term applied to soft substances, of the consistence of syrup, which are taken by being licked off a spoon.

LINEA. A line or streak; a linear fibre, or process, &c.

1. *Linea alba*. A white line formed by the meeting of the tendons of the abdominal muscles; it extends from the ensiform cartilage to the pubes. This is the *median line* of Chaussier.

2. *Linea aspera*. The rough prominence observed along the posterior surface of the femur.

3. *Linea innominata*. Literally, an *unnamed line*; an elevated line, forming a part of the brim of the pelvis, and also termed *linea ileo-pectinea*.

4. *Linea quadrata*. The posterior inter-trochanteric line of the femur, to which the quadratus femoris muscle and capsular ligament are attached.

5. *Lineæ albicantes*. White, cicatrix-like lines of the abdomen, said to be always present in women who have borne children.

6. *Lineæ semilunares*. Two curved lines, a little external to the linea alba, extending from the sides of the chest to the pubes, and bounding the recti muscles.

7. *Lineæ transversæ*. The name of some fibres which run across the raphe of the corpus callosum.

8. *Lineæ transversales*. Three or four transverse lines, which connect the lineæ semilunares to the linea alba.

LINEAMENT (*lineamentum*, a line or stroke made with a pen. from *linea*, a line). A delicate trait; the earliest trace of the embryo.

LINEAR ATROPHY. Atrophy of the skin, assuming a linear direction, and arising from various causes. See *Striæ Atrophicæ*.

LINGUA. The tongue; the organ of taste and speech. The *lingual nerve* is the same as the *gustatory nerve*, or nerve of the tongue. The *lingualis* muscle is a muscle of the tongue arising from the root, and inserted into the tip; it is unconnected with any bone; it contracts the tongue, and compresses its point.

LINGUETTA LAMINOSA. A thin tonguelet of grey substance, extending from the grey substance of the cerebellum upon the valve of Vieussens.

LINIMENTUM (*lino*, to besmear). A liniment, or embrocation; an external application, having the consistence of an oil or balsam.

LINOLEIC ACID. An acid contained in the peculiar oleine of linseed-oil.

LINNÆAN SYSTEM. A method of classifying plants, introduced by Linnæus, and founded on modifications of the sexual apparatus; hence it is called the *sexual system*. See *Natural System*.

LINSEED or **LINTSEED**. *Lini semina*. The seeds of the *Linum usitatissimum*, or Flax plant. See *Linum*.

LINT. *Lintenum*. The scrapings of fine linen, for dressing wounds, ulcers, &c. It is made into various forms, which have different names, according to the difference of the figures: when made up in an oval or

orbicular form, it is called a *pledget*; when in a cylindrical form, or in the shape of a date or olive-stone, it is called a *dossil*.

LYNTEUM (*linum*, linen). A linen cloth, or napkin. Celsus uses the diminutive term *linteolum*, for a small linen cloth.

LINUM USITATISSIMUM. The lint-plant, or Common Flax; an indigenous plant, the seed of which is commonly called *linseed*, or more properly *lintseed*. The cake, or *placenta lini*, left after the expression of the oil, is called *oil-cake*; and this, when powdered, forms *linseed-meal*, or the *farina lini* of the pharmacopœia.

Linum catharticum. Purging Flax; an indigenous plant, now almost obsolete. It yields a bitter principle, called *linin*.

LIPAROCÈLE (λίπαρός, fatty, κήλη, a tumor). A species of sarcocele, of which the enclosed substance is fat.

LIPIC ACID (λίπος, fat). An acid formed by oxidation of oleic acid, one of the bibasic fatty acid series.

LIPO'MA (λίπος, fat). The most common form of fatty tumor, consisting of a mass of yellow, oily, fatty matter and cellular tissue, enclosed in a thin, fine capsule, having small vessels ramifying over its surface.

Lipoma, næroid. A tumor in which the næroid structure is conjoined with, or deposited in, a cellulo-fatty mass.

LIPPITU'DO (*lippus*, bleared). Blearedness; a chronic catarrhal inflammation of the eyelids; the advanced stage of ophthalmia tarsi, in which the palpebral margins become thickened, indurated, and partially everted, so that the eye appears as if surrounded by a red circle. This affection commonly begins towards the angles of the eye, and is thence called *lippitudo angularis*; when it is attended with tingling and itching, it has been termed *lippitudo pruriginosa*, and, by Ware, *psorophthalmia*; syphilitic eruption on the eyelids of infants is termed *lippitudo syphilitica neonatorum*.

LIPY'RIA (λίπυρία, for λιπο-πυρία, a malignant, intermittent fever, *Hipp.*). Coldness of the surface—a symptom of some fevers, as the noted epidemic of Breslau. The term *lipo-*, in such compounds, is derived from λείπω, to leave, and denotes *absence*—in this case, of πῦρ, fire or *heat*. Other terms of this kind are *lipo-psychia*, *lipo-thymia*, which will be found under *leipo*. Galen uses λιπό-δερμος, *lipo-dermos*, without a skin, circumcised; Aretæus has λιπο-δραυής, *lipo-dranes*, lacking strength, &c.

LIQUA'TION (*liquo*, to melt). A method of fusing an ore with a substance forming with it an alloy, from which the pure metal is afterwards separated by heat.

LIQUEFA'CIENTS (*liquefacio*, to liquefy). Agents which augment the secretions, arrest the solidifying, and promote the liquefying processes of the animal economy. They correspond with the *panchymagogues* of the Ancients. From their effect in checking phlegmonous inflammation, removing indurations, &c., they are frequently termed *resolvents*.

LIQUEFA'CTION (*liquefacio*, to melt). The passing of a substance from the solid to the liquid state—one of the effects of caloric. This term is sometimes synonymous with *fusion*, with *deliquescence*, and with *solution*.

LIQUEUR. A spirituous liquor, composed of water, alcohol, sugar, and some aromatic infusion, extracted from fruits, seeds, &c. The

same aromatic infusion may give its name to liqueurs of different qualities; thus, one proportion of ingredients gives *cau-de-noyau*; another, *crème-de-noyau*, &c. The French distinguish three qualities, viz.

1. The *Ratafias*, or simple liqueurs, in which the sugar, the alcohol, and the aromatic substance are in small quantities; as *noyau*.
2. The *Oils*, or the fine liqueurs, containing more saccharine and spirituous matter; as *anissette*, *curacao*, &c.
3. The *Creams*, or superfine liqueurs; as *rosoglio*, *maraschino*, *Dantzic*, &c.

LIQUID (*liqueo*, to melt). An inelastic fluid. All liquids may be arranged into two great classes, viz., *simple liquids*, as mercury; and *compound liquids*, as combined gases, &c. The term *liquidity* is comprehended under that of *fluidity*, the latter term being applied as well to gases, and even to the principle of electricity, magnetism, &c., as to water, oil, &c., which are properly called liquids.

LIQUIDAMBAR (*liquidum*, fluid, *ambar*, the aromatic substance which distils from the tree). A genus of plants, of which the species *orientale* is said to yield the *liquid storax*, or *rasamala* of the Malayan Archipelago. See *Balsamaceæ*.

LIQUID BLUE. To one ounce of Prussian blue add an ounce or two of strong hydrochloric acid; let the mixture stand for twenty-four hours, and then add eight or nine ounces of water.

LIQUOR (*liqueo*, to become liquid). *Solution*. A watery solution of inorganic substances, or of certain definite, active, organic principles. *Liquores* or solutions must not be confounded either with juices of plants (*succi*) or with liquid extracts.

1. *Liquor aluminis compositus*. A compound solution of alum and sulphate of zinc, formerly called *aqua aluminosa Bateana*.

2. *Liquor ammoniæ*. A solution of ammoniacal gas in water, otherwise called *aqua ammoniæ*.

3. *Liquor ammoniæ acetatis*. A solution of the neutral acetate of ammonia, with a proportion of carbonic acid diffused through it; commonly called *spirit of Mindererus*.

4. *Liquor ammoniæ sub-carbonatis*. A solution of the solid sub-carbonate in distilled water.

5. *Liquor antipodagricus*. A remedy for gout, consisting of one part of Boyle's fuming liquor of sulphur and three parts of rectified spirit.

6. *Liquor arsenicalis*. A solution of the arsenite of potass, coloured and flavoured by the compound spirit of lavender. It is employed, as a substitute for the "tasteless ague drop," under the name of *Fowler's solution*.

7. *Liquor calcis*. Lime-water; a saturated solution of lime in water.

8. *Liquor calcis muriatis*. Solution of muriate of lime, or rather chloride of calcium.

9. *Liquor calcis chloridi*. Solution of chloride of lime, known under the name of bleaching powder, or *Tennant's powder*.

10. *Liquor cupri ammoniati*. A simple solution of ammoniated copper in distilled water.

11. *Liquor ferri alkalini*. Solution of alkaline iron, similar to *Stahl's tinctura martis alkalina*.

12. *Liquor hydrargyri oxy-muriatis*. Solution of corrosive sublimate.

13. *Liquor plumbi acetatis*. Solution of sub-acetate of lead, formerly called extract of Saturn, and now *Goulard's extract*.

14. *Liquor plumbi sub-acetatis dilutus*. The former preparation, diluted, and with the addition of a portion of spirit.

15. *Liquor potassæ*. Solution of potass, formerly called aqua kali puri, lixivium saponarium, &c.

16. *Liquor potassæ sub-carbonatis*. Solution of the sub-carbonate of potass, formerly called aqua kali præparati, lixivium tartari, oleum tartari per deliquium, &c.

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ CITRATIS. Beat four ounces of the best crude opium in a mortar, with two ounces of crystallized citric acid; mix it well with a pint of boiling distilled water; macerate for twenty-four hours, and filtrate.

LIQUOR OF CADET. The former name of Alkarsin, or impure oxide of kakodyl. See *Alkargen*.

LIQUOR OF KOEHLIN. The name given in Germany to an ammoniacal compound, with copper, employed in scrofulous affections by M. Bandeloque.

LIQUOR OF SURFACES. The fluid poured out on the surfaces of every cavity in the body. To this head may be referred the following fluids:—

1. *Liquor amnii*. A fluid contained in the interior of the amnios, in which the fœtus floats.

2. *Liquor chorii*. A gelatinous fluid which separates the inner surface of the chorion from the amnios in the early period of gestation; it is commonly called the *false waters*.

3. *Liquor Cotunnii*. A limpid fluid found in the vestibulum of the ear, and in the nervous tubes lodged in the semicircular canals.

4. *Liquor entericus* (έντερα, the bowels). The natural secretion of the interior coat of the bowels.

5. *Liquor Morgagni*. A peculiar transparent fluid found between the crystalline lens and its membrane. Many anatomists consider it as a *post-mortem* appearance.

6. *Liquor pericardii*. A serous fluid contained in the pericardium.

7. *Liquor of Scarpa*. A liquor found in the cavities of the labyrinth, and termed *aqua labyrinthi*.

LIQUOR OF VAN SWIETEN. A solution of twelve grains of dento-chloride of mercury, in two pints of distilled water.

LIQUOR PURIS. The homogeneous fluid in which the characteristic corpuscles of *pus* are found to float in examination under the microscope.

LIQUOR SANGUINIS. *Plasma*. The fluid portion of the blood, in which the red particles float during life; in other words, the blood itself, less its red particles, or corpuscles. It separates, on coagulation, into two parts, the *serum*, and the *fibrin* which was previously in solution. The fibrin coagulating encloses within it the red particles. The serum still retains the albumen in solution.

LIQUOR SILICUM. Literally, liquor of flints. The former name of a solution of the vitreous mass, formed by igniting one part of silicic acid with three of carbonate of potassa.

LIQUORICE. The root of the *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, a leguminous plant. *Liquorice-juice* is the inspissated juice of the common liquorice-

root, usually imported in rolls or cakes, from Spain, and hence called *Spanish liquorice*, or Spanish juice.

LIRIODE'NDRIN. A bitter crystalline matter, procured from the bark of the *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

LISBON DIET DRINK. *Decoctum Lusitanicum*. A preparation of which the *decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum* of the London Pharmacopœia is an imitation.

LISPING. A species of psellismus, or defective enunciation, commonly called *speaking through the teeth*, and produced by an unnatural length of tongue—or by affectation.

LITHAGŪ'GA (λίθαγωγός, bringing stones, from λίθος, a stone, and ἄγωγός, drawing forth). Lithagogues; medicines which expel or dissolve stone.

LITHARGE (λίθος, a stone, ἄργυρος, silver). *Spuma argenti*. The protoxide of lead in an imperfect state of vitrification. Lead becomes oxidised and changed into litharge during the process of refining, which is performed for the purpose of separating the silver which it contains. Litharge is more or less white or red, according to the metals with which the silver is alloyed, the white being called *litharge of silver*; the red, *litharge of gold*.

LITHE'CTASY (λίθος, a stone, ἔκτασις, extension). *Cystectomy*. The practice of dilating the neck of the bladder for the removal of a stone, instead of cutting, as in *lithotomy*.

LITHIA (λίθος, a stone). The protoxide of the metal lithium; an alkali discovered in 1818, by M. Arfwedson, of Sweden, in the mineral called *petalite*; it received its name from its having been first found in an earthy mineral.

LITHIASIS (λίθος, a stone). *Lithia*; *lithus*. The formation of a calculus, or stone, in the urinary passages. This term is also applied to an imperfectly suppurating styte.

LITHIC ACID (λίθος, a stone). *Uric acid*. A principle constantly present in healthy urine, and generated by the action of the kidneys.

LITHICA (λιθικός, of or belonging to stones). *Antilithica*. Medicines which counteract the predisposition to the formation of calculous concretions in the urinary organs.

LITHIUM (λίθος, a stone). The metallic base of a rare alkaline oxide, called *lithia*, from its having been first derived from an earthy mineral. It resembles sodium in its physical and chemical characteristics.

LITHOFE'LLIC ACID (λίθος, a stone, *fel*, gall). An unclassical name for an acid obtained from a bezoar stone.

LITHO'LYSIS (λίθος, a stone, λύσις, solution). Solution of stone; the dissolution or disintegration of a stone in the urinary bladder, by means of injection of dilute nitric acid, of Vichy water, &c.

LITHONTRI'PTICS (λίθος, a stone, τριβω, to wear by friction). Medicinal agents which dissolve or disintegrate urinary calculi within the body.

LITHO'NTRIPTOR (λίθος, a stone, τριβω, to wear by friction). The name of an instrument for reducing calculi in the bladder into small particles or powder, which is then washed out or voided with the urine. The following instruments were used by Baron Heurte-
loup:—

1. "*L'instrument à trois branches, avec un foret simple*," consisting of a canula, three tenacula, and a drill, for crushing stones equal in diameter to the drill.

2. "*L'instrument à trois branches, avec le mandril à virgule*," applicable to stones of from eight to ten lines in diameter; the "*virgule*," or shoulder, being employed to excavate the calculus.

3. "*L'instrument à quatre branches*," or "*pince à forceps*," adapted to stones of from twelve to eighteen lines in diameter, and furnished with a "*mandril à virgule*," the "*virgule*" of which makes a larger excavation than that of the preceding instrument.

4. "*Le brise-coque*," or the shell-breaker, adapted to breaking down the shell formed by the previous excavations; and also flat and small stones.

LITHOPÆ'DION (λίθος, a stone, παιδίον, a child). A kind of stony mass, into which the fœtus has been found to be converted in the uterus. The term *osteo-pædion* is also used to denote a bony mass found on similar occasions.

LITHO'TOMY (λίθος, a stone, τομή, section). The operation of cutting into the bladder, in order to extract a stone. The various modes of performing this operation are termed—

1. The *Median*, or *central operation*, by which the stone is extracted through an incision made in the raphé of the perinæum. See *Marian operation*.

2. The *Lateral operation*, so named from the prostate gland and neck of the bladder being laterally cut. See *Lithectasy*.

3. The *Bilateral operation*, practised by Dupuytren, a modification of the Median operation, the incision being made on each side of the prostate gland.

4. The *Supra-pubic*, or *High operation*, performed by making the incision above the pubes, in the direction of the linea alba.

LITHOTRITE (λίθος, a stone, τρίβω, to wear by friction). An instrument for crushing a stone in the bladder, in the operation of lithotrixy.

LITHO'TRITY (λίθος, a stone, τρίβω, to wear by friction). The operation of crushing a calculus in the bladder, so as to admit of the fragments being discharged through the urethra. See *Lithonriptor*.

LITMUS or TURNSOL. A blue pigment obtained from the *Roccella tinctoria*, *Lecanora tartarea*, and other lichenous plants. In an earlier state of its preparation, it is of a purplish red colour, and is then called *archil*, *orchall*, and *orseille de Canaries*. Litmus is employed by chemists for detecting the presence of a free acid.

1. *Blue litmus-paper* is prepared by steeping unsized paper in the tincture of litmus, and drying by exposure to the air.

2. *Red litmus-paper* is prepared by steeping unsized paper in the tincture previously reddened with a trace of sulphuric acid, and dried in the air.

LITTRE, GLANDS OF. Numerous racemose, mucous glands, opening on the surface of the lining membrane of the urethra, in the female.

LIVE'DO (*liveo*, to be black and blue). Blueness, lividness, produced by blows, &c. A species of cutaneous hyperæmia.

LIVER. The largest glandular apparatus in the body, the office of which is to secrete the bile. It is divided into three lobes, viz., the

great lobe, situated in the right hypochondriac region; the *small lobe*, situated in the epigastric region; and the *lobulus Spigelii*, situated on the left side of the great lobe. It has two prolongations, which have been termed the *lobulus caudatus*, and the *lobulus anonymus* or *quadratus*.

LIVER (in chemistry). *Hepar*. A term applied to combinations of sulphur with alkalis, from their *liver*-like appearance, as liver of antimony, liver of sulphur. &c.

LIVER-ORE OF MERCURY. *Hepatic ore*. A bituminous cinnabar, or sulphuret of mercury, from Idria.

LIVER-SPOT. *Chloasma*. A vernacular term for the pityriasis versicolor. Certain stains of the skin are called *liver-spots*, not because they in any way originate in disorder of the liver, but on account of their resemblance to that organ in colour.

LIVIDITY (*livor*, a livid colour). The discoloration which occurs in the body in some diseases of the heart, &c.

LIVOR (*liveo*, to be black and blue). A bluish or leaden colour of the body, produced by a blow, fall, &c. A dark circle round the eye.

LIXIVIA'TION. A term denoting the application of water to a saline body which consists of both soluble and insoluble ingredients. The solution obtained is the *lixivium*, or ley.

LIX'VIUM (*lix*, *licis*, anciently, water or liquor in general; also lye). Lye, or ley, made of ashes; also the potassa impura. This term was formerly applied to some of the alkaline salts, and their solutions. Thus we have *lixivia vitriolata*, or the sulphas potassæ; *lixivium saponarum*, or the liquor potassæ, &c.

LOAM. An impure potters' clay, mixed with mica and iron-ochre. The *Hedgerley loam*, found near Windsor, is used in making lutes, &c.

LOBE'LIA. *Lobelia*; the dried flowering herb of the *Lobelia inflata*, or Indian tobacco, a plant indigenous in the United States.

1. *Lobelia syphilitica*. Blue Cardinal Flower; the root of which has been used by the North American Indians as specific in syphilis.

2. *Lobelic acid*. A peculiar acid, obtained from the *Lobelia inflata*, or Indian tobacco; formerly confounded with gallic acid.

3. *Lobelina*. An alkaline principle, procured from the *Lobelia inflata*, and said to resemble *nicotin*.

LO'BULUS (dim. of *lobus*, a lobe). A lobule or small lobe. The term *lobules*, or *acini*, is applied to the smallest perceptible subdivisions of the substance of the liver—polygonal masses of one-tenth of an inch in diameter, or less.

1. *Lobulus Spigelii*. A small lobe of the liver, on the left of the great lobe, and named from Adrian Spigel, a Belgian physician.

2. *Lobulus quadratus vel anonymus*. That portion of the liver which is between the gall-bladder and the umbilical fissure.

3. *Lobulus vel processus caudatus*. A small tail-like appendage to the lobulus Spigelii, from which it runs outwards, like a crest, into the right lobe.

4. *Lobulus of the par vagum*. The name of a small tuft at the inferior part of the cerebellum.

5. *Lobulus pneumogastricus*. A lobule of the cerebellum, situated near the origin of the eighth pair of nerves; its form is that of a convoluted shell.

6. *Lobulus auris*. The lower dependent and fleshy portion of the pinna of the ear.

7. *Lobuli testis*. The lobules formed by the convolutions of the tuhuli seminiferi of the testis.

LOBUS (λοβός, the lobe or lower part of the ear). 1. A lobe or division of the liver. See *Lobulus*. 2. The designation of the portions into which the lower surface of the brain is divided: these are termed the *anterior*, the *middle*, and the *posterior* lobes.

Lobus of Morgagni. A lobe at the base of the prostate, discovered by Morgagni, and since described by Sir Everard Home.

LOCALLES (*locus*, a place). Local diseases; morbid affections which are partial; the fourth class of diseases in Cullen's nosology, comprising the orders dysæsthesiæ, dysorexiæ, dycinesiæ, apocenoscs, epischeses, tumores, ectopiæ, and dialyses. These terms are defined in their respective places.

LOCALITY. A term in phrenology, indicative of the faculty which gives the idea of relative position; which furnishes the accomplished traveller, geographer, and landscape painter; which retains a knowledge of localities, and imparts notions of perspective. Its organ is seated above and on each side of the root of the nose—on each side of that of Eventuality.

LOCHIA (λόχιος, of or belonging to child-birth). A Greek neuter plural adjective (τὰ λόχια), applied by Hippocrates to the uterine discharge which takes place after child-birth. The same writer employs the term λοχίη καθαρσις, or lochial cleansing, in the same sense.

LOCK-JAW. An early symptom of *tetanus*, in which the patient is unable to open his mouth widely, from rigidity of the muscles about the temples, jaw, and neck.

LOCULICIDAL (*loculus*, a cell, *cædo*, to cut). That mode of dehiscence of fruits, in which the loculi, or cells, are severed at their back. See *Septicidal* and *Septifragal*.

LOCUS NIGER. Literally, a *black spot*; a term applied to the dark appearance of the centre of the section of the crus cerebri.

LOCUS PERFORATUS. A whitish-grey substance, situated between the crura cerebri, and *perforated* by several apertures for the transmission of vessels. It is sometimes called *pons Tarini*.

LOCUSTA. A spikelet, or partial spike; a portion of the inflorescence of many grasses.

LOCUSTIC ACID (*locusta*, a grasshopper). An acid procured from grasshoppers, differing little from acetic acid.

LOGWOOD. The wood of the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, a native of Campeachy, in America. It is imported in *logs*, and is principally used as a dye-wood. The colouring matter is *hæmatoxylin*.

-LOGY (λόγος, an account). A termination denoting a *treatise* or *description* of any thing, as in *ætio-logy*, a description of the causes of disease; *physio-logy*, a description of the functions of the body, &c.

LOHOCH, or LOOCH. *Eclegma*. A linctus; a thick syrup, made of mucilaginous substances.

LOMENTUM. *Legumen lomentaceum*. A modification of the legume in which the space between each pair of contiguous seeds is contracted, and separation takes place into distinct pieces, as in *ornithopus*.

LONG'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. This is said to consist

merely of an application of the tartar emetic ointment rubbed upon the chest.

LONG-SIGHT. An affection of the sight, in which the vision is accurate only when the object is far off; it is the *dysopia proximorum* of Cullen, and the *rue longue* of the French. See *Leus*.

LONGISSIMUS DORSI. This muscle is associated with the sacro-lumbalis and the spinalis dorsi, under the name *erector spinæ*, occupying the lumbar and dorsal portion of the back.

LONGISSIMUS OCULI. The name given to the *obliquus superior*, from its being the longest muscle of the eye. See *Brevissimus*.

LONGITUDINAL SINUSES (*longitudo*, length). A term applied to two *sinuses* of the dura mater.

LONGUS COLLI. A long muscle at the back of the œsophagus, which supports and bends the neck. The muscle situated between the spinous processes of the vertebræ and the angle of the ribs is called *longissimus dorsi*.

LORDOSIS (λόρδωσις, a bending supinely). By this term Hippocrates designated a curvature of the spine which is convex in front. The term is now applied to procurvation of the head and shoulders, or anterior crookedness. Posterior incurvation was formerly called *cyr-tosis*; and the lateral form, *kybosis*.

Lordoma. Hippocrates appears to have used this word as synonymous with *lordosis*. See *Preface*.

LORICA. Literally, a coat of mail. A kind of lute, with which vessels are coated before they are exposed to the fire. Hence the term *lorication* in chemistry, for coating. See *Lute*.

LOTIO (*lavo*, to wash). *Epithem*. A lotion or wash; a liquid remedy, intended for external application. This generic term comprehends embrocations, fomentations, liniments, collyria, &c.

LOUSINESS. *Malis pediculi*. An affection in which the cuticle is infested with lice, depositing their nits or eggs at the roots of the hair; accompanied with troublesome itching. See *Pediculus*.

LOVE'S BEADS. *Specific gravity beads*. Hollow, sealed globes of glass, of about the size of small bullets. Each bead is a small hydrometer, intended to indicate one fixed density, by its remaining half-way between the top and the bottom of the liquid into which it is introduced. These beads are useful in making test-acids.

LOXA-BARK. The pale *Crown-bark*, the produce of the *Cinchona Condaminea*.

LOXA'RTHRUS (λοξός, twisted, ἄρθρον, a joint). An obliquity of a joint, without spasm or luxation, as varus, valgus, &c.

LO'XIA (λοξός, slanting, crosswise; Lat. *obliquus*). *Caput obstipum*. Wry-neck; a distortion of the head towards one side.

LOZENGES. *Trochisci*. These are composed of fine powders, mixed with mucilage and sugar (or adulterated with pipe-clay), rolled into cakes, cut into shapes, and dried in a stove.

LUCID INTERVAL. A term now limited to the brief and transient season during which the insane mind resumes its clearness. Its applications, formerly, were much extended.

LUCIFER-MATCH DISEASE. Necrosis of the jaws, arising from inhalation of the fumes of phosphorus during the manufacture of lucifer-matches.

LUCIFER-MATCHES. Formerly made of a mixture of chlorate of potash, sulphide of antimony, and starch; kindled by friction with sand-paper.

LUES VENEREA. Literally, the plague of Venus, or venereal disease. Syphilis; a disease also called morbus Aphrodisius, morbus Gallicus, morbus Indicus, morbus Neapolitanus, &c.

LU'FFA. The name of a tribe of Cucurbitaceous plants. One of these is the *Cabacintha*, employed as a violent purgative in Brazil, and recently introduced into England.

LU'GOL'S SOLUTIONS. These are solutions of ioduretted iodide of potassium, of various strengths, employed as caustics, rubefacients, and stimulants. Lugol's *ioduretted cataplasm* consists of the rubefacient solution mixed with linseed-meal.

LUMBA'GO (*lumbus*, the loins). A rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins. The term *lumbodynia* has been used, but this and other terms expressive of local rheumatism, as *cervicodynia*, *dorsodynia*, and *scapulodynia*, should be expunged for ever from medical terminology.

LUMBI. The loins; the inferior part of the back.

1. *Lumbar.* The designation of nerves, arteries, veins, &c., belonging to the region of the loins. Hence, also, the term *lumbo-abdominal*, or lumbar plexus; the *lumbo-sacral* nerves, and the *lumbo-dorsal* region.

2. *Lumbar Abscess.* Psoas-abscess. A chronic collection of pus, which forms in the cellular substance of the loins, behind the peritonæum, and descends in the course of the psoas-muscle.

LUMBO-ABDOMINALIS. *Transversalis.* The internal flat muscle of the abdomen. The *lumbo-costalis* is another name for the serratus posticus inferior. The *lumbo-inguinalis* is a designation of the crural branch of the genito-crural nerve. The *lumbo-sacral* nerve consists of the anterior division of the fifth lumbar nerve, conjoined with a branch from the fourth.

LUMBRICA'LES (*lumbricus*, an earth-worm). The name of four muscles of the hand and foot; so called from their resemblance to the earth-worm.

LUMBRI'CUS. The earth-worm. 1. *Lumbricus cucurbitinus* is the Gourd-worm of Dr. Heberden, so called from its joints, when broken, presenting the appearance of gourd-seeds. 2. *Ascaris lumbricoïdes* is the long and round worm, found in the intestines. The thread or maw-worm is called *ascaris vermicularis*.

LUNA CO'RNEA. *Horn silver.* The chloride of silver, so named from its horn-like appearance and consistence.

LUNA FIXA'TA. Literally, *fixed moon*; the name given by the famous empiric Luddemann to the *cadmia* of Gaubius, a remedy formerly much used in clonic affections, and consisting of oxide, or the flowers of zinc.

LU'NACY (*luna*, the moon). A term sometimes employed as synonymous with mania, but the affection is characterized by *lucid intervals*. The term is derived from an idea that the lunatic is affected by changes of the moon. See *Idiotcy*.

LUNAR CAUSTIC (*luna*, the moon; the old alchemical name for silver). The Argenti nitras, or fused nitrate of silver, poured into cylindrical moulds, so as to appear as small sticks.

LUNA'TICA ISCHU'RIA (*luna*, the moon). A suppression of urine, which returns monthly, or with the moon.

LUNGS. Two vesicular organs, situated in the thorax. The right lung is divided into *three lobes*, the left, into *two*; each of them is subdivided into *lobules*, or small lobes. See *Pulmo* and *Respiration*.

LUNGWORT-TREE. *Sticta pulmonaria*. A lichen containing a bitter and amylaceous matter, similar, but inferior, to that of Iceland Moss.

LU'NULA (dim. of *luna*, the moon). The term *lunulæ*, little moons, is applied to the thinner portions of the arterial valves of the heart.

LU'PIA. Wen; a tumor, termed by Willan *molluscum*.

LU'PIFORM (*lupus*, a wolf, *forma*, likeness). Wolf-like; a characteristic designation of a form of *syphilis*, in which the clustered tubercles form patches of disorganized skin, and the surface is perforated by deep ulcerated pits.

LU'PULUS. Hop; the dried catkins of the female plant of the *Humulus lupulus*, or Common Hop; a diœceous plant, cultivated extensively in England, and found in many parts of Europe.

Lupulin. *Lupulinic grains* or *glands*. The "yellow powder" separated from the strobiles of the *Humulus lupulus*, or Common Hop, by rubbing and sifting. Hop-buyers talk of it as the "condition" of the hop. Lupulin appears to be the active portion of the hop.

LUPUS (Lat. a wolf). A slow *tubercular* affection, occurring especially about the face, commonly ending in ragged ulcerations of the nose, cheeks, forehead, eyelids, and lips, which it destroys, like a *wolf*. The varieties are *lupus non-exedens*, or serpiginous ulcer of the face; *lupus exedens*, or *vorax*, "rodent ulcer," or the *noli me tangere* of older writers; and a slow erythematous form, called *lupoid*, or lupus-like. (The interchangeable nature of the letters C and P is illustrated by the identity of the Greek λύκος, and the Latin *lupus*.)

LU'SCITAS (*luscus*, blind of one eye). A modification of strabismus, in which one eye is distorted and *fixed*.

LUTE. A compound paste, made of clay, sand, and other materials, for closing the joinings of retorts, receivers, &c., in chemical experiments, in order to render them air-tight. *Fat lute* is made of powdered pipe-clay and boiled linseed-oil, otherwise called drying oil, formed into a mass like putty.

LU'TEOLIN. The colouring principle of *Reseda luteola*, commonly called Dyers' Rocket, Yellow Weed or Weld.

LUXA'TION (*luxo*, to put out of joint). Dislocation: or the removal of the articular surfaces of bones out of their proper situation. See *Dislocation*.

LYCANTHRO'PIA (λύκος, a wolf, ἄνθρωπος, a man). *Lupina insania*. Wolf-madness, called *cucubuth* by Avicenna: a form of partial moral mania, in which men fancy themselves to be wolves, bears, &c. In Pliny's time this metamorphosis appears to have been reciprocal: he says, 'homines interdum lupos fieri, et contra.'

LY'COPIN. An American remedial agent, procured from the *Lycopus Virginicus*, or Water-horehound, and reputed almost specific in the treatment of hæmorrhage of the lungs.

LYCOPO'DIUM. *Sporulæ Lycopodii*. A fine, pale-yellow powder, consisting of the sporules of *Lycopodium claratum*, or Common Club-moss; it is sometimes called *witch-meal*, or *vegetable sulphur*.

LYE or LEY. *Livium*. A solution of potass, or other alkaline substances, used in the arts.

LYMPH (*lymph*, water). A colourless alkaline liquid which fills the lymphatic vessels, consisting of a plasma and corpuscles, and coagulating by the separation of fibrin from the plasma. It is usually observed by the surgeon in a semi-solidified form, and hence is often termed "coagulable lymph." The terms *fibrinous* and *plastic* are employed to designate true, healthy, coagulable lymph; while the terms *corpuscular*, *aplastic*, and *croupous*, denote lymph in which coagulation does not take place, but corpuscles, called *exudation-cells*, float free in a thin, clear, serous liquid.

LYMPH-CATARACT. The most frequent form of *spurious* cataract; so named by Beer, who observes, that only this species deserves the name of *membranous*, as alone consisting of an adventitious membrane, formed by inflammation.

LYMPH-CORPUSCLES. A designation of the colourless corpuscles of the blood, consisting, probably, of constituent cells of the solid substance of the body, which have been detached and carried, directly or indirectly, into the blood.

LYMPH OF PLANTS (*lymph*, water). The unelaborated sap, so called from its resemblance to water. It must not be confounded with the elaborated sap or proper juices of plants.

LYMPHATIC HEARTS. *Lymph-hearts*. Lymph-receptacles found beneath the skin of frogs and other animals, which pulsate like the sanguiferous heart.

LYMPHA'TICS (*lymph*, water). Capillary tubes which pervade almost every part of the body, which they *absorb*, or take up, in the form of *lymph*; they are sometimes called *duetus aquosi*.

LYMPHATITIS. A barbarous term for inflammation of the lymphatic vessels. See *Angeioleucitis*.

LYNCURIUM. This is supposed to have been the ancient name of tourmalin. It possesses the property of attracting light bodies, when heated. The Dutch, in Ceylon, called it *aschentrikker*, from its attracting the ashes, when a portion of it is laid over the fire.

LYRA (a lyre). *Psalterium*. The name given to that part of the fornix, which presents the appearance of some white lines, somewhat resembling the strings of a lyre.

LYRATE (*lyra*, a lyre). Lyre-shaped; applied to a leaf which has several sinuses on each side, gradually diminishing in size from above downwards, as in charlock.

-LYSIS (λύσις, a solution, from λύω, to loosen). A termination denoting *solution*, *resolution*, &c., as in *ana-lysis*, the resolution of a compound into its constituent parts; *para-lysis*, resolution or relaxation of nervous energy, &c.

LYSSA (λύσσα, canine madness). *Entasia lyssa*. A term applied by Mason Good to hydrophobia.

LYTTA (λύττα or λύσσα, a worm under a dog's tongue, said to cause madness). The former name of the *Cantharis vesicatoria*, or blistering beetle.

M.

M. This letter has the following significations in prescriptions:—

1. *Manipulus*, a handful; when herbs, flowers, chips, &c., are ordered.
2. *Misce*, mix; thus, *m. f. haust.* signifies, mix and let a draught be made.
3. *Mensurâ*, by measure.

MAC DOUGALL'S DISINFECTANT. An antiseptic agent employed for the treatment of putrid sores, and consisting of a mixture of carbolic acid and sulphite of lime.

MACCARONI. *Turundæ Italicæ.* A dried paste or dough made of the finest wheat-flour, from which some of the starch has been separated. See *Vermicelli*.

MACE. A thin, flat, membranous substance which envelopes the nutmeg; it is an expansion of the funiculus, and is termed *arillus*.

MACERATION (*macero*, to make soft by steeping). The steeping of a body for some time in water, spirit, ether, wine, or vinegar, for the purpose either of merely softening the substance, preparatory to further processes, or of dissolving the aromatic portion of it. Maceration differs from *digestion*, in being performed without the assistance of heat, which would not merely dissolve, but dissipate, the aromatic ingredient.

MACHA'ON. The name of an ancient physician, said to be a son of Æsculapius; hence, particular inventions have been dignified with his name, as *asclepias Machaonis*, a collyrium described by Scribonius; and medicine in general is sometimes called *ars Machaonia*.

MACIES (*macco*, to be lean). Wasting, atrophy, or emaciation.

MACQUER'S SALT. Neutral arsenical salt of Macquer; super-arseniate of potass.

MA'CROTIN. An American remedial agent, procured from the root of the *Macrotys racemosa*, or Black Cohosh; used as an alterative.

MA'CULA (*macula*, a spot). "A permanent discoloration of some portion of the skin, often with a change of its texture." Under this definition Willan included ephelis, nævus, and spilus. Mr. E. Wilson says that the *Maculæ* of the present day apply simply to stains of temporary existence, as the congestions of small-pox, &c., and that the *Maculæ* of Willan are distributed in accordance with relationships, as determined by a more advanced school of pathology.

MA'CULA GERMINATI'VA. The *germinal spot*, or nucleus germinativus of Wagner; a spot found in the germinal vesicle of the ovum, consisting of one or more somewhat opaque corpuscles, and possibly the analogue of the nucleus of formative cells.

MA'CULA LUTEA. The yellow spot; that part of the retina which lies directly in the axis of vision, and is brought into view when a person looks directly forward.

MA'CULÆ (plur. of *macula*, a spot; a small opaque patch or speck, as of the cornea). The term *maculæ* is applied to various discolorations of the skin, as ephelis, nævus, spilus, &c.

1. *Maculæ atrophicæ.* Spontaneous or false cicatrices of the skin, apparently connected, except in form, with the *striæ atrophicæ*, or linear atrophy, of the skin.

2. *Maculæ hepaticæ*. Hepatic spots; the term under which Sen-nertus described the *Pityriasis versicolor*, or variegated dandriff.

3. *Maculæ syphiliticæ*. Syphilitic stains or spots, of a brown colour of varying tints, such as could be produced by tinging sepia with red or yellow. One variety of maculæ has been distinguished from the rest by Mr. E. Wilson, and termed *Melanopathia syphilitica*.

4. *Maculæ volaticæ*. Flying spots; a designation of the Erythema fugax, from its fugitive character.

MAD APPLES. *Apples of Sodom*. A term applied to the Mecca or Bussorah gall. See *Gallæ*.

MADARO'SIS (*μαδαρωσις*, a making or being bald, *Galen*). This term, now employed as nearly synonymous with *milphosis*, or the falling off of the eyebrows, is primarily suggestive of moisture, and corresponds with the Latin *madere*, to be wet. Hippocrates has *μάδαπα ἔλκεια*, running sorcs. The Latin term *defluvium capillorum* suggests the same idea.

MADDER. The root of the *Rubia Tinctorum*, used in dyeing the Adrianople or *Turkey Red*, and other colours. It is distinguished, in commeree, according to its quality, by the terms *crop*, *ombro*, *gamene*, and *mull*, of which the first is the best. *Madder-lake* is prepared from Dutch crop-madder, by precipitation with alum. Two colourless acids have been noticed in madder, viz., the *madderic* and the *rubiaic acids*. See *Alizarine*.

MADE'SIS (*μαήσις*, from *μαδάω*, to be moist or wet, as applied to hair, when it falls off). Loss of hair; a becoming bald. The term is sometimes, though questionably, written *madisis*, and is evidently allied to *nudesis*, a being wet or damp.

MA'DJOUN. *Hadshy Maluch*. An intoxicating drug prepared by the Turks from the pistils of the flowers of the hemp-plant ground to powder, and mixed in honey with powdered cloves, &c.

MA'DREPORE. A species of coral; a zoophyte, consisting of carbonate of lime, and a little animal membranaceous substance.

MAGENTA. A name generally given to aniline-red, one of the coal-tar dyes, of great colouring power.

MAGI'STERY (*magister*, a master). A term formerly applied to almost all precipitates, supposed to be subtle and *masterly* preparations; but at present it is applied to a few only, as the *magistry of bismuth*, or the sub-nitrate.

Magisterium Argenti. The alehemieal name of the nitras argenti, also called *crystalli Dianæ*; when fused, it was termed *lapis infernalis*.

MAGI'STERY OF LEAD. Cerussa or white lead; also termed flake-white, subcarbonate of lead, &c.

MAGI'STERY OF OPIUM. The name of a substance known in the seventeenth century, possessing properties similar to those of morphia, and probably identical with it.

MAGI'STRAL (*magistralis*, masterly). A term applied to medicines which are prepared *extemporaneously*, and which were therefore considered as *masterly* preparations. This name is also applied to roasted copper pyrites, employed in the extraction of mercury from its ores by amalgamation.

MA'GMA (*μάγμα*, any kneaded mass). Literally, a kneaded or squeezed mass; dregs, or sediment; a kind of salve.

MAGNES ARSENICA'LIS. A corrosive preparation of equal parts of sulphur, white arsenic, and common antimony, mixed by fusion.

MAGNE'SIA (*magnes*, a magnet, or loadstone). An alkaline earth, having a metallic base, called *magnesium*. The term *magnesia* was originally employed to denote any substance which had the power of attracting some principle from the air; the peculiar body which we now denominate *magnesia* was first sold as a panacea, by a canon at Rome, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, under the title of *Magnesia alba*, or Count Palma's Powder.

1. *Magnesia usta*. The oxide of magnesium, prepared by calcining the artificial carbonate. It is sometimes called *talc-earth* or *bitter earth*.

2. *Magnesia alba*. The carbonate of magnesia, prepared by precipitating a boiling solution of the sulphate by means of carbonate of potash. There are two kinds, the *heavy* and the *light*, commonly called *Scotch magnesia*.

3. *Magnesia nigra*. The black oxide of *manganese* was long known by this name, from its fancied relation to *magnesia alba*.

4. *Magnesia-water*. An aerated water prepared by impregnating the carbonate of magnesia, dissolved in water, with ten times its volume of carbonic acid gas.

5. *Magnesiae sulphas*. Sulphate of magnesia; bitter purging salt; Epsom salt; formerly *magnesia vitriolata*, and *sal catharticum amarum*.

MAGNE'SIAN LE'MONADE. A solution of the citrate of magnesia, acidulated with citric acid and flavoured with syrup of orange-peel. If taken in the effervescing state, it constitutes *effervescing magnesian lemonade*.

MAGNE'SIUM. The metallic base of the magnesian salts; a metal having the colour and lustre of silver. At a red heat it burns brilliantly, and forms *magnesia*, or the protoxide of magnesium.

MAGNET. An iron ore, commonly called *loadstone*, which exhibits the remarkable property of attracting other kinds of iron or steel. Its name is derived from *Magnesia*, the place in which the ore, or *native magnet*, was originally found.

1. The *magnet*, or *loadstone*, in powder, was formerly an ingredient of several plasters, and was supposed to possess the power of drawing bullets and arrow-heads out of the body, as in the *emplastrum divinum Nicolai*, the *emplastrum nigrum* of Augsburg, the *opodeldoe* and *attractivum* of Paracelsus, &c.

2. *Artificial magnet*. If a straight bar of hard-tempered steel, devoid of all perceptible magnetism, be held in a position slightly inclined to the perpendicular, the lower end deviating to the north (i. e. with one end pointing about $24\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west of north, and downwards, so as to make an angle of $72\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ with the horizon), and struck several smart blows with a hammer, it will be found to have *acquired* the properties of a magnet.

3. *Magnet-fuse composition*. A phosphide of copper employed in Abel's composition for magneto-electric fuses, in conjunction with subsulphide of copper and chlorate of potash.

4. *Magnetic fluid*. The hypothetical agent, to which the phenomena of magnetism have been referred. Some have supposed two such fluids—a *boreal*, or northern, and an *austral*, or southern.

5. *Magnetic force, Lines of.* A line of magnetic force is defined by Faraday to be that described by a very small magnetic needle, when it is so moved, in either direction correspondent to its length, as to remain constantly a tangent to the line of motion.

6. *Magnetic magazine.* The name given to a kind of battery, formed of several magnets placed one over the other, with all their poles similarly disposed, and fastened firmly together.

7. *Magnetic plates.* Plates of magnetized steel, of various forms, for fitting any part of the body.

8. *Magnetic polarity.* By this term Faraday understands the opposite and antithetical actions which are manifest at the opposite ends, or the opposite sides, of a limited portion of a line of force. See *Magnetic Force, Lines of.*

9. *Magnetic properties.* These are of four kinds:—1, polarity; 2, attraction of unmagnetic iron; 3, attraction and repulsion of magnetic iron; and 4, the power of inducing magnetism in other iron.

10. *Magnetism.* The term which expresses the peculiar property, occasionally possessed by certain bodies, more especially by iron and some of its compounds, by which, under certain circumstances, they mutually attract or repel one another, according to determinate laws.

11. *Magneto-electricity.* The designation of the phenomena showing the connexion between electricity and magnetism.

12. *Magnetometer.* A measurer of magnetism; an instrument for ascertaining the direction and force of terrestrial magnetism. When employed for determining the declination of the magnetic needle, it is called a *declinometer*; for the inclination and vertical force, it becomes an *inclinometer*.

MAGNUS'S GREEN SALT. A platinum compound, isomeric with the hydrochlorate of platosamine.

MAHWAH ARRACK. A liqueur made in India from the flowers of the *Madhuca* tree.

MAIZE-MEAL. The meal of the *Zea Mays*, or Indian corn or Maize, sold in the shops under the name *polenta*.

MAJORA'NA HORTE'NSIS. Sweet Marjoram; a Labiate plant, employed for preparing the oil of *sweet marjoram*.

MAKROKE'PHALOUS (*μακρός*, large, *κεφαλή*, the head). Large-headed; a term applied by Richard to those Dicotyledonous embryos, in which the two cotyledons *cohere*, as in horse-chestnut. Gærtner terms these embryos *pseudo-monocotyledonous*.

Makropodal (*μακρός*, large, *πούς*, *ποδός*, a foot). Large-footed; a term applied by Richard to a modification of the monocotyledonous embryo, in which the radicle presents an unusual protuberance, as in wheat.

MA'KROKOSM (*μακρός*, large, *κόσμος*, world). Large world; a term employed as synonymous with *universe*; while *mikrocasm*, or little world, has been used by some philosophers as a designation of *man*.

MAL (*malus*, evil). The French term for a disease. Hence we have *mal de la Rosa*, for scarlatina; *mal de Siam*, for yellow fever; and *mal del sole*, for Italian elephantiasis, from its being commonly attributed to the heat of the sun's rays.

Mal des ardents. One of the designations of a fatal epidemic disease, which prevailed extensively in the early and dark ages, as the

sequel of war and famine. It is placed by Sauvages under the head of *crispipelas pestilens*, and by Sagar under the genus *neerosis*.

MAL-ASSIMILATION. *Kukochymia*. A general state of unhealthiness, comprising faulty digestion, conversion, and appropriation of nutriment, with all its concomitant evils.

MALA. A term contracted from *maxilla*, as *ala* from *axilla*. In classic writers, *genæ* is properly the part of the face under the eyelids, while *mala* denotes the cheeks, the round and lively-red part of the face; also the jaw, the cheek-bone. See *Zygoma*.

MALA'GMA (μάλαγμα, an emollient, from *μαλάσσω*, to soften). A term synonymous with *cataplasma*, and so called from its *softening* property. Galen uses the word *malagmatodes*, of emollient property.

MALAGUE'TTA-PEPPER. Seeds resembling, if not identical with, the *grains of paradise*, and referred to the *Amomum Grana Paradisi*. Roscoe, however, refers them to *A. melegueta*.

MALAKENKE'PHALON (μαλακός, soft, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). A term applied by Dr. Craigie to simple diminished consistence of the brain, without change of structure.

MALA'KIA (μαλακία, softness). *Pica*. Depraved appetite; the desire for one particular kind of food, and disgust for all other kinds. It may assume the form of *mal d'estomac*, or dirt-eating. According to some writers, the term seems nearly synonymous with *atonia*, relaxation, or want of tone.

MALAKOPTERY'GII (μαλακός, soft, πτέρυξ, a fin). Soft-finned fishes; fishes with bony skeletons, indeed, but with soft articulated radii in the dorsal fins; one of the three grand primary divisions, or natural orders, of fishes.

MALAKO'SIS (μαλακός, soft). Softening; another name for *molluscum sebaceum*, or soft sebaceous tumor. But, obviously, the term should be *Malakoma*. See *Preface*.

MALAKO'STEON (μαλακός, soft, ὀστέον, a bone). Softness of the bones; atrophy of bone. See *Mollities ossium*.

MALAKTI'NIA (μαλακός, soft). The third class of the *Cyclo-neura* or *Radiata*, consisting of soft aquatic animals, emitting an acid secretion from their surface, which is capable of irritating and inflaming the human skin, like the stinging of a nettle; hence the name *acalephæ*, or nettles, has been commonly given to this class.

MALA'MBO-BARK. *Matias-Bark*. The bark of a tree of Columbia, used as a substitute for cinchona.

MA'LAMIDE. The amide of malic acid, of the same composition as *asparagin*. The etymology is obvious from the composition.

MA'LAR NERVES (*mala*, the cheek). Branches of the facial nerve which cross the malar bone to the outer angle of the eye.

MALA'RIA (*mala aria*, bad air, Ital.). A term generally employed to designate certain effluvia or emanations from marshy ground. Hence the term *marsh-fever*, in Europe; *jungle-fever*, in India. The *malaria of Campagna* is the name of an endemic intermittent, arising from the *aria cattiva*, as it is called, exhaled from decaying vegetables in the neighbourhood of Rome, especially about the Pontine Marshes.

MALFORMATION. A deviation from the natural form of an organ. It is termed *defective*, when an organ is entirely deficient, as the heart, &c., in acardiac cases; *irregular*, as in the misplacement, &c., of parts in the heart, constituting the *qualitative* malformations of

Meckel; and *superfluous*, when consisting of excessive development of an organ, as in the case of supernumerary auricles, &c.

MA'LIC ACID (μαήλου, *Dor.* μάλον, *malum*, an apple). An acid existing in apples, but generally prepared from the berries of the *Sorbus aucuparia*, or mountain-ash. It is decomposed by heat into two isomeric acids, the *maleic* and the *fumaric*. The latter is named from its being found in the *Fumaria officinalis* or *Fumitory*.

MALIGNANT DISEASES. 1. Structural diseases which spread from texture to texture, and are irremediable, as cancer. 2. Dangerous and intractable diseases, as malignant cholera, &c.

MAL'NGERING (*malingre*, Fr., sickly). A term applied to the practice of *feigning diseases*, in the army and navy, for the purpose of escaping duty or of gaining discharge.

MAL'IS (μάλις, a distemper in horses and asses). *Maliasmus*. Cutaneous vermination; a generic term, indicating the presence of parasitic animals, formerly called *dodders*, on, in, and under the skin, and including the bites and punctures of insects.

Malis acari, or tick-bite, is produced by the *acarus scabiei* or itch-animalcule, and by the *acarus autumnalis* or harvest-bug; *malis pediculi* or ptheiriasis, by the pediculus, or louse; *malis pulicis*, by the pulex or common flea; *malis eimicis*, by the domestic bug; *malis filariae*, by the filaria *Medinensis*.

MALLEABI'LITY (*malleus*, a hammer). A property of some metals, by which they are beaten out into plates, or leaves, by a hammer. *Gold-leaf*, for instance, is so thin, that less than five grains will cover a surface of $272\frac{1}{4}$ square inches; and the thickness of each leaf does not exceed $\frac{1}{252020}$ th part of an each.

MALLEA'TIO (*malleatus*, hammered, from *malleus*, a hammer). A form of chorea, consisting in a convulsive action of one or both hands, which strike the knee like a hammer.

MALLE'OLAR (*malleolus*, dim. of *malleus*, a hammer). A term applied to two branches of the posterior tibial artery.

MALLE'OLUS (dim. of *malleus*, a mallet). The ankle, so called from its resemblance to a mallet; there is an *external* and an *internal* malleolus. The term *malleolus* is applied, in botany, to the *layer* by which some plants are propagated.

MA'LEUS (a hammer). One of the *ossicula auditûs*, or small bones of the ear, in form resembling a hammer. It consists of a head, a neck, a handle or *manubrium*, and two processes. Under the name *superior capitis mallei*, Tod has described the *suspensory ligament* of the *ossicula auditûs*.

MALO'NIC ACID. An acid procured by oxidation of malic acid, and belonging to the bihasic fatty acid series.

MALPI'GHIAN CORPUSCULES. The name of some whitish, round, minute bodies, discovered by Malpighi in the red substance of the spleen. They are very different from the grape-like corpuscles discovered by the same writer in the spleen of some herbivorous quadrupeds. They must also be distinguished from the minute masses formed by convolution of the blood-vessels in the substance of the liver.

1. *Malpighian capsules.* The cup-shaped sacs in which the tubuli uriniferi of the kidney terminate; they envelop the minute plexuses, called "Malpighian bodies."

2. *Malpighian glomeruli*. Plexiform tufts of minute vessels, or looped capillaries, contained within the Malpighian capsules.

3. *Malpighian pyramids*. From eight to fifteen conical masses, constituting the internal, tubular or medullary portion of the kidney.

4. *Malpighian vessels of insects*. A term applied to the biliary cæca of insects, as observed by Malpighi, and considered to be analogous to the liver of the higher animals.

MALT. *Brasium*; *byne*. Barley made to germinate by moisture and warmth, and then exposed to a high temperature, in order to destroy the vitality of the embryo. When scorched, it is called *high-dried malt*. The siftings are called *malt-dust*, and form a valuable manure.

MA'LTHA (μάλθα, a mixture of wax and pitch for caulking ships). Mineral tar; a variety of bitumen. See *Bitumen*.

MALTING. The process of making malt; it consists in the inducing of an artificial growth or germination of barley, by steeping in water, and then evolving the saccharine principle by the application of heat. This process consists of four distinct stages, viz.—

1. *Steeping*, or immersing the grain in water for about two days until considerably swelled.

2. *Couching*, or depositing the grain in heaps on the *couch-frame*, for about thirty hours; it then becomes warm and disposed to germinate.

3. *Flooring*, or spreading the grain on floors in layers of a few inches in thickness, to prevent its unequal or partial germination.

4. *Kiln-drying*, or arresting the process of germination, when the saccharine matter is freely developed, by exposure to a gradually increasing temperature in the kiln.

MALUM ALEPPORUM. A tubercular disease of the skin. endemic at Bagdad and Aleppo, and attributed in the latter place to the use of water taken from a particular stream.

MALUM MORTUM. A disease appearing in the form of a pustule, which soon acquires a dry, brown, hard, and broad crust, remaining for a long time before it can be detached. It is mostly observed on the tibia and os coccygis. See *Spiloplaria*.

MALUM PILA'RE (*pilus*, a hair). A complaint, sometimes confounded with *erinones*, and said to be owing to hairs not duly expelled, which stick in the skin, especially in the backs of young infants, inducing incessant itching, and sometimes raising small tumors.

MALVA SYLVESTRIS. Common Mallow, an indigenous plant abounding in mucilage. The colouring matter of the flower is a very delicate test of alkalis, which render it green.

MAMA-PIAN. The term applied, in Africa, to the master-fungus, or mother-yaw, supposed to be the source of all the other tumors of frambæsia.

MAMMA. The breast; the organ which secretes the milk. The deep-coloured circle which surrounds the *papilla*, or the nipple, is termed the *areola*. The *tubuli lactiferi* are lactiferous ducts, which enter into the *mammary gland*, situated behind the adipose tissue of the mamma.

1. *Mamma, irritable*. Irritation of the mamma from sympathy with other parts of the system, without inflammation.

2. *Etymology*. Same root as *mater*—"Quum cibum ac potionem buas ac papas vocent, matrem *mammam*, patrem *latam*," &c.—*Varro*.
 MAMMA'LIA (*mamma*, a teat). The fifth class of the *Enkephalata* or *Vertebrata*, consisting of animals provided with mammary glands for the lactation of their young after birth.

MA'MMARY ABSCESS (*mamma*, the breast). Another name for milk-abscess. See *Lactéal tumor*.

MA'MMARY GLAND (*mamma*, the breast). The gland placed beneath the adipose layer of the *mamma*. The term *mammalian*, in this and the preceding term, is better than *mammary*.

MAMMI'LLA (dim. of *mamma*, a breast). Literally, a little breast. A term synonymous with *papilla*, as applied to the conical bodies of the kidneys, at the points where the urine escapes.

1. *Mammillary*. Having small rounded prominences, like teats; the name of an *eminence* of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum.

2. *Mammillares processus*. A name given by the Ancients to the olfactory nerves, which they considered as excretories, or canals, by which the serum and pituita, separated from the brain, flowed off.

MAMMI'TIS (μάμμη, *mamma*, the Mother's breast). Inflammation, acute and chronic, of the substance of the *mamma*.

MANC'E'S PASTE. A thick paste, composed of 15 grains of white arsenic, 75 of cinnabar, and 35 of burnt sponge, and a few drops of water.

MA'NCHINEAL. The *Hippomane mancinella*, a tree of such extremely poisonous properties, that persons have been said to die from merely sleeping beneath its shade; the juice is used to poison weapons. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

MANDE'LIC ACID (*Mandeln*, German, almonds). A white crystalline acid obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on the oil of bitter almonds. It is also termed *formo-benzoilic acid*, from its containing the elements of formic acid and hydruret of benzoyl.

MANDI'BULUM (*mando*, to chew). *Maxilla inferior*. A mandible or lower jaw. In insects, the upper jaw is termed mandible; the lower jaw, maxilla.

Mandibulo-labialis. The inferior dentar branch of the inferior maxillary nerve.

MANDIO'CA-STARCH. *Cassava-starch*. *Amylum Mandiocæ* or *Tapioca*; a starch deposited from the juice expressed from the rasped root of the *Manihot Utilissima*, or Bitter Cassava.

MANDRA'GORA OFFICINA'LIS. The Mandrake, a plant of the order *Solanaceæ*, the root of which, from its fancied resemblance to the human form, has been termed *anthropomorphon* (ἄνθρωπος, man, μορφή, form), and supposed to prevent barrenness. The root of *Bryonia dioica* is somewhat similar in form, and is sold for mandrake. The fruit of *Mandragora* has been termed *malum caninum*, or dog-apple.

MANDUCA'TION (*manduco*, to chew or masticate). The act of chewing. The substantive *manduco* is a glutton or gourmand, one who chews—too much.

MA'NGANESE. A greyish-white metal, found in the ashes of plants, the bones of animals, and in many minerals. It was named by Gahn *magnesium*, a term which has since been applied to the metallic

base of magnesia. The binocide, used in chemistry, is commonly termed *native black* or *peroxide* of manganese.

MA'NGANIC ACID. An acid only known in combination with bases, especially potash, in which state it forms the chief ingredient of the mass called *chameleon mineral*.

MANGOLD-WURZEL. Field-beet; a mongrel plant, between the red and white beet. It is used as food for cattle; also in distillation, and in the extraction of sugar.

MA'NIA (*μανία*, madness). A state of unsound mind, comprising the varieties, *general mania*, involving the intellect, passions and emotions; *intellectual mania*, involving the intellect chiefly, if not exclusively; and *moral mania*, involving the moral nature to the exclusion of the intellect. *Instinctive mania* is of sudden occurrence, and shows itself in the *homicidal* form.

MANIPULATION (*manipulus*, a handful). 1. The mode of handling utensils and materials in experimental philosophy; the mechanical operation performed in the chemist's laboratory. 2. The term *manipulation* is also applied to a mode of treating certain cases of aneurysm, by squeezing the tumor, and thus gradually effecting its consolidation.

MANIPULUS (syncop. *manipulus*, from *manus*, a hand, and *ple*, root of *plenus*). A handful, as of herbs, chips, &c.

MANNA (*μάμνα*, a morsel, a grain). The saccharine concrete juice flowing from incision into the bark of the *Fraxinus rotundifolia* and *Fraxinus ornus*, two Oleaceous plants of Sicily and Calabria.

1. *Manna cannulata*. Flake manna, the best variety, occurring in a stalactitic form. *Cannula* is a small low reed.

2. *Sicilian Tolfu-manna*. An inferior variety, corresponding with *manna in sorts* of some writers. The commonest kind is called *Sicilian manna*, and appears to be, according to Pereira, what is sometimes called *common* or *fatty manna*.

3. *Manna of the larch*. *Manna de Briançon*: a saccharine exudation from the *Pinus larix*.

4. *Manna-sugar*, or *mannite*. The sweet principle of manna, and one of the products of the vinous fermentation of cane- and grape-sugar; it is identical with *grenadin*. On heating mannite to 400° F., it loses an equivalent of water, and is converted into *mannitane*.

MA'NNACROUP. An article of food for children and invalids, consisting of granulated wheat deprived of bran.

MANO'METER (*μανός*, rare, *μέτρον*, a measure). A *measurer of rarefaction*; a graduated bent tube containing mercury, indicating by the fall or rise of the mercury, when enclosed in a receiver, any change of elasticity of the air contained in the tube.

MANTLE OF FLAME. The pale outermost coat of flame which *mantles* the interior and luminous cone. The mantle is the cone of perfect combustion.

MANU'BRIUM (*manus*, a hand). A haft or handle; a term applied to the upper bone of the sternum.

MANULU'VIUM (*manus*, a hand, *lavo*, to wash). A hand-bath. *Malluvium* is a wash-hand basin. "*Malluvium dicitur, quo manus lavantur; malluviæ quibus manus sunt lautæ (i.e. water to wash the hands in), perinde ut quibus pedes pelluviæ.*"—*Festus*.

MANURES. Animal or vegetable matters deposited in the soil to

accelerate vegetation and increase the production of crops. The principal manures are rape-cake, sea-weeds, bones, fish, night-soil, soot, &c.

MARA'NTA. Arrow-root. The fecula of the tuber of the *Maranta arundinacea*, or Arrow-root plant, a native of the West Indies.

MARASCHI'NO. A liqueur made in Dalmatia, from the Macarska-cherry and its stone, crushed and fermented.

MARA'SMUS (μαρασμός = μάρανσις, decay, from μαραίνω, to wither). Tubercular disease of the mesenteric glands, and of the follicles of the intestines, precisely similar in its course and phenomena to the same disease of the cervical glands. See *Tubes mesenterica*.

MARBLE. *Marmor.* Carbonate of lime, as it occurs native. It is employed for the preparation of carbonic acid. The Carrara or statuary marble is the best for this purpose, on account of its freedom from iron.

MARCE'SCENT (*marcesco*, to wither). Withering or fading, some time before falling off, as the flowers of orobanche.

MARCET'S BLOWPIPE. An apparatus for increasing temperature, by urging the flame of an alcohol lamp by a blowpipe supplied with oxygen gas.

MARCOR (*marceo*, to droop). A term employed by Celsus for drowsiness. In Cullen's nosology, the *Marcoves* constitute the first order of *Kachexiæ*, denoting emaciations, or wasting of the whole body, as tabes and atrophia.

MA'RGARIC ACID (μαργαρίς a pearl). An acid obtained from human fat and vegetable fixed oils, and also produced by the dry distillation of ox- and mutton-suet, and of stearic acid. Its name is derived from its pearly lustre.

1. *Margarine.* Mother-of-pearl fat; a constituent of all oils, hardening rapidly, and capable of assuming a crystalline form, glittering like mother-of-pearl.

2. *Margaritine*, or *Ricino-stearine*. A white, solid, crystalline fat, procured from castor-oil, and yielding, on saponification, *margaritic acid*, resembling the stearic.

3. *Margarone.* A pearly substance, obtained by dry distillation of margaric acid.

4. *Margaryl.* The supposed radical of the stearic and margaric acids

MARGINA'LIS (*margo*, a margin). *Angularis.* A designation of the shoot of the cervico-facialis, or inferior facial branch of the seventh pair of nerves.

MARIAN OPERATION. The name of the old median operation for extracting a stone from the bladder, described by one Sanctus Marianus. The main difference between the ancient and the modern median operation is, that in the latter the finger is employed for dilating; in the former, instruments.

MARINE ACID (*mare*, the sea). *Spirit of salt.* Muriatic or hydrochloric acid, procured from common salt by distilling it with sulphuric acid and water over a water-bath.

MARINE GLUE. A solution of caoutchouc with a little shell-lac in coal-tar naphtha.

MARIOTTE'S LAW. *Boyle's Law.* A law relating to elasticity in gases, and thus expressed:—"The volume of an aëriiform body is *inversely*, and its elasticity *directly*, as the pressure to which it is

exposed." Hence, by doubling the pressure, we *halve* the volume, and *double* the elasticity.

MARK IN THE HORSE. A "mark" in the incisor of the horse, indicating the age of the animal, and depending on the appearance of the fold of enamel which, in the longitudinal section, is seen to penetrate the crown from its flat summit, like the inverted finger of a glove. When the tooth begins to be worn, the fold becomes an island of enamel, enclosing a cavity filled by cement, and partly by the substances of the food. In aged horses the incisors are worn down below the extent of the fold, and the "mark" disappears. This cavity is usually obliterated in the first or mid incisors at the sixth year, in the second incisors at the seventh year, and in the third or outer incisors at the eight year, in the lower jaw. The "mark" remains somewhat longer in the incisors of the upper jaw.

MARKING INK. A preparation of nitrate of silver, containing an excess of ammonia, which appropriates the nitric acid and hastens the blackening on exposure to heat or light.

MARL. The name of clay which contains a considerable quantity of carbonate of lime.

MAR'MALADE (*marmello*, Portuguese, a quince). Strictly, a conserve of quinces. But the term is generally applied to a conserve of oranges, cut into thin slices, and preserved in syrup.

MARMA'RYGE (*μαρμαρυγή*, dazzling light, *Hipp.*). *Visus lucidus*; *photopsia*. A disease of the eyes, in which sparks and flashes of fire seem to present themselves. Homer applies the term to the rapid motion of the feet in dancing—*μαρμαρυγαί ποδῶν*.

MARMOR ALBUM. White marble; hard, white, crystalline, native carbonate of lime, in masses; used in producing carbonate acid gas. See *Marble*.

MARMOR META'LLICUM. Metallic marble; a designation of the native sulphate of barytes.

MARROW. *Medulla*. The animal fat found in the cavities of long bones.

MARRU'BIUM VULGA'RE. White Horehound; a Labiate plant, employed for making *horehound-tea*, &c.

MARS (Martis). The god of war. The mythological and alchemical name of iron. Hence the salts of iron were called *martial salts*; the protoxide, *martial ethiops*; the sulphuret, *martial pyrites*.

MARSDEN'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC DROPS. A solution of sublimate in an infusion of gentian.

MARSEILLES VINEGAR. *Thieves' Vinegar*. A solution of essential oils and camphor in vinegar. The reputation of this prophylactic in contagious fevers is said to have arisen from the confession of four thieves, who, during the plague at Marseilles, plundered the dead bodies with perfect security, being preserved from contagion by this aromatic vinegar, which has hence been called "*Le vinaigre des quatre voleurs*."

MARSH-GAS. *Light carburetted hydrogen*. A hydrocarbon produced wherever vegetable matter is undergoing decomposition in the presence of moisture. As it occurs in coal-formations, it is termed *fire-damp*.

MARSH'S APPARATUS. An instrument for detecting the presence of arsenious acid in solution.

MARSH'S TEST. A test for arsenious acid, consisting in the action upon the acid of *nascent hydrogen*, obtained by submitting zinc to dilute sulphuric acid; the arsenious acid is deoxidized, with evolution of arseniatted hydrogen gas.

MARSHALL HALL METHOD. Postural Method. A method of treating apnœa (asphyxia) from drowning, hanging, &c., introduced by Marshall Hall. The following are his rules:—

1. Treat the patient *instantly, on the spot, in the open air, exposing* the face and chest to the *breeze* (except in severe weather).

I. TO CLEAR THE THROAT—

2. Place the patient gently on the face, with one *wrist* under the forehead. [All fluids and the tongue itself then fall forward, leaving the entrance into the windpipe *free*.]

If there be breathing—wait and *watch*; if not, or if it *fail*,—

II. TO EXCITE RESPIRATION—

3. Turn the patient well and *instantly* on his side, and—

4. Excite the nostrils with 'snuff, the throat with a feather, &c., and dash cold water on the face previously rubbed warm.

If there be no success, *lose not a moment, but instantly*—

III. TO INITIATE RESPIRATION—

5. Replace the patient on his face, *raising* and supporting the chest *well* on a folded coat or other article of dress.

6. Turn the body very *gently on the side and a little beyond*, and then *briskly* on the face, alternately: repeating these measures *deliberately, efficiently, and perseveringly fifteen* times in the minute, occasionally *varying the side*. [When the patient reposes on the chest, this cavity is compressed by the weight of the body, and expiration takes place; when he is turned on the side, this pressure is removed, and inspiration occurs.]

7. When the *prone* position is resumed, *make* equable but efficient *pressure*, with brisk movement, *along* the back of the *chest*; *removing* it immediately before rotation on the side. [The first measure augments the expiration, the second commences inspiration.]

* * The result is—Respiration; and—if not too late—Life!

IV. TO INDUCE CIRCULATION AND WARMTH.

8. Rub the limbs *upwards*, with *firm grasping pressure* and with *energy*, using handkerchiefs, &c. [By this measure the blood is propelled along the veins towards the heart.]

9. Let the limbs be thus warmed and dried, and then clothed, the bystanders supplying the requisite garments.

10. Avoid the continuous warm-bath, and the position on or inclined to the back. See *Silvester Method*.

MARSUPIUM (μαρσούπιον, a purse or pouch). A dark-coloured membrane, found in the vitreous humour of the eye of birds.

1. *Marsupialia*. Animals possessing abdominal pouches, as the opossum.

2. *Marsupialis*. Another name of the bursalis muscle, or obturator internus.

MARTIAL (*mars*, iron). An old mythological designation of several preparations of iron. See *Mars*.

MARTIAL REGULUS. Metallic antimony, procured by decomposing the sulphuret of antimony by means of iron.

MARTIN'S CANCER-POWDER. A famous cancer-powder, known by this name in North America, and supposed to be prepared from the *Orobanchè Virginiana*, in combination with white oxide of arsenic.

MARUM SYRI'ACUM. *Teucrium marum*. Syrian Herb-mastic; a bitter aromatic plant, smelling like ammonia, and used as an errhine. It has lately been asserted to be excellent in nasal polypus.

MA'SCAGNINE. A mineral consisting of sulphate of ammonia, occasionally found in needle-like crystals upon the windows of rooms in which coal-gas is burnt.

MASS (μάσσω, to knead together). A term synonymous with *quantity*; thus, the mass of a body is the quantity of matter it contains. The trivial term for the compound of which pills are formed.

MASSA CA'RNEA, Jacobi Sylvii, or Plantæ Pedis. The *flexor accessorius* muscle, which lies in the sole of the foot. It is a small mass of flesh, connected with the flexor longus.

MA'SSETER (μασσητήρ, from μασσάομαι, to chew). A muscle which assists in chewing. Hence the term *masseteric*, as applied to a branch of the inferior maxillary nerve.

MA'SSICOT. Yellow oxide, or protoxide of lead. When partially fused by heat, it is called *litharge*.

MASSING. A term applied to the use of the vapour-bath, accompanied by friction, kneading, and extension of the muscles, &c., as practised by the Egyptians. It is termed *shampooing* in the East Indies.

MASTICA'TORIES (*mastico*, to chew). Acrid sialogogues; substances which, on being masticated, stimulate the excretory ducts, and increase the secretion of saliva.

MA'STICHE. Mastic. A resinous exudation obtained by incision from the stem of the *Pistacia lentiscus*, a Terebiuthaceous plant growing in the Island of Scio.

1. *Mastic water*. A remedy employed by the Albanian physicians in infantile diarrhœa; it is simply water which has been boiled along with mastic.

2. *Masticin*. A substance which remains on dissolving mastic in alcohol.

MASTODY'NIA (μαστός, the breast, ὀδύνη, pain). Pain of the breasts in women, commonly a form of hysteria, or an attendant on lactation. The distinction between μαζός as the *man's* breast, and μαστός as the *woman's*, occurs in late authors only. Homer always uses the former, the Greek tragedians the latter term.

MA'STOID (μαστός, a breast, εἶδος, likeness). Udder-shaped, shaped like the breast or nipple; a term applied to a *process* and a *foramen* of the temporal bone. The *stylo-mastoid* foramen is situated between the root of the styloid and mastoid processes.

1. *Mastoid cells*. Numerous large openings in the tympanum, occupying the whole of the interior of the mastoid process and part of the petrous bone.

2. *Mastoïdeus*. A muscle of the fore part of the neck, so named

from its being inserted into the *mastoid* process; its origin and insertion are shortly described in its synonym, *sterno-cleido-mastoïdeus*.

MASTURBA'TION. (*masturbor*, perhaps from *manus stupro*). *Onanism*. Excitement of the generative organs, *sensu obscæno*.

MATE'. Paraguay-tea, prepared from the dried leaves of the *Ilex Paraguayensis*, or Paraguay holly, and extensively used in South America. The tree is called *Yerba*, or plant *par excellence*.

MATER ACE'TI. Mother of Vinegar; a mould-plant, belonging to the genus *mycoderma*, which is developed in vinegar, and forms thereon a thick leather-like coat, similar to the inflammatory crust which covers the crassamentum of blood drawn in rheumatism.

MATE'RIA HERMAPHRODITA. *Materia saponacea*. Under these terms has been described a supposed proximate principle, or *extractive matter*, to which some of the vegetable tonics are said to owe their bitterness and medicinal activity.

MATE'RIA ME'DICA. That branch of medical science which relates to medicines. It embraces both pharmacology and therapeutics. Medicinal agents are—

1. *Natural*, or those which are found ready-prepared by nature: these are simple and compound substances, organic and inorganic; the former belonging to the animal and vegetable kingdoms, the latter to the mineral.

2. *Artificial*, or those which have been modified, either by addition or subtraction of some of their parts: these are called pharmaceutical preparations, and belong to the department of chemistry.

MA'TICA. Matico; the native name of the leaves of the *Piper angustifolium*, now called *Artanthe elongata*; a Peruvian plant, recently introduced into this country. See *Piper*.

MA'TRASS. A cucurbit or vessel of glass, earthenware, or metal, usually of a globular shape, and open at the top, for the purposes of digestion, evaporation, &c. See *Alambic*.

MA'TRES. Mothers; a name formerly given to the membranes of the brain—the *dura* and the *pia mater*, from the fanciful idea that they were the origins of all the other membranes of the body.

MATRICA'RIA (*matriæ*, the uterus). Medicines for disorders of the uterus. *Matricaria* is a better term.

MA'TRIX. Literally, a female animal kept for breeding; also, the womb. Hence, the term is applied generally to a substance in which any thing is moulded or formed, as to the homogeneous matter containing the nuclei of animal and vegetable tissues; to the gangue or non-metallic part of a metalliferous vein, &c.

MA'TRIX OF TEETH. The formative organ of a mammalian tooth, consisting of a pulp and a capsule; the former is converted into *dentine*, the latter into *cement*. When *enamel* is to be added, a peculiar organ is formed on the inner surface of the capsule, which arranges the hardening material into the form, and of the density, characteristic of enamel.

MATTER (*materia*). The general term for designating all ponderable bodies; these are distinguished, chemically, into elements and compounds. Material substances have two kinds of properties, *physical* and *chemical*, and the study of their phenomena has given rise to two corresponding branches of knowledge, *natural philosophy* and *chemistry*.

MATTHEW'S INJECTION. This once celebrated remedy for *Fistula in Ano* was nothing more than a diluted tincture of cantharides.

MATURA'TION (*maturō*, to ripen). The process succeeding to inflammation, by which pus is formed in an abscess. Applications which promote suppuration have been called *maturants*.

MATU'RITY (*maturus*, ripe). The condition of fruits and seeds which have reached the full period of their development.

MAUVE. *Aniline-purple*. A beautiful purple dye, obtained from aniline. The term is French for marsh-mallow, and is expressive of the colour of the flower. The basis of the dye has been termed *mauréine*.

MAW-WORM. The *Ascaris vermicularis*. The term is derived, according to Dr. Harvey, from the occasional visit which this animal makes to the *maw* or stomach, in migrating from its proper region, which is the *rectum*; but, more probably, from the peculiar effects which it often produces on the maw or stomach by sympathy, and without quitting its home, as a gnawing pain, and faintness from the intolerable itching it excites in the anus.

MAXILLA (dim. of *mala*, the cheek-bone, jaw). The jaw; the jaw-bone. Hence the term *maxillary*, as applied to nerves, arteries, &c., belonging to the jaw. See *Mandibulum*.

1. *Maxillo-labialis*. The name given by Chaussier to the *triangularis labiorum*.

2. *Maxillo-labii-nasalis*. The name given by Dumas to the elevator *labii superioris* *alæque nasi*.

3. *Maxillo-palpebralis*. The name given by Dumas to the *orbicularis palpebrarum*.

4. *Maxillo-pharyngeal space*. A triangular interval between the side of the pharynx and the ramus of the lower jaw.

MAXIMUM (superl. of *magnus*, great). A term denoting the *greatest possible* quantity or effect; it is opposed to *minimum*, or the *least possible*, and to *medium*, or the *mean* between these extremes.

MEAD or **METHE'GLIN.** *Hydromel vinosum*. The ancient beverage of the northern nations, prepared from honey and water.

MEAL. *Farina*. The edible part of wheat, oats, rye, barley, &c., ground into a coarse flour.

MEASLES (D. *maschel*, Ger. *Masern*, the spotted sickness, the leprosy). An acute, febrile, contagious disease, mostly occurring in epidemics, and accompanied by a characteristic rash. The term *morbilli mitiores* is applied to the mildest variety; *morbilli graviores*, malignant measles, or black measles, to the severest variety; and *morbilli sine catarrho* to the disease when unaccompanied by any catarrhal symptom. See *Rubeola*.

1. The term *measles* is probably derived, according to Mr. E. Wilson, "from an ancient English word 'mesel,' used in the time of Edward the Third synonymously with leper. Other eognate terms are *meselle*, *meselrie*, *meselry*."

2. "The term *measles* has only been by later use restrained to one kind of *spotted sickness*; but 'meazel' (it is spelt in innumerable ways) was once leprosy, or more often the leper itself, and the disease, 'meselry'."—*Trench*.

MEAT-BISCUITS, AMERICAN. These contain, in a concentrated and portable form, all the nutriment of the meat, combined with

wheaten or other flour. One pound of this biscuit is said to contain the nutriment or essence of five pounds of good meat; a 22-gallon cask can contain the concentrated nutriment of 500 lbs. of fresh meat with 70 lbs. of flour.

MEATUS (*meo*, to pass, to flow). Literally, a going or passing, and, by meton., a way, path, or passage. Hence—

1. *Meatus auditorius*. A canal, partly cartilaginous and partly osseous, which extends from the concha to the tympanum.

2. *Meatus urinarius*. The orifice of the urethra in both sexes.

3. *Meatuses of the Nares*. The space intervening between the superior and the middle spongy bone is the *superior meatus*; that between the middle and the inferior is the *middle meatus*; that between the inferior and the floor of the fossa is the *inferior meatus*.

MECHANICAL ANTIDOTES. A term applied by Pereira to a class of topical medicines which act mechanically, by sheathing the mucous surface of the stomach and intestines in cases of poisoning, and by obstructing absorption.

MECHANICAL THEORY. A system of medicine, by which all diseases were attributed principally to *lensor* and *morbid viscosity of the blood*; attenuant and diluent medicines, or substances for promoting mechanical force, were adopted: thus, mercury was supposed to act by its specific gravity.

MECHOACAN. The slightly purgative root of a Mexican plant, probably some species of the genus *Ipomœa*.

MECONIC ACID (*μήκων*, a poppy). The characteristic acid of opium, in which it exists in combination with morphia.

Mecconine or *Opianyl*. A neutral principle found in opium, associated with narceia. It is remarkable for not containing any nitrogen.

MECONICA (*μηκωνικός*, of or like a poppy, from *μήκων*, a poppy). *Opiata*. Preparations of opium. The term *meconium*, or poppy-juice, was applied by Pliny to the expressed juice of the leaves and capsules of the *Papaver somniferum*.

MECONIUM (*μηκόνιον*, the inspissated juice of the poppy; opium). The first discharge of fæces, of a blackish green colour in infants. It consists of the excrementitious matter of the bile of the fœtus, which collects together with intestinal mucus in the lower part of the canal.

MEDIASTINUM. A membranous partition dividing the thorax into the lateral cavities, and distinguished into the *anterior*, the *middle*, and the *posterior* portions. Among the Romans, the *mediastinus* was a slave employed in various menial occupations, as in agriculture, attending to the bath, &c.; a helper, a drudge.

Mediastinum testis. A projecting ridge formed by reflection of the tunica albuginea from the posterior border of the testis into the interior of the gland. It is also called *Corpus Highmorianum*.

MEDICAMENTARIA (*medicamentum*, a drug). The art of preparing drugs; pharmacy. The term has also been applied to a female mixer of poisons.

MEDICAMENTUM. A medicament; a term applied only to what heals bodily or mental disease, whereas *remedium* is said of any thing which contributes to the alleviation of pain. There are remedies against cold, but no medicament. *Medicamentum* is the remedy that is made use of, and *remedium* the healing remedy. *Medicamenta*

cruda are unprepared medicines, or simples. *Medicamenta arcana* are secret medicines, now called *patent* or proprietary medicines.

MEDICINA (*medeor*, to heal). The healing or medical art; medicine; surgery. The term *medicina* is an adjective, and is used as a substantive, the real substantive, *ars*, being understood. So *medicina* (sc. *taberna*) is the shop of an apothecary or surgeon; *medicina* (sc. *res*) is a remedy or medicine.

1. *Forensie medicine*, or Medical Jurisprudence, is the application of medical knowledge to the preservation of the human species and to the exercise of justice.

2. *Pneumatic medicine* is a branch of therapeutics which aims at curing diseases, especially consumption, by inhalation of various kinds of gases.

3. *Veterinary medicine* is the application of medical knowledge to the treatment of the lower animals.

MEDITU'LLIUM (*medius*, middle). The middle; a term synonymous with *diplœ*, or the cellular tissue of the bones of the skull.

MEDIUS. Middle; equally distant from both extremities. Hence, the *median line* is the vertical line which divides the body into two equal parts; the *median vein* is the middle vein of the arm, situated between the basilic and the cephalic vein; the *median nerve* is the largest nerve of the brachial plexus.

MEDU'LLA (*medius*, middle). Marrow; a kind of fixed oil, occupying the *middle*, or cavities, of bones. In botany, the pith of plants.

1. *Medulla innominata*. A narrow medullary band formed by the corpus callosum, slightly overlapping the tractus opticus.

2. *Medulla oblongata*. The upper enlarged portion of the spinal cord, extending from the cerebral protuberance to the great occipital foramen.

3. *Medulla spinalis*. The spinal marrow or cord, extending from the great occipital foramen to the second lumbar vertebra. It finally separates into the *cauda equina*, or horse's tail.

4. *Medullary*. The designation of the *white* substance of the brain, contained within the *cortical* or cineritious substance.

5. *Medullary membrane*. The membrane which lines the medullary canal of the long bones, the Haversian canals, the cancelli of the flat bones, &c., forming a kind of internal periosteum.

MEDU'LLARY RAYS (*medulla*, marrow, pith). A term applied to radii proceeding from the medulla to the bark, in exogenous stems.

MEDU'LLIN (*medulla*, pith). The name given by Dr. John to the porous pith of the elder, after it has been treated with water and with alcohol.

MEDU'SA. A genus of the *Acalephæ*, or sea-nettles; on being touched, they induce redness and a tingling sensation; they are also supposed to occasion, in certain latitudes, the phosphorescent appearance of the sea.

MEERSCHAUM. A silicate of magnesia; a greasy, soapy substance, occurring in Cornwall. In Turkey and in Germany it is made into tobacco-pipes. It is also called *keffêkil*, or earth of Kaffa; and *écume de mer*, or sea-foam.

ME'GRIM. This term is probably a corruption from the Greek compound word *hemigrania*, through the French word *migraine*.

MEIBO'MIAN GLANDS. *Ciliary follicles*. Small sebiparous glands, first described by Meibomius, lying under the inner membrane of the eyelids, and secreting an unctuous matter. About twenty or thirty ducts of these glands open upon the tarsus of each eyelid.

MEL. Honey; a substance secreted by the nectariferous glands of flowers, and collected by the working bee, which transports it in its crop or *honey-bag* to the hive. See *Honey*.

MEL ÆGYPTI'ACUM. The *Linimentum æruginis* of the old pharmacopœias, consisting of a solution of sulphate of copper in honey.

MEL DEPURA'TUM. Clarified honey; honey melted in a water-bath, and strained while hot through flannel.

MEL RO'SÆ. Honey of roses; prepared from the dried red rose, boiling distilled water, and honey.

MELÆ'NA (μέλαινα νόσος, *morbus niger*, the *black disease*; hence the name *black jaundice*). Hæmorrhage from the bowels: a discharge of dark-coloured or more or less altered blood from the bowels. The adjective term is used singly, the substantive being understood. By Hoffmann the disease is called *secessus niger*.

MELALEU'CA MINOR. The Lesser Melaleuca, a Myrtaceous plant, yielding *cajeput-oil*.

ME'LAM. A substance formed by distilling dry hydro-sulpho-cyanate of ammonia. On boiling melam with hydrochloric acid, a crystalline substance is generated, called *melamine*.

MELAMPO'DIUM (μελαμπόδιον). A name given by the Greeks to the Black Hellebore, from Melampus, who is said to have cured the daughters of Prætus, king of Argos, of melancholy, with this plant.

MELANÆ'MA (μέλαν αίμα, black blood). The name given by Dr. Goodwin to asphyxia, from the colour of the blood in that affection; he distinguishes the disease into melanæma from hanging, from drowning, and from inspiration of fixed air.

MELANCHO'LIA (μέλαινα χολή, black bile, or choler). Melancholy, madness, mental dejection. The varieties are the gloomy, or *attonita*; the restless, or *errabunda*; the mischievous, or *malevolens*; and the self-complacent, or *complacens*.

"This term has now ceased, nearly or altogether, to designate a particular form of moody madness, the German 'Tiefsinn,' which was ascribed by the old physicians to a predominance of *black bile* mingling with the blood. It was not, it is true, always restrained to this particular form of mental unsoundness; thus, Burton's '*Anatomy of Melancholy*' has not to do with this one form of madness, but with all. This, however, was its prevailing use, and here is to be found the link of connexion between its present use, as a deep pensiveness or sadness, and its past."—*Trench*.

ME'LANIC ACID (μέλας, μελανός, black). The name given to a principle discovered by Dr. Marcet, in a specimen of *black urine*. Dr. Prout says it is apparently connected with lithic acid.

MELA'NILINE. A crystalline base, produced by the action of chloride of cyanogen upon aniline.

MELANODE'RMA (μέλας, μελανός, black, δέρμα, skin). A black discoloration of the skin.

MELANO'MA (μελάνωμα, blackness). This term denotes blackness or black discoloration, and ought to be distinguished from *Melanosis*, which properly means, a becoming black—a cause, not a product. Hence the description given under *Melanosis* should appear under *Melanoma*. See remarks in the *Preface*.

MELANOPA'THIA (μέλας, μελανός, black, πάθος, disease). *Nigrities*. Black disease; augmentation of the natural pigment of the rete mucosum: a disease belonging to the order *Maculæ* of Willan, the *Epichrosis* of Mason Good, or *Dyschroma*. See *Spilus*.

MELANO'SIS (μελάνωσις or μέλανσις, a becoming black). Melanic or black cancer; a morbid product of a dark-brown or black appearance, deposited in the tissues of the body, and described by Carswell under the following forms:—

1. *Punctiform melanosis*, presenting minute points of dark matter over a large surface.

2. *Tuberiform melanosis*, presenting tumors of various sizes and shapes, in cellulo-adipose tissue, or on the surface of serous membranes.

3. *Stratiform and liquiform melanosis*, presenting an appearance like that of Indian ink, principally on serous membranes or in accidental cavities. See *Melanoma*.

ME'LAS (μέλας, black). A term applied by the Ancients to a superficial affection, resembling the *alphos*, except in its colour; it is synonymous with the *lepra nigricans*, or black leprosy, as distinguished from *leuké*, or the white leprosy, “the former being lepra or elephantiasis Græcorum, with the deposition of black pigment in the rete mucosum; the latter, the same disease with the abstraction or absence of pigment.” —*E. Wilson*.

MELA'SMA (μέλασμα, a black or livid spot). This term and *melanopathia* and *melanoderma* are all applicable to *pathological blackness* of the skin; to a morbid alteration of the pigment of the rete mucosum, differing from *chloasma* only in its darker tint.

MELA'SSES (mel, honey). *Molasses*. The uncrystallizable part of the juice of the sugar-cane, separated from the sugar during its manufacture—a sort of mother-water of raw sugar. That which is imported into this country is principally converted into a coarse, soft sugar, called *bastards*.

MELA'SSIC ACID (μέλι, honey). An acid produced by the simultaneous action of alkalis and heat upon grape-sugar.

MELEZITO'SE. A variety of sugar contained in *Briançon manna*. an exudation from the larch-tree.

MELIKERIS (μελικηρίς, a virulent eruption on the head, resembling a honey-comb, from μέλι, honey, and κηρός, wax). *Tinea favosa*. Another name for *kerion*, a suppurative inflammation of the follicles of the scalp. Mr. E. Wilson observes, that the term has been misapplied to an encysted tumor of the scalp, containing a substance resembling wax, and of the consistence of honey.

MELI'SSIC ACID (μέλισσα, a bee). An acid obtained from bee's-wax. *Melissene* is a hydrocarbon, *melissine* an alcohol, corresponding with the acid.

MELITA'GRA (μέλι, μέλιτος, honey, ἄγρα, a seizure). An exudative disease, emitting a honey-like discharge: one of the symptoms of *ekzema pustulosum vel impetiginodes* of the face.—*E. Wilson*.

Why not write the word *Melitagrion*, from μέλι, honey, and ἄγριον, wild? *Wild honey* is, at least, as good a designation of the disease as *honey-seizure*. Or, better, why not, at once, make the word *Melirrhoë*, or *melirrhoë*, or *honey-flow*?

MELITOSE (μέλι, honey). A variety of sugar contained in Australian manna, a product of a species of *Eucalyptus*, and yielding, by fermentation, a non-crystallized body, called *eucalyn*.

MELLI'GO (mel, honey). A honey-like juice; and, hence, any medicine which has the consistence and sweetness of honey. Hence the term *melligo taraxaci*, as applied to the fluid extract of dandelion.

MELLITIC ACID (mel, honey). An acid discovered in the *mellite* or honey-stone, or mellitate of alumina. Its salts are called *mellates*.

ME'LOE VESICATO'RIA. The name given by Linnæus to a coleopterous insect, employed as a blister-beetle. It has also been called *lytta* and *cantharis vesicatoria*; it is known by the last name in the *pharmacopæias*.

MELTING POINT. That point of the thermometer at which a solid becomes fluid. Thus ice melts at 32°, sulphur at 218°, gold at 5237° Fahr.

MEMBRA'NA. This term formerly denoted the skin of animals, dressed like our parchment or vellum to write upon. In anatomy it signifies sometimes a bag for containing fluids, sometimes a thin substance lining a cavity. The membranes of the body are the—

1. *Mucous membranes*, investing the sides of cavities which communicate with the external air; they are divided into the *mucous membranes*, properly so called, and the *skin*.

2. *Serous membranes*, lining cavities which are not externally open; they are divided into the *splanchnic serous membranes* and the *synovial membranes*.

3. *Fibrous membranes*, of various forms, constituting capsules, sheaths, aponeuroses, &c.; by their combination with the two preceding kinds of membrane, they constitute the *fibro-serous* and *fibro-mucous* membranes.

4. *Membrane, investing*. The first layer of cells which assumes a distinctly membranous form upon the surface of the cicatrix of the ovum, hitherto called the serous layer of the germinal membrane.

5. *Membrane, false*. This is the result of inflammation, and is formed by the coagulation of the fibrinous fluid or lymph poured out on membranes which have a free surface.

6. *Membrana capsulo-pupillaris*. A vascular membrane extending backwards from the pupillar margin of the iris in the fœtus of the mammalia and of man, and connecting the margin of the capsule of the lens with the margin of the iris.

7. *Membrana corticalis*. The external transparent coat of the ovum of mammalia, existing before the formation of the embryo, as observed by Von Baer.

8. *Membrana decidua*. The deciduous membrane, which is developed upon the inner surface of the uterus, before the ovum reaches that organ. It consists of a whitish-grey, moist, and soft mass, similar to coagulated fibrin, and entirely formed of nucleated cells. See *Decidua Membrana*.

9. *Membrana dentata*. A process of the pia mater, sent off from either side of the cord, and forming a *serration* between each of the nerves.

10. *Membrana fusca*. An extremely fine areolar tissue connecting the choroïd with the sclerotica.

11. *Membrana germinativa*. The germinal membrane, the earliest development of the germ in fishes and the amphibia, in the form of a thin stratum of yolk of definite extent; it gradually extends itself over the whole surface of the yolk, so as to assume the form of a vesicle including the mass of yolk.

12. *Membrana hyaloïdea*. The membrane which secretes and contains the vitreous humor of the eye.

13. *Membrana intermedia*. A term applied to the membrane which, in the ovum of the bird, lies between the rudimentary nervous centres and the mucous layer of the germinal membrane.

14. *Membrana interossea*. The interosseous ligament which passes obliquely downward from the sharp ridge on the radius to that on the ulna.

15. *Membrana Jacobi*. Jacob's Membrane, the external membrane or layer of the retina.

16. *Membrana media*. The name given by the earlier writers to that part of the allantois which lies in contact with the amnion, and which contains but few vessels; it is the *endochorion* of Dutrochet.

17. *Membrana nictitans* (*nicto*, to wink). A membrane with which birds and reptiles can occasionally cover their eyes. This term has been erroneously applied to a loose crescentiform fold of the conjunctiva of the inner angle of the eye, which has neither the office nor the muscular apparatus of the nictitating membrane.

18. *Membrana pigmenti*. The internal layer of the choroïd membrane, which retains the pigmentum nigrum in its place.

19. *Membrana pituitaria*, or *Schneiderian*. The membrane which lines the cavities of the nose.

20. *Membrana pupillaris* (*pupilla*, the pupil of the eye). A membrane extended across the pupil of the fœtus. It disappears at about the seventh month.

21. *Membrana saciformis*. A synovial membrane, which forms a duplicature between the radius and the ulna.

22. *Membrana semilunaris*. The name given to the conjunctiva at that part of its course where it is posterior to the caruncula, and a little external to it. This membrana semilunaris has been supposed to be the rudiment of the membrana nictitans, or the third eyelid of the lower animals.

23. *Membrana tympani*. A membrane extended over the circular opening at the bottom of the meatus auditorius.

24. *Membrana versicolor*. The name of a brilliant and variously coloured membrane which forms part of the choroïd in many animals. Dalrymple denied the existence of this membrane in the human eye.

25. *Membrana vitellina*. The vitelline membrane, lying within the ovicapsule, and surrounding the yolk of the ovum.

26. *Membrana reunientes*. A term recently applied by Rathke to certain parts of the embryo of all the vertebrate classes. To the very thin membranous part of the abdominal walls in the embryo, he gives

the name of *membrana reuniens inferior*, and to the corresponding part in the dorsal region the name of *membrana reuniens superior*; while he reserves the terms *laminæ abdominales* and *laminæ dorsales* for the thicker parts of the abdominal and dorsal regions of the embryo, which, advancing from each side, at length meet above and below in the middle line. When these thicker laminæ have thus united and enclosed the cavities to which they belong, the membranæ reunientes have lost their office.

MEMBRANA'CEOUS (*membrana*, a membrane). Resembling membrane. This term must be distinguished from *membranous*, which denotes that the substance consists of membrane.

MEMBRANE BASEMENT, or LIMITARY. This term is defined under the phrase "*basement-membrane*." Mr. E. Wilson observes that "the term 'membrane,' applied to the limitary and basement face of the derma, must be accepted with some reserve, as the presence of a separate layer has not been demonstrated; and the most simple idea that can be given of it is, to regard it as the limit of the special organization of the derma."

ME'MBRUM. A member or limb; an external part of the body, distinguished from all the rest by some particular use, as *membrum virile*, the penis, &c. It is not said of the head.

MEN'ACHANITE. A substance found in Cornwall, in which Mr. Gregor discovered *titanium*. It consists of the oxide of titanium, iron, and manganese.

MENDA'CIA UNGU'IUM. Literally, *lies of the nails*. The white roundish spots frequently observed on the nails, resulting from faulty structure. The ancient writers, more courteously, called them *flores unguium*, flowers of the nails. The Greeks, too, euphoniously called them λεῦκαι, or white spots, without any allusion to what we call "white lies." See *Selene unguium*.

MENDO'SUS (*mendax*, false). Spurious, or false; hence *mendosæ costæ*, the false ribs; *mendosa sutura*, the bastard or squamous suture of the cranium.

MENIDRO'SIS (μῆνες, menses, ἰδρώς, sweat). A sanguineous oozing from the skin, occurring instead of the menstrual discharge. But the term does not denote the *vicariousness* of the affection.

MEN'NGES (pl. of μῆνιγξ, a membrane). The name of the membranes of the brain, viz. the dura mater, the pia mater, and the arachnoid.

1. *Meningitis*. Inflammation of the membranes of the brain. Under this term are comprised inflammation of the arachnoid and pia mater, usually termed *meningitis*; inflammation of the arachnoid alone, or *arachnitis*; and inflammation of the dura mater. See *Encephalitis* and *Myelitis*.

2. *Meningitis, spinal*. Spinal arachnitis. Inflammation of the membranes of the spinal cord.

3. *Meningo-gastric fever*. Bilious fever, originating in the mucous membrane of the intestines.—*Pinel*.

4. *Meningo-phylax* (φυλαφύλαξ a watcher). An instrument formerly used for protecting the dura mater and brain from injury, during the operation of trepanning.

5. *Meningosis*. A variety of syndesmosis in which membrane is employed, as in the union of the bones of the cranium in the fœtus.

MENISCUS (μηνίσκος, dim. of μήνη, a crescent, Lat. *lunula*).
1. A lens which is concave on one side and convex on the other, its section resembling the appearance of the new moon. 2. Also, a term applied by authors to interarticular fibrous cartilage, as the glenoid, &c.

MENISPERMUM PALMATUM. The Kalumb or Calumba-plant, now called *Cocculus palmatus*. It yields the Calumba-root of the shops, and its seeds contain *menispermic acid*.

1. *Menispermia*; *paramenispermia*. Two crystalline substances found in the seed-coat of the *Cocculus Indicus*.

2. *Menispermia*. An American remedial agent, procured from the root of the *Menispermum Canadense*; used as an alterative and resolvent.

MENORRHÆGIA (μήν, μηνός, the month, ῥήγνυμι, to break forth). Excessive menstruation. A morbidly profuse discharge of the catamenia, commonly called *flooding*, or uterine hæmorrhage. It is termed *passive*, when it results from general relaxation or debility; *active*, when it is the effect of plethora, with inordinate arterial vigour.

MENO'STASIS (μήν, μηνός, mensis, a month, στάσις, stagnation). A suppression or retention of the menses or catamenial discharge.

MENSES (mensis, a month). The months; the monthly discharge or period; the catamenia or courses. *Mensium retentio* and *suppressio* are other terms for amenorrhœa.

MENSTRUAL ULCER. The name given to ulcers occurring in chlorotic young women, and exuding a sanguineous fluid at the period of the monthly discharge, if this be absent.

MENSTRUATION (menstrua, pl. neut. of *menstruus*, used absolutely). The periodical discharge from the female generative organs of a bloody fluid poured out by the inner surface of the uterus. The menstrual periods occur usually at intervals of a solar month, their duration being from three to six days.

MENSTRUUM. A term synonymous with *solvent*. A liquid which does not change the nature of the substance to be dissolved. Thus, pure *water* is employed to dissolve gum, *alcohol* to dissolve resins, and *acids* to dissolve the bases of colchicum and squill.

MENSURATION (mensura, a measure). The process of ascertaining the comparative size of the two sides of the chest. It consists simply in measuring the superficial extent of the chest with a piece of tape stretched over it from certain fixed points.

MENTA'GRA (mentum, the chin, ἄγρα, seizure). A barbarous term for the equally barbarous phrase, *sycosis menti*, denoting an eruption about the chin, somewhat resembling the soft pulp of the fig. Why not adopt the term *geniei-agra*, from γένειον, the chin? We have *genio-glossus* and *genio-hyoideus*, classical words, though incorrectly spelled.

MENTAGRO'PHYTON (mentagra, and φυτόν, a plant). *Sycosis contagiosa*. A hybrid name proposed by Gruby of Vienna, who considers *sycosis* to be occasioned by a new cryptogamic plant, existing in the roots of the hairs of the beard, and around that portion which is contained in the hair-follicle. The disease is thus supposed to be of a purely vegetable origin, and to be capable of being communicated by transmission of the spores of the plant—an opinion from which Mr. Erasmus Wilson entirely dissents. See *Mentagra*.

MENTHA. The name of a genus of Labiate plants. According to Strabo, *Minthe* was a *chère amie* of Pluto's, and was metamorphosed by Proserpina into a plant, which bore her name.

1. *Mentha viridis* is the spear-mint or green mint; *mentha piperita*, peppermint, from which the cordial of this name is prepared; and *mentha pulegium*, pennyroyal, which enters into the composition of the pennyroyal, or *hysteric water* of the shops.

2. *Menthene*. A liquid hydrocarbon, obtained from the stearopten contained in oil of peppermint.

3. *Rotulæ menthæ piperitæ*. Peppermint drops; peppermint lozenges; prepared from sugar and oil of peppermint.

MENTUM. The chin; the projecting surface of which is termed the *mental process*. 1. The *mental* or *labial nerve* is a branch of the inferior dental nerve, emerging from the jaw at the mental foramen. 2. Under the term *mento-labialis*, Chaussier has united the levator labii inferioris and the quadratus muscles.

MEPHI'TIS. A noxious, pestilential exhalation from the earth. Hence the term *Mephitic acid* was applied by Bewley to carbonic acid, from its occasioning death on being respired. *Mephitic air* is another name for nitrogen gas.

MERA'CUS (*merus*, unmixed). Without mixture. Celsus has *meracæ potiones*, draughts of pure wine; and Pliny, *vinum meraculum*, wine pretty pure.

MERCA'TAN. A liquid of an ethereal character, named from its energetic action on the oxide of mercury—quasi *mercurium captans*. It is alcohol of which the oxygen is replaced by sulphur.

MER'CURAMINE A name sometimes given to a compound of oxide of mercury with ammonia, in which one equivalent of hydrogen is displaced by mercury.

MERCU'RIAL BALSAM. The *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis*, also called yellow or citrine ointment; an imitation of the *golden eye-ointment*.

MERCURIAL E'RETHISM. An affection arising from the use of mercury, and characterized by irregular action of the heart, frequent sighing, trembling, &c.

MERCURIAL; JOVIAL; SATURNINE. These terms, as applied to different temperaments, are legacies bequeathed to our language from the doctrine of astrology, which held that the planet under which a person was born affected his disposition for life, rendering him light-hearted, happy, or gloomy, as he might happen to be under the influence of Mercury, Jupiter, or Saturn (the leaden planet), respectively.

MERCURIAL RASH. A variety of the *Eczema rubrum*, arising from the irritation of mercury; hence, it has been called *ekzema mercuriale*; *erythema mercuriale*; *hydrargyria*; and *mercurial lepra*.

MERCU'RICUM and **MERCURO'SUM.** The former term denotes the mercury in mercuric salts, the latter the mercury in mercurous salts; the former is diatomic, the latter monatomic.

MERCURY. A metal differing from all others in being always fluid, unless subjected to a temperature of about 40°F., when it becomes solid. Some of its names suggest its silvery appearance and liquid form, as *hydrargyrum*, or silver-water; others, its mobility and liquidity, as well as its resemblance to silver, as *argentum vivum*, *aqua argentea*, *aqua metallorum*, and *quicksilver*. Its volatility has also

gained for it the name of that locomotive personage, the messenger of the gods. See *Hydrargyrum*.

MERICARP (μέρος, a part, καρπός, fruit). The botanical designation of a half of the fruit of Umbelliferous plants. What are called caraway-seeds are, in fact, *fruits*, each consisting of two achenia, or *mericarps*, placed face to face, and separating from a central axis. The two together are called *kremocarp* (κρεμάω, to suspend), from their being suspended from the common central axis.

MÉROCELE (μηρός, the thigh, κήλη, a tumor). Femoral or crural hernia; hernia in which the viscera protrude through the crural canal, or through an opening on the outer side of Gimbernat's ligament. See *Hernia*.

MERORGANIZA'TION (μέρος, a part, ὀργανίζω, to organize). Organization *in part*; a modification of the general principles of organization; a term applied to processes in which substances are slightly or partially organized, as sugar, starch, &c.

MERUS. Mere, pure; unmixed, as *merum vinum*, neat wine, &c. Hence, when *merum* is said of wine, *vinum* is understood—"curare genium mero;" hence also "merobibus," one who drinks wine without water, or, according to the Ancients, a drunkard.

MÉ'SITE. A liquid existing in pyroxylic spirit, and produced in the distillation of wood. *Mesiten* is a similar product of the same process. *Mesityle* is the name given by Kane to the supposed radical of acetone. *Mesitylene* is a light oily liquid, produced by distilling pyroacetic spirit (acetone) with fuming sulphuric acid.

MÉ'SMERISM. Animal magnetism; a system introduced by Anton Mesmer, a native of Marsburg in Baden. It is described under the term *Animal Magnetism*.

MESO- (μέσος). *Médius*. The Greek term for *middle*, or mediate, or that which is situated *between* others. The word is used as a prefix in the following terms:—

1. *Mes-araic* (ἀραιά, the small intestines). A term synonymous with mesenteric.

2. *Mes encephalon* (ἐγκέφαλον, the brain). A primary division of the brain, consisting of the lobe of the third ventricle, the optic lobes and the appendages, termed conarium and hypophysis, and in fishes the "hypoaria."

3. *Mes-enteric glands*. The lymphatic glands of the small intestine, situated between the layers of the mesentery, in the meshes formed by the superior mesenteric artery.

4. *Mes-enteritis*. Inflammation of the mesentery.

5. *Mes-entery* (ἐντέρον, an intestine). The membrane which connects the small intestines and the posterior wall of the abdomen; that which is connected to the middle of the cylinder of the small intestine.

6. *Mesial plane*. An imaginary *plane*, dividing the head, neck, and trunk into similar halves, towards right and left. Every aspect towards this plane is *mesial*, and every aspect towards right or left is *lateral*; that to the right being *dextral*, that to the left *sinistral*.

7. *Meso-carp* (καρπός, fruit). The intermediate part of the pericarp of fruits; when fleshy, it is called *sarcocarp*.

8. *Meso-cæcum*. A hybrid word, denoting a duplicature of the peritæcum at the posterior part of the cæcum, occurring occasionally only.

9. *Meso-kephalon* (κεφαλή, the head). The name given by Chanssier to the pons Varolii.

10. *Meso-chondriac*. The name given by Boerhaave to fleshy fibres situated between the cartilaginous rings of the trachea.

11. *Meso-colic hernia*. The name given by Sir Astley Cooper to hernia, in which the intestine protrudes between the layers of the mesocolon.

12. *Meso-colon* (κῶλον, the colon). A duplicature of the peritoneum situated in the sides of the abdomen. The *ascending meso-colon* is the fold which connects the upper part of the ascending colon with the posterior wall of the abdomen; the *descending meso-colon*, that which connects the sigmoid flexure with the abdominal wall.

13. *Meso-gastrium* (γαστήρ, the stomach). A kind of suspensory band of the stomach, observed in the earliest stage of embryonic life, which at a later period is converted into a sac, the great omentum.

14. *Meso-lobe*. Chaussier's designation of the corpus callosum, or the maxima commissura cerebri of Soemmering. Hence we have *mesolobar arteries*, or those of the corpus callosum.

15. *Meso-phlæum* (φλοιός, bark). That portion of the bark of plants which lies between the epiphlæum and the endophlæum or liber.

16. *Meso-phyllum* (φύλλον, a leaf). The cellular substance of the leaves of plants; also called diachyma and diploe.

17. *Meso-rectum*. A hybrid word denoting the "intestine rectum," or that part of the peritoneum which connects the rectum with the front of the sacrum.

18. *Meso-sperm* (σπέρμα, seed). The middle one of the three membranes by which seeds are sometimes enveloped.

19. *Meso-thenar* (θήναρ, thenar, the palm of the hand). A muscle which directs the thumb towards the palm. The term was applied by Winslow to the adductor pollicis, united to the deep-seated portion of the flexor brevis pollicis.

20. *Meso-thorax* (θώραξ, the chest). That part of the chest in insects which gives origin to the second pair of legs, &c.

21. *Mesotica*. Diseases affecting the parenchyma; the first order of the class *Eccritica* of Mason Good; the first two genera of which are polysarcia and emphyma.

MET-, META- (μετά). A Greek preposition, signifying after, with, &c. In composition, it denotes *change*, *transference*, &c. In chemical nomenclature it is used to designate compounds which are closely related to the bodies before the names of which it is placed. *Met*-acetone, for instance, is so closely related to acetone, as to differ from it merely by the absence of an equivalent of water. The antimoniates correspond with the monobasic phosphates, the *met*-antimoniates with the bibasic phosphates.

METABOLIC FORCE (μεταβολικός, changeable, from μεταβολή, change). A term applied by Schwann to the *force* or power possessed by living cells of *changing* the character of the substances which are brought into contact with them.

METACARPUS (μετά, beyond, καρπός, the wrist). That part of the hand which is situated between the carpus and the fingers. It consists of five long bones, forming the back of the hand externally, and the palm internally, each bone divisible into a head, a shaft, and a base.

METACETO'NE. A colourless liquid, obtained in the process of distilling sugar with lime. It differs from acetone in being insoluble in water.

METACETO'NIC ACID. *Propylic acid.* One of the products obtained when sugar is heated with hydrate of potash. It is evidently derived from metacetone by oxidation, at the expense of the hydrate. It is very similar to acetic acid.

METAGA'LLIC ACID. *Melanogallic acid; gallulmic acid.* An acid obtained by the action of heat upon *pyrogallic acid*, this being also produced by similar action on *gallic acid*.

METAGE'NESIS (μετά, a preposition denoting *change*, and γένεσις, generation). A term indicating a series of changes in organic development, according to the law of *Parthenogenesis*. Thus the *Acalephe* passes through both the *Infusorial* and the *Polype* stages, and propagates by germination, as well as by spontaneous fission, before it acquires its mature form and sexual organs. This differs from *Metamorphosis*, which denotes that the same individual changes its form, not that a series of successively generated individuals are developed from a single ovum.

METAL (μέταλλον, a pit or cave in which minerals were sought; hence, a mine; afterwards, a mineral; lastly, a metal). An element capable of forming a *base* by combining with oxygen, or a *salt* by combining with a salt-radical. Tungsten is an exception to the rule, no basic oxide of this metal being known.

1. Metals are termed *native*, when found in an uncombined form; *mineralized*, when combined with other bodies; compounds of two or more metals, except mercury, are called *alloys*, and possess the characteristic properties of pure metals; those of mercury with other metals are called *amalgams*.

2. The termination in *-uret* denotes combinations of the simple non-metallic elements, either with one another, with a metal, or with a metallic oxide; thus sulph-*uret* and carb-*uret* of iron signify compounds of sulphur and carbon with iron.

3. The result of the *oxidation of metals*, when heated in the air, was formerly called a *calx*, and the process of forming it, *calcination*; when mixed with nitrate or chlorate of potash, and projected into a red-hot crucible, metals are said to be *deflagrated*; when the oxides are reduced to the metallic state, they are said to suffer *reduction*.

4. *Kaligenous metals.* The metallic bases of the alkalies, viz. potassium, sodium, and lithium. These powerfully attract oxygen, forming oxides which are termed *alkalies*.

5. *Terrigenous metals.* The metallic bases of the earths, viz. barium, strontium, calcium, magnesium, and aluminium. These also powerfully attract oxygen, forming oxides which are called *earths*.

6. *Metals of rare occurrence.* These are glucinum, thorium, zirconium, yttrium, erbium, terbium, cerium, lanthanum, and didymium. They constitute the respective metallic bases of oxides which are *earths*, and are designated by changing the final *-um* of the respective metals into *-a*.

7. *Calceigenous metals.* These are metals the oxides of which were termed by the ancient chemists *calces*. They are manganese, iron, chromium, nickel, cobalt, zinc, cadmium, tin, titanium, lead, bismuth, antimony, tellurium, arsenic, uranium, molybdenum, vanadium, copper, mercury, silver, gold, platinum, osmium, iridium, palladium, rhodium, and ruthenium.

8. *Metals of unknown properties.* These are tantalum or columbium,

niobium, ilmenium, and pelopium. The latter three are all found associated with tantalum in the Swedish mineral *yltiro-tantalite*.

METAL-AMIDES. Compounds in which metals are substituted for hydrogen in ammonia, as potassamide and sodamide.

METALDEHYDE. When kept long, even in sealed tubes, aldehyde is transformed into two isomeric modifications, viz. *metaldehyde*, a hard crystalline inodorous solid; and *elaldehyde*, which is liquid.

METALLIC TRACTORS. A pair of rods of different metals, employed by Mr. Perkins in the treatment of diseases. The operation has hence been termed *Perkinism* and *Tractoration*. (It has had its day.)

METALLO'GRAPHY (μέταλλον, a metal, γράφω, to describe). That branch of science which treats of metals.

METALLOIDS (μέταλλον, a metal, εἶδος, likeness). A term applied to the twelve non-metallic elementary substances. The *metalloids*, in uniting with oxygen, generally form *acid* compounds; whilst *metals*, in combining with oxygen, generally form *bases*. The metalloids are, as a general rule, *electro-negative* bodies, whilst the metals are *electro-positive*.

METALLURGY (μέταλλον, a metal, ἔργον, work). The separation of metals from their ores. It comprises the several operations of assaying, refining, smelting, &c.

METAME'RIC (μετά, a preposition denoting *change*, and μέρος, a part). A term applied to compounds in which the ultimate elements are the same as in other well-known combinations, but are considered to be arranged in a different way: thus, oxygen, hydrogen, sulphur, and a metal, may be considered as combined in the form of sulphuretted hydrogen and a metallic oxide, or of water (consisting of oxygen and hydrogen) and a metallic sulphuret. See *Isomeric* and *Polymeric*.

METAMERIDES (μετά, a preposition denoting *change*, μέρος, a part). Chemical compounds which have the same combining proportion, but differ in constitution and properties.

METAMORPHO'SIS (μεταμορφόομαι, to be transformed, ὄψις, vision). A species of amaurosis, in which objects appear confused or distorted.

METAMORPHO'SIS (μεταμόρφωσις, a transformation). A changing of form, as of the larva into the pupa, of the pupa into the imago state of insects. The term has been also applied by Liebig to those chemical actions in which a given compound is caused, by the presence of a peculiar substance, to resolve itself into two or more compounds; as sugar, by the presence of yeast, into alcohol and carbonic acid. See *Morphology*.

METAPHO'SPHATES. A term applied by Prof. Graham to the hydrates of phosphoric acid, to mark the cause of the retention of peculiar properties by their acid, when free and in solution; viz. that it was not then simply phosphoric acid, but phosphoric acid *together with* water.

METAPHYSIS (μετά, between, ἀπόφυσις, an apophysis). An exogenous process of a vertebra, situated between the diapophysis and the zygapophysis in the archetypal vertebrate skeleton. See *Vertebra*.

META-STANNIC ACID (stannum, tin). A white crystalline hydrate, obtained by the oxidation of tin by nitric acid.

1. *Metastasis of secretion.* The process by which a secreting organ assumes the function belonging to another organ.

2. "*Metastatic or Secondary abscesses.*" A term given to the formation of numerous purulent deposits occurring in pyæmia.

META'STASIS (μετάστασις, a being put into a different place). Literally, a *removal* from one place to another. Generally, the supervention of an affection of a new organ, on the subsidence of a similar disorder of a limb or organ primarily affected; as the cessation of rheumatism followed by pericarditis, &c.

META-STY'ROLE. A colourless solid body, formed by heating *styrole* to about 400° F.

METATA'RSUS (μετά, beyond, ταρσός, the tarsus). The part of the foot which is situated between the tarsus and the toes. It consists of five long bones, corresponding with those of the metacarpus.

META-TA'RTARIC ACID. An acid obtained from the tartaric by heat, having the same formula as this acid, but incapable of crystallisation.

META-TEREBENTHENE. A modification of oil of turpentine, isomeric with it, but differing in the temperature at which it boils.

META'THESIS (μετάθεσις, transformation, a changing of place). A term formerly applied to an operation by which a morbid agent is made to *change its seat*, by being removed from an organ to another in which its effects produce less disturbance, as in forcing a calculus from the urethra back into the bladder, in the operation for depressing a cataract, &c.

METATHO'RAX (μετά, beyond, θώραξ, the thorax). The third and last segment of the thorax, in insects.

METEORISM (μετεωρισμός, a being raised up, a swelling). Distension of the abdomen by gas. See *Tympanites*

METEOROLIT'ES (μετέωρος, floating in the air, λίθος, a stone). *Meteorites*. Meteoric stones; aërolites; solid compounds of earthy and metallic matters, descending from the atmosphere; such was the *ancile*, or shield of Mars, which fell in the reign of Numa; the *axe Julia*, of 1561, &c. They all contain iron alloyed with nickel.

METEORO'LOGY (μετέωρα, meteors, from μετά, and αἰωρέω, to suspend, λόγος, a description). The doctrine of meteors, or the study of the variable phenomena of the atmosphere.

-**METER** (μέτρον, a measure). A termination of many words, denoting a *measure*, as in *baro-meter*, or measurer of weight; *hygro-meter*, or measurer of moisture, &c.

METHÆMATA (μετά, a preposition denoting *change*, and αἷμα, blood). A term applied by Marshall Hall to the capillaries, or vessels in which the nutritive *changes* in the system are carried on.

METHIO'NIC ACID (μετά, a preposition denoting *change*, and θειον, sulphur). An acid obtained by the action of anhydrous sulphuric acid on ether. See *Althionic Acid*, which is formed at the same time.

METHOD BY INGESTION. A term applied to the employment of medicines at the upper extremity of the intestinal canal.

METHODE NUMÉRIQUE. The "numerical method;" a method of pursuing the study of physie, invented by M. Louis. It consists—1, in the collection, with every precaution to secure accuracy and to avoid omissions, of individual *Cases*; and 2, in the analysis and collation of these cases, so as to deduce general *Laws* and conclusions.

METHO'DIC SECT. A class of practitioners founded by the

Roman physician Themison, a disciple of Asclepiades, who attributed all diseases to *overbracing* or *relaxation*; hence, all medicines were classed as *relaxing* and *bracing* remedies.

METHYL (μέθυ, wine, ὕλη, matter). The newly discovered radical, or basyle, of wood-spirit, homologous with ethyl. *Methylic ether* is oxide of methyl, a colourless gas; *methylal* is a compound of hydrate of oxide of formyl with oxide of methyl; *methylated spirit* is a mixture of alcohol with 10 per cent. of wood-naphtha; *methol* is a liquid produced in the distillation of wood.

METHY'STICA (μεθυστικός, intoxicating by wine). Substances employed for the purposes of exhilaration and inebriation, as wine, ardent spirits, &c.

METOPOSCOPY (μέτωπον, the forehead, σκοπέω, to examine). The art of divining by inspection of the forehead; practised among the Romans, and in the middle ages. See *Physiognomy*.

METRE. The French standard measure of length, equivalent to 39·371, or very nearly 39 $\frac{3}{8}$ English inches. The French measures ascend and descend in a decimal progression. See *Quantity*.

METRITIS (μήτρα, the uterus). *Hysteritis*. Inflammation of the unimpregnated uterus.

METRORRHAGIA (μήτρα, the uterus, ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth). *Hysterorrhagia*. Uterine hæmorrhage.

METROSCOPE (μήτρα, the uterus, σκοπέω, to observe). An instrument, designed by M. Nauche, for examining the os uteri.

MEZE'REI CORTEX. Mezereon-bark; the dried bark of the *Daphne Mezereum*, or Mezcreon, or of the *Daphne Laureola*, or Spurge-laurel. It enters into the composition of the *decoctum sarsæ comp.* of the London Pharmacopœia. Under the name *garou*, it is employed in France, to produce vesication.

MIA'SMA (μίασμα, from μιάινω, to pollute). Originally, pollution or contagion; but, with the addition of the term *marsh*, it denotes certain effluvia, or emanations, from marshy grounds.

MICA PANIS. Crumb of bread. The soft part of bread made with wheat-flour, employed in preparing the cataplasma carbonis or charcoal-poultice of the pharmacopœia.

MICTURITION (*micturio*, to desire to make water). The act of making water; also, a morbid frequency of this act.

MIDNIGHT FRIEND. An acoustic apparatus, consisting of a gutta-percha tube extending from the "doctor's" street-door to the doctor's bed, by which a message can be transmitted to the awakened practitioner instead of merely the sound of his bell. How often does the doctor find it a *midnight enemy*!

MIDRIB. The principal vein of a leaf, running from the top of the petiole to the apex of the leaf, and consisting of fibro-vascular tissue.

MIDRIFF (*mid* and *Irise*, the belly). *Diaphragma*. The muscle which divides the body into the thorax and the abdomen.

MIDWIFE. The derivation of this word is uncertain; but, as we find it spelt "medewife" and "meadwife" in Wiclif's Bible, we can hardly doubt that it is the *wife* or woman who acts for a *mead* or reward.—*Trench*.

MIDWIFERY. The art of aiding and facilitating child-birth.

MIKROGLOSSIA (μικρός, small, γλῶσσα, the tongue). Congenital smallness of the tongue; one of the causes of dysphagia. It is

owing, according to Andral, to an arrest of development, and the consequent existence of the *hyoid* portion only of the tongue.

MIKROKEPHALOUS (*μικροκέφαλος*, small-headed). A Greek adjective, denoting small-headed, and applied to an arrest of development of the cranium. The subjects of this malformation are called *mikrokephalics*.

MIKROKOSMIC SALT (*μικρός*, little *κόσμος*, order). A triple salt, obtained by mixing equal parts of the phosphates of soda and of ammonia, in solution, and then crystallizing. It is much employed as a flux, in experiments with the blow-pipe.

MIKROPYLE, *μικρός*, small, *πύλη*, agate). A term in botany for the foramen of the ripe seed, comprising the exostome and the endostome of the ovule, which lead to the internal portion of the ovule, or the nucleus.

MIKROSPORON (*μικρός*, small, *σπόρος*, a seed). "A dermatophytic fungus, remarkable for its simple cell-structure; met with in chloasma, and identical with the epidermophyton of Bazin; the microsporon furfur."—*E. Wilson*.

MILD ALKALI. A term applied by the older chemists to an alkali which has lost some of its properties; thus, the solution of soda is corrosive, and was called *caustic* soda; combined with carbonic acid, it loses its corrosive "caustic" properties, and becomes a "mild" alkali.

MILDEW MORTIFICATION. *Gangrena ustilaginea*; a disease supposed to arise from the use of grain vitiated by the growth of parasitic plants in the interior of the culm, or straw, chiefly the "ustilago," blight or mildew.

MILIARIA (*milium*, a millet-seed). *Sudamina*. Miliary fever—*febris* being understood. A vesicular disease of the skin; the fifth genus of the order *Vesiculæ* of Bateman. The vesicles have at first a pinkish hue (*miliaria rubra*); afterwards they become opaque and milky (*miliaria alba*). Both species are referrible to the *idrosis simplex* of authors. See *Vesiculæ*.

MILLIUM. A millet-seed. An eruption of small sebaceous tubercles, or pearly tubercles; the *exornia milium* of Mason Good; the *grutum* of Plenck.

MILK. *Lac*. A compound fluid, consisting chiefly of oleaginous and albuminous ingredients, with certain salts. It separates, on standing, into a thick, whitish fluid, called *cream*, and what is termed skimmed milk; and by the addition of rennet, acids, or wine, into a solid coagulum, called *curd*, and a limpid fluid, termed *whey*: the curd is considered to be *caseous matter*, or the basis of cheese in a state of purity.

MILK-ABSCCESS. Tumor seated in the breast, proceeding from a redundancy of milk, when first secreted after child-birth.

MILK-FEVER. *Febris lactea*. An aggravated form of the excitement which takes place at the onset of lactation, distinguished from other puerperal fevers by the presence of the local cause. It is commonly said, in such cases, that *the milk flies to the head*.

MILK-SICKNESS. A disease endemic in the western states of Alabama, Indiana, and Kentucky. It affects both man and beast. It is commonly attributed, in cattle, to something eaten or drunken by them; and in man, to the eating of the flesh of animals which have

been affected with this disease. From the rigors which occur in animals, the disease has been called *trembles*.

MILK, SUGAR OF. *Lactin*; *saccholaetin*. A substance obtained from whey by evaporation. It occurs in commerce in cylindrical masses, in the axis of which is a cord which serves as a nucleus for the crystals. *Albumen of milk* is caseum or casein. See *Lactalbumen*.

MILK-TEETH. The first set in children; shed in childhood.

M'ILLEPEDES (*mille*, a thousand, *pes, pedis*, a foot). Slaters, or Wood-lice. These insects, killed by the vapour of spirit of wine, formerly obtained a place in the pharmacopœias, and were employed in humoral asthma and dropsy.

MILPHO'SIS. (*μίλφωσις*, from *μίλφαι, αἱ*, the falling off of the eyebrows). A term used by Aëtius for the falling off of the eyebrows, and akin to *madarosis*.

MIMO'SIS INQUIE'TA (*μῖμος*, a mimic). Nervous state, flushing, trembling, palpitation, dyspnœa, &c. The etymology, if correct, is cruel: nervous people are no mimics.

MIMOTA'NNIC ACID. A species of *tannin* found in kino and in catechu, the latter substance belonging to the *Mimosæ* division of Leguminous plants. The acid was so named by Berzelius, to distinguish it from the tannic acid of galls, which he calls *quercitanic acid*, from *quercus*, an oak.

MINDERE'RUS'S SPIRIT. The *liquor ammoniæ acetatis* of the pharmacopœia, or liquid acetate of ammonia.

MINE-IRON; CINDER-IRON. The former is iron extracted from the ore without the admixture of slags; in preparing the latter, slag or cinder is employed.

MINER'S ELBOW. An enlargement of a bursa over the olecranon, occasioned by pressure, as occurs in persons who work leaning on their side in low-roofed mines. See *Housemaid's Knee*.

MINERAL ALKALI. A metallic oxide, easily soluble in water, and capable of restoring the blue colour to litmus which has been reddened by an acid.

MINERAL CAOUTCHOUC. A variety of bitumen, resembling caoutchouc in elasticity and softness, and in removing pencil-marks.

MINERAL CHARCOAL. A fibrous variety of non-bituminous mineral coal.

MINERAL GREEN. A hydrated subcarbonate of copper, used as a pigment.

MINERAL SOLUTION. *Liquor arsenicalis*. Another name for Fowler's solution, or the *Liquor potassæ arsenitis*.

MINERAL WATERS. Waters impregnated with mineral substances. See *Aquæ minerales*.

MINERAL YELLOW. *Patent Yellow*. A pigment consisting of chloride and protoxide of lead.

MINERALIZA'TION. The process of converting a substance into a mineral. A metal combined with oxygen, sulphur, &c., loses its metallic properties, and becomes *mineralized*; the latter bodies are then termed *mineralizers*.

MINER'A'LOGY. That branch of Natural History which treats of inorganic substances. These are generally solids, extracted from the earth by mining, and hence called *minerals*.

MI'NIA-BATTA-OIL. A solid oil, said to be extracted by the

natives of Borneo from a tree of that country. The term *minia balla* means *stone-oil*.

MINIMUM. A minim; the sixtieth part of a fluid drachm. Also, the least part of any thing, as opposed to the *maximum*, or greatest part.

MINIUM. *Plumbi oxidum rubrum*. Red lead, or vermilion; an oxide of lead, of an intensely red colour. *Minii gleba* is the red earth from which vermilion is procured.

MIRBANE, ESSENCE OF. The name given in commerce to an article of perfumery called *nitro-benzole*.

MISCARRIAGE. The expulsion of the fœtus from the uterus, within six weeks after conception, is usually called *miscarriage*; if it occur between six weeks and six months, it is called *abortion*; and if during any part of the last three months before the completion of the natural term, *premature labour*.

MISCEE. The name of an Indian dentifrice, which produces indeed a black jet upon the teeth, but leaves the enamel untouched, while it destroys the tartar and hardens the gums. Its ingredients are not known.

MISHMEE BITTER. *Mishmee Teeta*. The name of the root of a Ranunculaceous plant, called by Dr. Wallich *Coptis Teeta*; it is much used in the East as a powerful tonic and stomachic.

MISPLACED GOUT. *Aberrant gout*. A variety of irregular gout in which the inflammatory action is prevented from attacking the joints, and is directed to an internal part.

MIST. The *visible vapour* of water, occurring when the temperature of the air is reduced below that of the vapour. When the mist is very thick, it is called a *fog*.

MISTU'RA (*misceo*, to mix). A mixture; an extemporaneous preparation, in which different ingredients are mingled together in the liquid form, or in which solid substances are diffused through liquid, by the medium of muelage or syrup.

MI'THRIDATE. An ancient composition, having opium for its basis, and now replaced by the confection of opium. Mithridates, king of Pontus, having rendered himself poison-proof, left his name to the medical profession as a synonym for "antidote."

MI'TRAL VALVES (*mitra*, a mitre). The name of two valves which guard the left ventricle of the heart. The difference of size of the two valves, both being triangular, and the space between them, have given rise to the idea of a *bishop's mitre*, after which they are named.

MIXTURE. *Mistura*. A chemical *mixture* should be distinguished from a chemical *compound*. In the former, the aggregate particles can again be separated by mechanical means, and the proportion of the different particles determined; but in the compound no mechanical power whatsoever can separate them.

MOBILITY (*mobilis*, movable). A term applied by Dr. Cullen to excessive susceptibility to impressions—one of the afflictions of nervous persons.

MODI'OLUS (dim. of *modius*, a Roman measure). This term, originally signifying a small measure, acquired various modifications of meaning, until it came to designate the *nave of a wheel*: and hence it is applied, in anatomy, to the bony pillar, in the centre of the cochlea.

encircled by the lamina spiralis. Also, the crown, or saw, of the trephine.

MO'DIUS. The chief Roman measure for things *dry*, the third part of a cubic foot, somewhat more than a peck English. Six *modii* were called a *medimnus*, an Attic measure.

MODUS OPERA'NDI. The "mode of operating;" a term applied to the mode in which a remedy acts, though what that mode is, the colleges have not declared. Immediate contact and absorption, nervous influence, sympathy, and other *rationalia*, have been adopted, and all with nearly equal success.

MOIRE' METALLIQUE. Crystallized tin-plate, obtained by pouring on heated tin-plate a mixture of two parts of nitric acid, and three of hydrochloric acid, diluted with eight of water. When varnished, it is worked into ornamental vessels.

MOLA'RES (*mola*, a mill-stone). The double or grinding teeth. Those with two fangs are called bicuspid, or false molars.

Molar glands. Two small bodies, placed between the masseter and the buccinator muscles, having the orifice of their excretory duct situated opposite the last molar tooth.

MOLA'SSES. This term is defined, and its etymology given, in its appropriate place. See *Melasses*.

MOLE. 1. A spot upon the skin; a *nævus*, tegumentary, pigmentary, pilous, or vascular. 2. Also a morbid product of conception, consisting of a false germ, or, as it is called in birds, *œufclair*; a fleshy substance, a hydatid substance, &c.

MOLE'CLAR DEATH. A term applied to granular disintegration of the tissues occasioned by rapid local inflammation.

MO'LECULE (dim. of *moles*, a mass). A minute particle of a mass or body. Matter is supposed to consist of indefinitely small particles or *molecules*, which, in a simple substance, are called *integrant* or *homogeneous*, and, in a compound, *constituent* or *heterogeneous*. A molecule differs from an *atom* in being always considered as a portion of some aggregate. See *Atom* and *Molecule*.

1. *Active molecules.* Extremely minute, apparently spherical, moving particles, found in all vegetable matter, when rubbed into pieces and examined under very powerful microscopes.

2. *Integrant molecules.* The name given by Haüy to the last particles into which the nucleus of a crystal can be mechanically divided.

3. *Complex organic molecule.* An association of two or more binary compounds, comparatively simple in constitution, often isolable substances, and possessed of considerable stability.

MOLIMEN (*molior*, to set in motion). An exertion of strength; an effort. *Molimen criticum* is an "effort of nature" to produce a sudden solution or *crisis* of a disease. The term is applied in other cases in which an effort or impulsion is denoted, as in *molimen hæ-morrhagicum*, *menstruale*, &c.

MOLLES NERVI. Soft nerves; a designation of the anterior branches of the superior cervical ganglion, derived from the softness of their texture; from their reddish hue they are also called *nervi subrufi*.

MOLLITIES (*mollis*, soft). Softness; softening. *Mollities cerebri*, or *ramollissement* of the French, is softening of the brain. *Mollities*

ossium, or *malakosleon*, denotes softening of the bones, commonly called *rickets*, in adults. See *Osteo-malakia*.

MOLLUSCA (*mollia*, soft, sc. *animalia*). Soft, invertebral, inarticulate animals, often protected by a shell. They constitute the second division of Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, and are distinguished into the *kephalopoda*, the *pteropoda*, the *gasteropoda*, the *brachiopoda*, and the *cirropoda*.

MOLLUSCUM (*molluscus*, soft, from *mollis*). "A term applied to soft, prominent, and sometimes pendulous tumors; it should be restricted to tegumentary tumors, and is applied improperly to a small tumor resulting from the enlargement of a sebiparous gland, termed *molluscum contagiosum*."—*E. Wilson*. It constitutes the third genus of the *Tubercula* of Bateman. Pliny uses the term *molluscum* for a fungus that grows on the maple-tree.

MOLYBDE'NUM. A rare white metal closely allied to tungsten, and named, from the resemblance of its chief ore *molybdena* (*μολύβδαινα*), or the bisulphide of molybdenum, to *molybdos*, plumbago, or black-lead.

Molybdic acid. An acid obtained from the bisulphide of molybdenum, forming salts called *molybdates*. See *Plumbum*.

MOMOR'DICA ELATE'RIUM. The Squirting Cucumber; a Cucurbitaceous plant, cultivated at Mitcham for the sake of the *elaterium* found in the juice surrounding the seeds. See *Ecbalium*.

Momordicin. Another name for *elaterin*, a crystalline compound constituting the active principle of the *Momordica Elaterium*.

MON-, MONO- (*μόνος*, single). A Greek prefix, denoting *unity*.

1. *Mon-acetines*; *Mon-amines*. Compounds described under the terms *Acetines* and *Amines*, respectively.

2. *Mon-adelphia* (*ἀδελφός*, a brother). The sixteenth class of plants in the Linnæan system, in which the filaments are all united into one tube.

3. *Mon-andria* (*ἀνήρ*, a man). The first class of plants in the Linnæan system, containing only one stamen.

4. *Mon-atomic*, *Diatomic*, *Triatomic elements*. These compounds are fully explained under the term *Atomicity*.

5. *Mon-oculus* (*oculus*, an eye). An unclassical term, signifying *one-eyed*, and applied to a bandage formerly used for fistula lacrymalis, and diseases of the eye.

6. *Mono-basic acids*. Acids which contain only one atom of hydrogen, and do not form either acid salts or double salts.

7. *Mono-basic salts*. A class of oxygen-acid salts, which, in the language of the acid theory, contain one equivalent of base to one of acid.

8. *Mono-chlamydeæ* (*χλαμύς*, a tunie). A sub-class of exogenous plants, in which the flowers have only one envelope, viz. a calyx.

9. *Mono-chromatic lamp* (*χρωμα*, colour). A lamp for burning a liquid prepared by the solution of common salt in spirit of wine.

10. *Mono-cotyledones* (*κοτυληδών*, a seed-lobe). Plants which have only one cotyledon, or seed-lobe; those which have two, are termed *di-cotyledones*; and those which have none, *a-cotyledones*. The first and second of these classes, respectively identical with the *endogenæ* and *exogenæ*, constitute the first division of plants in the natural system,

or VASCULARES; the third is identical with CELLULARES, the second division.

7. *Mon-œcia* (οἶκος, a house). The twenty-first class of plants in the Linnæan system, in which the stamens and pistils grow on separate flowers, but on the same individual.

8. *Mono-mania* (μανία, madness). Madness upon one subject only; partial intellectual mania, connected or unconnected with bodily sensation.

9. *Mono-petalous* (πέταλον, a leaf). Literally, having a single petal or leaf, as applied to the corolla of plants. The difference, however, between a *mono-petalous* and a *poly-petalous* corolla is, that in the one the leaves out of which it is formed are distinct, in the other they are united. A more proper term for the latter is *gamo-petalous*. When there are no petals, the plants are termed *a-petalous*.

10. *Mono-phyllous* (φύλλον, a leaf). A term used synonymously with *mono-sepalous*, denoting cohesion of the sepals of the calyx.

11. *Mono-phyodonts* (φύω, to generate, ὀδούς, a tooth). A designation of that group of the mammalia which generate a single set of teeth, as distinguished from the *diphyodonts*, which generate two sets.

12. *Mon-orchis* (μόνορχις, with but one testis, from ὄρχις, a testis). Having a single testis.

13. *Mono-sepalous*. Having a single *sepal*, or calyx-leaf. The remarks at *mono-petalous* are applicable here, by merely changing *-petalous* into *-sepalous*.

14. *Mono-tony* (μονότονος, of one or the same tone). Monotonous impressions produced on the senses are provocatives of sleep, as the ticking of a clock, the hum of bees, the babbling of a brook, &c. See *Hypnologist*.

15. *Mono-tremata* (τράω, to bore a hole). The third tribe of Cuvier's Edentata, or toothless animals. See *Cloaca*.

MONA COPPER. *Anglesea copper*. A very tough copper, reduced by metallic iron from the *blue water* of the copper mines, which contains sulphate of copper.

MONAD (μονάς, unity). The smallest of all visible animalcules. Ehrenberg computed that a single drop of fluid may contain 500,000,000 monads—a number equal to that of all the human beings on the surface of the globe.

1. *Monad of the Physiologists*. An elementary particle of an organic body. Thus, the primary cell or germ, from which all the other cells of the brain are produced, is termed the *primary monad*; and the secondary cells or particles, produced by this, are termed *secondary monads*.

2. *Monad of the Metaphysicians*. An active kind of principle, endued with perception and appetite, ascribed to each elementary particle of matter. The mutual reaction of the mind and body upon each other, accordingly, consists of the action of the mental monad upon the internal states of the monads of the body, and *vice versâ*.

MONE'SIA BARK. *Cortex Monesiæ*. The bark of the *Cryso-phyllum glycyphlaeum*, a Sapotaceous tree growing in the Brazils, near Rio de Janeiro. It yields *monesin*, an acrid principle analogous to saponin. A blackish extract of the bark is used under the name of *extract of buranhem* or *guaranhem*.

MONILIFORM (*monile*, a necklace, *forma*, likeness). Necklace-like; cylindrical, and contracted at regular intervals, as the lomentum of ornithopus.

MONS VENERIS. The eminence of integument situated immediately over the os pubis, in women.

MONSTRUM. *Lusus naturæ*. A monster; any thing out of the common course of nature, as a bicephalous, hemicephalous, or acephalous fœtus.

MO'NTANIN. The bitter principle of the St. Lucia Bark, or the bark of the *Exostema floribundum*, a native of the West Indian Islands.

MONTICULUS (dim. of *mons*, a mountain). A little mountain. The term *monticuli* has been applied to two little eminences, situated upon the anterior part of the thalami nervorum opticorum.

MOODY'S ANODYNE. A compound containing opium, syrup of poppies, the true old chloric ether (made by distilling alcohol and muriatic acid—not the modern solution of chloroform), and some aromatics.

MORBILLI (*morbillus*, dim. of *morbus*, a disease). The *minor plague*; a term by which the continental writers have in general designated Rubeola or Measles. The term is said to be borrowed from the Italians, among whom *il morbo* (the disease) signified the *plague*. Mr. E. Wilson says the term is of Saracenic origin, derived from the Cordova school, and originally spelt *morbillo*.

Morbilli regulares, benigni, vel erethrici. A term sometimes applied to common measles, or Rubeola vulgaris. *Morbilli confluentes* is a designation of scarlatina.

MORBOSUM AUGMENTUM. An old term denoting an increased mass, a preternatural growth, or new matter.

MORBUS. A disease; disordered action of any part of the machinery of the body. Hence the following terms:—

1. *Morbus aphrodisius*. Lues Venerea, or syphilis. It has also been called *morbus Gallicus*; *morbus Indicus*; *morbus Neapolitanus*, &c.

2. *Morbus arcuatus*, or *arquatus* (*arcus*, a bow; so called from one of the colours of the rainbow). The Jaundice.

3. *Morbus caducus*. Epilepsy, or falling sickness. This has been also termed *morbus attonitus*; *morbus comitialis*, or “electioneering disease,” so called from its occurring at the time of the *comitia*, or popular assemblies at Rome, from excitement, &c.; *morbus divinus*; *morbus herculeus*; *morbus infantilis*; *morbus interlunius*; *morbus magnus*, or *major*; *morbus sacer*, &c.

4. *Morbus heracleus vel herculeus*. A designation of elephantiasis, derived from its vastness and terrible nature.

5. *Morbus incurvus*. Another name for *cyrtosis*, incurvation of the spine, or posterior crookedness.

6. *Morbus interpellatus* (*interpello*, to interrupt). A disease attended with irregular or uncertain paroxysms.

7. *Morbus pedicularis*. Phtheiriasis; a state of cutaneous vermination, occasioned by several species of pediculus or louse.

8. *Morbus pilaris* (*pilus*, a hair). Hair-disease; arrested development of the hair, arising from torpor of the follicles.

9. *Morbus sacer*. A name for epilepsy. Amongst the Greeks

nervous affections were considered as of divine infliction, and were called *sacred* diseases.

10. *Morbus strangulatorius*. The name given by Dr. Starr to a species of angina maligna, which raged in Cornwall in the year 1748.

11. *Morbi pathetici*. Morositates. Depraved appetites, and morbid changes in the feelings and propensities.

MORDANT (*mordeo*, to bite). A substance used in dyeing, which has an affinity both for the colouring matter and for the stuff to be dyed; the combination of the colour with the texture is thus aided by a kind of double decomposition. The term *basis* is commonly employed. [A mordant was supposed to seize the fibres of the body on which it acted by an agency analogous to that of the teeth of animals—to *bite* them, in fact.]

MORIA (*μωρός*, foolish). Foolishness; fatuity; defect or hebetude of the understanding.

MORIBUNDUS (*morior*, to die). Moribund; dying; ready to die.

MORINGIC ACID. One of the acrylic series of acids, procured from the *Moringa aptera*, or oil of Ben-plant.

MORITANNIC ACID. A crystalline yellow colour, yielded by the *Morus tinctoria*, or Fustic, of the West Indies.

MOROXYLIC ACID (*μόρον*, the mulberry, *ξύλον*, wood). An acid produced from the bark of the mulberry-tree.

MORPHIA (*Morpheus*, the god of sleep). *Morphine*. An alkaloid existing in opium, in combination with a peculiar acid, which has been named the *meconic*, in the form of a meconate. Morphia is generally admitted to constitute the narcotic principle of opium.

MORPHIOMETRY (*morphia*, and *μέτρον*, a measure). The process of estimating the quantity of morphia in opium. There is no constant ratio between the quantity of morphia in a given sample of opium and that of any other constituent; hence the extraction of the morphia is the only true morphimetric method of proceeding. See *Couerbe's Process*.

MORPHŒA (*μορφή*, form). Morphew; the name of a particular symptom, *sign*, or relic of elephantiasis, as it is to be found in the present day on the shores of Norway. It signifies a spot upon or in the skin, and is either white, constituting the species *morphæa alba*; or of a dark-brownish or blackish hue, termed *morphæa nigra*; the two species corresponding with the leucé and melas of leprosy, respectively.

1. *Morphæa alba* presents two varieties—*morphæa alba lardacea*, vel *tuberosa*, characterized by induration of the skin from deposition in its tissue of a lard-like substance; and *morphæa alba atrophica*, vel *anæsthetica*, distinguished by atrophy of the skin and by a greater degree of insensibility.

2. *Morphæa alopekiata*. The name by which Mr. Erasmus Wilson designates *alopekia areata*, which he considers to be a morphæa of the scalp and hair-bearing skin, and to bear the same relation to elephantiasis as the morphæa already described.

MORPHOLOGY, VEGETABLE (*μορφή*, form, *λόγος*, an account). *Vegetable metamorphosis*. That department of botanical science which investigates the laws which regulate the forms of plants and of

their particular parts. The great law of morphology is, that every part of the plant is merely the repetition of a primitive type. Thus the bract is often undistinguishable from the leaf, the sepal from the bract, the petal from the sepal, the stamen from the petal, the carpel from the leaf, and the ovule from the leaf-bud.

MORPHOLYSIS (*μορφή*, form, *λύω*, to dissolve). The destruction of organization; that effect of medicines which is seen in physical and chemical change, unconnected with vital effect, or *biolysis*.

MO'RPIO. The *pediculus pubis*, or crab-louse; an insect which burrows in the skin of the groins and eye-brows. It is also called *pediculus ferox*, from the severe itching which it occasions. Other names are *plactula*, *petala*, and *pessolula*, probably from its flatness.

MORRISON'S PILLS. Resin of aloes, resin of gamboge, colocynth, gum, and cream of tartar.

MORS (MORTIS). Death; properly, the cessation of life, the separation of the soul from the body. *Nex* is a violent death, or slaughter.

MO'RSULUS. A little mouthful; a term applied to a form of medicine like drops, or lozenges, without regular form.

MO'RSUS DIA'BOLI. Literally, *devil's bite*; an uncouth designation of the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube.

MORT DE CHIEN (*dog's death*). A name of the spasmodic cholera, of Mr. Curtis; it is said to be a corruption of *mordezym*, the Indian name of the disease; or of the Arabic *mordekia*, or "the death-blow"—according to Golius, *actio inferens mortem*, and hence synonymous with "*mors violenta*."

MORTIFICATION (*mors*, *mortis*, death, *fiō*, to become). *Gangrene*. The local death of a part of the body in consequence of disease or injury. When the morbid action is confined to the bony structures or cartilages, it is termed *necrosis*; when limited to the soft tissues of a limb, *sphacelus*; when accompanied by ulceration, *slough*.

Constitutional mortification is that which primarily originates in constitutional disorder. *Local mortification* originates in local injury, without seriously affecting the general system.

MORUS NIGRA. The black or common mulberry, an Urticaceous plant, indigenous in Persia.

Morus tinctoria. The species which yields the yellow dye, called *fustic*, the colouring principle of which is termed *morine*.

MORVE. A French term for the secretion of the mucous membrane of the nose, and for glanders in the horse; one of the forms of *equinia*.

MOSAIC GOLD. *Aurum musivum*. *Bronze powder*. The bisulphide of tin, or stannic sulphide, produced in fine flakes of a beautiful gold colour. The term *Mosaic* is derived from the Greek *μουσειος*, of or belonging to the Muses, and corresponds with the Latin word *musivus*, as in *musivum opus*, Mosaic work.

MOSCHUS. Musk. The inspissated and dried secretion from the preputial follicles of the *Moschus moschiferus*, a species of deer inhabiting the Alpine mountains of the east of Asia.

Moschus factitius. Artificial musk, prepared with nitric acid, fetid animal oil, and rectified spirit.

MOTHER-SPOTS. *Maculæ maternæ*. Congenital spots and discolorations of the skin. See *Nævus*.

MOTHER-WATER. *Mother-liquor*. A term applied to the liquor

which remains, after a saline solution has been evaporated, so as to deposit crystals on cooling. It is sometimes simply called *the mothers*.

MOTION (*moveo*, to move). This term, as employed in Animal Physiology, denotes the following phenomena:—

1. *Voluntary motion*. The spontaneous act of the will of the individual; a function attached to the *brain*.

2. *Excited motion*, or that of the *Reflex Function*; as in the closure of the larynx on the contact of acrid vapours, of the pharynx on that of the food, &c.; a function of the *medulla*.

3. *Motion of Irritability*; as the action of the heart, of the intestinal canal, &c., a function of the *muscular fibre*.

4. *Ciliary motion*. The peculiar vibrating motion of the *cilia* of animals, as observed on the external surface, in the alimentary canal, the respiratory system, the generative organs, in the cavities of the nervous system, and on the surface of serous membranes.

MOTIONS OF THE LIMBS. The motions which may take place between any two segments of a limb, are distinguished by the following terms:—

1. *Gliding*, the simplest kind of motion, existing between two contiguous surfaces, when one glides over the other.

2. *Flexion*, by which two segments of a limb, placed in a direct line, or nearly so, are brought to form an angle. This is opposed by—

3. *Extension*, by which the segments are restored to the direct line. These two motions belong to what Bichat calls *limited opposition*, and they are illustrated by the flexion and extension of the fore-arm.

4. *Abduction*, by which the thigh-bone is separated from the middle line of the body, so as to form an angle with the lateral surface of the trunk; and—

5. *Adduction*, by which it is restored and made to approximate the middle line. Bichat terms this "*opposition vague*."

6. *Circumduction*, or a continuous motion performed rapidly in directions intermediate to the four preceding: the distal extremity of the limb describes a circle indicating the base of a cone, whose apex is the articular extremity moving in the joint.

7. *Rotation*, or the revolving of a bone round its axis.

MO'TOR (*moveo*, to move). A mover; a part whose function is *motion*.

1. *Motor-tract*. The prolongation of the anterior columns of the spinal chord through the pons Varolii into the crura cerebri. This tract gives origin to the three motor-nerves.

2. *Motores oculorum*. The movers of the eyes, or the third pair of nerves.

3. The metals were denominated, by Volta, *motors* of electricity, from their property of transferring electricity to each other by simple contact: this process was called by Davy *electro-motion*.

MO'TOR; SE'NSORY. By the former of these terms Hartley designated those nerves which convey the stimulus to the muscles: by the latter, those which convey the impression to the neural axis. The anterior roots of the nerves are the *motor*; the posterior, the *sensory*. See *Function, Reflex*.

MOULDINESS. A peculiar fungus-plant, propagated by spores, infinitely small. Réaumur found the interior of an addled

egg mouldy; hence the spores must have passed through the pores of the shell.

MOUNTAIN-CORK. The name of the *elastic* variety of asbestos. *Mountain-leather* is the *tough* variety. When in very thin pieces, it is called *mountain-paper*. The ligniform variety is called *mountain- or rock-wood*.

MOXA. A term of uncertain origin, signifying any substance whose gradual combustion on or near the skin is used for the relief or cure of disease. It is now applied to a small mass of combustible vegetable matter, prepared from the downy covering of leaves of the *Artemisia Chinensis*, or Moxa-weed, a Chinese plant of the order Compositæ, and employed as an actual cautery.

1. *European moxa.* Usually made with cotton-wool, which has been soaked in a solution of nitrate or chlorate of potash; or the pith of the *Helianthus annuus*, or sun-flower, which contains naturally nitrate of potash.

2. *Percy's moxa.* Pith, rolled in cotton, and enveloped in muslin.

3. *Porte-moxa.* A pair of forceps, or other instrument, for fixing the cylinder of moxa upon the spot where it is to be applied.

MOXIBUSTION (*moxa*, the moxa-weed, and *ustio*, the act of burning). *Moxibustion.* The employment of moxa for the purpose of cauterization.

MUCAMIDE. A white crystalline substance, produced by adding ammonia to mucic ether.

MUCIC ACID. An acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on sugar of milk and on manna-sugar.

MUCILA'GO. Mucilage; an aqueous solution of gum. 1. *Mucilaginous matter* is the name given by chemists to the white flocculent deposit formed in the distilled waters of plants. 2. *Mucilaginous extracts* are those which readily dissolve in water, scarcely at all in spirits of wine, and undergo spirituous fermentation.

MUCI'PAROUS (*mucus*, and *pario*, to produce). Producing mucus; a term applied to the *follicles* of the mucous membranes.

MU'COCELE (*mucus*, and *κύλη*, a tumor). *Hernia sacci lacrymalis.* An enlargement of the lacrymal sac, constituting a soft swelling, which contains tears mixed with mucus. The term is hybrid: it should be *myxocèle*.

MUCOVINIC ACID. An ethyl derivative of mucic acid, bearing the same relation to that acid, as sulphovinic acid bears to sulphuric acid.

MU'CRONATE (*mucro*, the sharp point of any thing). Abruptly terminated by a hard, sharp point; applied to leaves.

MUCU'NA PRU'RIENS. Common Cowhage, or Cow-itch; a leguminous plant, growing in the West Indies, and having its legumes covered with stinging hairs, called *cowhage*, or *cow-itch*, employed as an anthelmintic.

MUCUS (μύξα, the mucus of the nostrils). The liquid secreted by the mucous surfaces, as of the nostrils, intended as a protection to the parts exposed to external influences.

MUD-BATHING. *Illutatio.* The practice of plunging the patient into the slime of a river, or the saline-mud found on the sea-shore, in scurvy, hypochondriasis, scrofula, &c.

MUDAR. By this name, and those of *akum* and *ycerund*, are

designated the root, bark, and inspissated juice of the *Calotropis Mudarii*, an Asclepiadaceous plant of India. From its use in syphilis, it has been called "vegetable mercury."

Mudarin. The active principle of the above plant, remarkable for its property of coagulating by heat, and becoming again fluid by exposure to cold.

MUENTZ-METAL. An alloy of three parts of copper and two parts of zinc; employed instead of copper.

MUFFLE. A small earthen oven, fixed in a furnace, and used in cupellation and other processes which require the access of air.

MULBERRY CALCULUS. A species of urinary calculus, consisting of oxalate of lime, and named from its rough and tuberculated surface. There is a variety of it, denominated, from its colour and general appearance, the *hemp-seed* calculus, which seems to contain lithate of ammonia.

MULBERRY EYELID. An ancient designation of the ophthalmia purulenta; said also to be the *pladarotis* (πλαδαρός, moist) of the Greeks.

MULSUM (scilicet *vinum*). Hydromel. A drink chiefly made of water, wine, and honey, mixed and boiled together.

MULTICUSPIDATI (*multus*, many, *cuspidis*, a spear). The name of the last three molares; so called from their having several tubercles. See *Dens*.

MULTIFID (*multus-findo*). Cut into many parts; applied to leaves which have numerous shallow segments.

MULTIFIDUS SPINÆ (*multus*, many, *findo*, to cleave). The name of a mass of muscles, which are placed obliquely from the transverse to the spinous processes. They have been described as three distinct sets of muscles, by the names—*transverso-spinalis colli*, *transverso-spinalis dorsi*, and *transverso-spinalis lumborum*.

MULTI-LO'CLULAR (*multus*, many, *loculus*, a cell). Many-celled; a term applied, in botany, to compound ovaria and fruits, in which several cells cohere.

MULTIPARTITE (*multus-partitus*). Divided into many parts; applied to leaves which have many deep lobes.

MULTIPLE PROPORTIONS. The law of multiple proportions may be thus stated. When a substance (A) combines with another substance (B) in more than one proportion, the quantities of B, which combine with a constant quantity of A, are multiples of the smallest combining quantity of B by some whole number.

MULTUM. The name of a compound of extract of quassia and liquorice, used by brewers for the purposes of economizing malt and hops. *Hard multum*, or Black Extract, is a preparation made from *Cocculus Indicus*, and used by brewers to impart an intoxicating quality to beer.

MUMIA MINERALIS. A variety of bitumen, resembling brown asphalt.

MUMMIFICATION. A characteristic term, applied to the formation of dry gangrene.

MUMPS. The popular name in this country for *parotitis*, or the cynanche parotidæa of Cullen. To "mump," is to speak, eat, or move the lips with the mouth nearly closed. In Scotland the disease is called *branks*.

MUNGO. The root of the *Ophiorrhiza mungos*, supposed to be a specific for the bite of the cobra di capello and the rattle-snake. In India and Ceylon it is still used as an antidote against the bite of the mad dog. The parts are so intensely bitter, that the plant is called by the Malays *earth-gull*.

MUNJEET. A species of *Rubia tinctorum*, or madder, produced in Nepaul and in various districts of India. That which is brought to England is imported from Calcutta.

MUREXIDE (*murex*, the name of a genus of siphonostomatous animals, yielding a purple dye). A beautiful purple product of the decomposition of uric acid, first described by Prout as *purpurate of ammonia*, and now employed in calico-printing.

MURIAS. A muriate, or hydro-chlorate; a salt formed by the union of muriatic acid with an alkaline, earthy, or metallic base. Metallic muriates contain either an excess or a deficiency of acid: in the former case, the salt is called an *oxy-muriate*; in the latter, a *sub-muriate*.

MURIA'TIC ACID (*muria*, brine). The commercial name for liquid hydrochloric acid, a solution of hydrochloric acid gas in water. *Oxygenated muriatic acid* is another name for chlorine.

MURICATED (*muricatus*, shaped or pointed like the *murex*, or purple-fish). Covered with numerous short, hard prominences, as the pericarp of *ranunculus arvensis*.

MURIDE (*muria*, brine). The name first given to bromine, from its being an ingredient of sea-water.

MURIFORM (*murus*, a wall, *forma*, likeness). Wall-like; applied to the tissues constituting the medullary rays of wood, from its presenting an appearance similar to that of bricks in a wall.

MUSCA. The fly; a genus of insects which deposit their eggs in meat which is becoming putrid, and have hence passed into the human intestines. *Musca carnaria* is the flesh-fly; *musca vomitoria*, the blow-fly; *musca cibaria*, the pantry-fly; *musca putris*, a species of which the larvæ are known by the name of *hoppers*, as those of all of them are by that of *maggots*; the latter term has often been applied, though in a looser sense, to the grubs of insects generally.

MUSCÆ VOLITA'NTES. *Visus muscarum*. An appearance of motes or small bodies floating before the eyes—a common precursor of amaurosis, but often existing independently of that affection.

MUSCOVA'DO SUGAR. *Raw Sugar*. The concentrated juice of the sugar-cane, as imported into this country.

MUSCULAR SENSE. A sense of resistance occasioned when any kind of obstacle is opposed to the movement of the body, or of any part of it. It is quite distinct from the sense of contact, or even of pressure. This kind of consciousness admits of no definite localization.

MUSCULAR TEXTURE (*musculus*, a muscle). *Myocine*. One of the chief component textures of organic bodies. There are two well-marked varieties. The *striped* muscular fibre occurs in the voluntary muscles, and is named from its conspicuous cross markings. The *un-striped* or smooth muscular fibre is found in the alimentary canal, the uterus, and the bladder, and is destitute of such cross markings.

MUSCULI PECTINATI (*pecten*, a comb). The name of the muscular fasciculi, situated in the appendix auriculæ of the hear;

and presenting a parallel arrangement like that of the teeth of a comb.

MUSCULO-CUTANEUS. A name given to several nerves, as to the external cutaneous, or *perforans Casserii*, arising from the brachial plexus; to the *ilio-hypogastric*, proceeding from the first lumbar nerve; and to the *peroneus superficialis*, which passes downwards along the fibula, in the substance of the peroneus longus.

MUSCULO-SPIRALIS. The name of a nerve constituting the largest branch of the brachial plexus.

MUSCULUS (dim. of *mus*, a mouse). A muscle; an organ of motion, constituting the *flesh* of animals, and consisting of beaded or cylindrical fibres, which are unbranched, and are arranged parallel to one another in fasciculi. In general, the name of venter, or *belly*, is given to the middle portion of a muscle, while its extremities are named the *head* and *tail*, or more commonly the *origin* and *insertion*. Hence the terms *digastricus*, or two-bellied; *triceps*, or three-headed, &c.

1. *Forms of muscles.* The muscles, like the bones, may be divided into *long*, *broad*, and *short*; and each of these kinds may present muscles, either *simple* or *compound*.

2. The *simple* are those which have their fibres arranged in a similar or parallel direction; they are in general *bulging*, i. e. their transverse outline is more or less inflated in the middle; the simple muscles are sometimes *flat*, as the *sartorius*.

3. The *compound*, or *complicated*, have two or more tendons, as the flexors of the fingers; or a variety in the insertion of oblique fibres into the tendons, as the *linguales*.

4. The *radiated* are those which have their fibres converging, like the radii of a circle, to their tendinous insertion, as the *pectoralis*.

5. The *ventriform*, or belly-shaped, are those which have their centre large, diminishing towards their tendons, or extremities, as the *biceps*.

6. The *penniform*, or pen-shaped, are those which have their fibres arranged obliquely on each side of the tendon, as the *rectus femoris*.

7. The *semi-penniform* are those which have their fibres arranged on one side of the tendon, as the *peroneus longus*.

8. The *hollow* are those which are not attached to solid levers, but enclose a cavity, or surround a space, which they diminish on contraction, as the muscular fibres of the heart, of the iris, of the blood-vessels, &c.

9. *Properties of muscles.* These are *contractility*, by which their fibres return to their former dimensions, after being extended; and *irritability*, by which their fibres are shortened on the application of a stimulus.

10. *Actions of muscles.* These are—1. the *voluntary*, or those which are subject to the will, as of the muscles of locomotion; 2. the *involuntary*, or those which act independently of the will, as of the heart, &c.; 3. the *mixed*, or those which act imperceptibly, but yet are subject, more or less, to the control of the will, as of the muscles of respiration.

MUSHROOM-SUGAR. A sugar obtained by treating the tincture of the ergot of rye with water.

MUSK. A substance procured from the Musk-deer. See *Moschus*.

MUSSITA'TIO (*mu ssito*, to mutter). Muttering; a moving of the

tongue and lips as if in the act of speaking, without the utterance of audible sounds.

MUSTARD. The flour of the seeds of the *Sinapis nigra*, or Black Mustard, generally mixed with that procured from the seeds of the *Sinapis alba*, or White Mustard, and deprived of fixed oil by expression. These are Cruciferous plants, indigenous almost all over Europe.

MUTACISMUS (μυτακισμός, fondness for the letter *μ*). A faulty pronunciation, consisting in the substitution of the letter *m* for other letters. See *Labdakismus*.

MUTISM (*mutus*, dumb). A very objectionable hybrid term, sometimes used for the vernacular word speechlessness. See *Aphasia*.

MUTITAS (*mutus*, dumb). *Anaudia*. Dumbness; an inability of articulation; one of the *dykinesia* of Cullen.

MYA'LGIA (μῦς, μύος, a muscle, ἄλγος, pain). Pain of the muscular system, ordinarily known by the name *cramp*, and frequently mistaken for neuralgia.

MYDRIA'SIS (μυδρίασις, an undue enlargement of the pupil). A preternatural dilatation of the pupil, which does not contract on exposure to light; also, weakness of sight caused by hydrophthalmia. Compare *Myosis*.

MYELA'LGIA (μυελός, marrow, ἄλγος, pain). A term by which some modern French authors designate neuralgia of the spinal marrow. See *Cerebralgia*.

MYELI'TIS (μυελός, marrow). Inflammation of the substance of the spinal cord, as distinguished from *meningitis*, specifically, or *encephalitis*, generally.

MYELOID TUMOR (μυελός, marrow, εἶδος, likeness). Marrow-like tumor; another name for *fibro-plastic tumor*.

MYKOME'LINIC ACID. An acid procured, in the form of a yellow powder, by the mutual action of alloxan and ammonia.

MYKO'SIS (μύκης, a fungus). A term applied by Alibert to *frambesia*. By the term *mycosis fungoides* he designates the molluscum contagiosum.

MY'LABRIS. The name of a genus of coleopterous insects employed for vesicatory purposes. Other genera of these insects, employed as vesicatories, are termed *meloe* and *cantharis*.

MYLO- (μύλη, a mill-stone). Names compounded with this word belong to muscles attached near the *grinders*.

1. *Mylo-glossus*. A designation of some muscular fibres which pass from the myloid line of the lower jaw and from the sides of the base of the tongue to the parietes of the pharynx. They belong to the constrictor superior pharyngis.

2. *Mylo-hyoïdeus*. A triangular muscle, arising from the inside of the lower jaw, between the molar teeth and the chin, and inserted into the os hyoïdes; it raises the os hyoïdes, or depresses the jaw. The term *mylo-hyoïdean* is also applied to a branch of the inferior dental nerve.

3. *Mylo-pharyngeus*. A synonym of the constrictor superior muscle, from its arising from the alveolar process.

MYODESO'PSIA (μύια, a fly, εἶδος, likeness, ὄψις, sight). *Vitus muscarum*. The imaginary appearance of floating bodies in the air—a common symptom of incipient amaurosis. The technical term for these

objects is *muscæ volitantes*, or *mouehes volantes* (Fr.), commonly called *motes*.

MYO-KA'RDITIS ($\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, $\mu\upsilon\acute{o}\varsigma$, a muscle). A synonym of *carditis*, or inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart.

MYOKE'PHALON ($\mu\upsilon\tau\alpha$, a fly, $\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{\eta}$, the head). A small protrusion of the iris through an ulcerated opening of the cornea, forming a brownish tumor, as large as a fly's head. See *Staphyloma*.

MYOIDES ($\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, $\mu\upsilon\acute{o}\varsigma$, a muscle, $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, likeness). *Platysma myoides*; a muscular expansion on the neck. See *Platysma*.

MYOLE'MMA ($\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, $\mu\upsilon\acute{o}\varsigma$, a muscle, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\mu\mu\alpha$, a membrane). *Sarcocolemma*. A delicate sheath investing the ultimate fibril of muscular tissue.

MY'OLINE ($\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, a muscle). A transparent substance, contained in the cells which constitute the ultimate fibril of muscular tissue. *Myonine* is another name for muscular matter. See *Muscular Texture*.

MYO'LOGY ($\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, $\mu\upsilon\acute{o}\varsigma$, a muscle, $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, a description). A description of the muscles; one of the divisions in the study of anatomy.

MYO'PIA ($\mu\upsilon\acute{\omega}$, to close, $\omicron\psi$, the eye). *Paropsis propinqua*. Short-sight; near-sight; an affection of the eye, in which parallel rays of light are brought to a focus before they reach the retina. The term is derived from the habit of winking, or half shutting the eyelids, acquired by *short-sighted* persons when they endeavour to see objects distinctly. The affection is also called *myopiāsis* ($\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, $\mu\upsilon\acute{o}\varsigma$, a mouse), or "mouse-sight," from the supposition that mice have naturally this kind of vision. See *Presbyopia*.

MYO'SIS ($\mu\upsilon\acute{\omega}$, to close the eyes). A preternatural or permanent contraction of the pupil. Compare *Mydriasis*.

MYO'TOMY ($\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, $\mu\upsilon\acute{o}\varsigma$, a muscle, $\tau\omicron\mu\acute{\eta}$, section). Dissection of the muscles; a branch of anatomy. Also, the division of a muscle in surgical operations.

MY'RICA CERIFERA. The Wax-myrtle or Bayberry, the berries of which are covered with a waxy secretion, which is employed for the same purposes as bees'-wax and candles. The bark of the root yields a medicinal substance, called *myricin*, employed in America in aphthous affections, scrofula, &c.

Myricin. A substance contained in bees'-wax, analogous to spermaceti, and yielding, when saponified, palmitic acid and *melissine*, an alcohol corresponding to ethal.

MY'RICA GALE. Sweet Gale; a native narcotic, formerly employed to impart bitterness and apparent strength to fermented liquors.

MYRIO'PODA ($\mu\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, innumerable, $\pi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, $\pi\omicron\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, a foot). The first class of the *Diplogangliata*, or *Entomoïda*, comprising animals with articulated bodies, all the segments of the trunk being provided each with one or two pairs of jointed ambulatory feet.

MYRI'STICA. Nutmeg; the kernel of the seed of the *Myristica officinalis*, or nutmeg; imported from Sumatra and the Molucca Islands. See *Arillus*.

1. *Myristicæ adeps*. Conerete oil of nutmeg, obtained from the nutmeg by expression and heat. It is sometimes called *expressed oil of mace*; but mace is the arillus of the nutmeg.

2. *Myristic acid*. An acid obtained from the myristicæ adeps. concrete oil of nutmeg, or nutmeg-butter.

MYRMEKIA (μυρμήκια, from μύρμηξ, an ant). Wart-like tumors on the palm and sole of the hand and foot; *sessile* warts, as distinguished from *ακροχορδονες*, akrochordons, or *pedunculate* warts; probably compared with ants from their appearance when numerously clustered. See *Akrochordon*.

MYRMEKIA'SMUS (μυρμηκιασμός, a breaking out of warts, from μύρμηξ, an ant). Wart-eruption. The Greek root μυρμηκ- is the same word as the Latin *formic-a*, an ant.

MYRO'BALANS (μύρον, ointment, βάλανος, an acorn). Dried fruits of the plum kind, brought from Bengal and other parts of India. There are five kinds, viz., the *belleric*, the *emblic*, the *chebulic*, the *Indian*, and the *yellow*.

MYRO'NIC ACID (μύρον, an odorous oil). A bitter acid procured from black mustard-seeds.

MY'ROSIN (μύρον, odorous oil). *Emulsion of Black Mustard*. An indifferent nitrogenized body, existing in oil of mustard, similar to the emulsin of almonds.

MYROSPERMUM (μύρον, a liquid perfume, σπέρμα, seed). A genus of Leguminous plants, the seeds of which are besmeared with balsamic juice.

1. *Myrospermum Peruiferum*. The Quinquino; the species which yields the *balsam of Peru*, called also *black* or *liquid balsam of Peru*.

2. *Myrospermum Toluiferum*. The Balsam of the Tolu-tree; the species which yields the balsam of that name.

3. *Myrospermine*; *Myroxylene*. Two oils said by Richter to constitute Oil of Balsam of Peru; the former soluble, the latter insoluble in alcohol.

4. *Myroxocarpine*. A new chemical principle, obtained from the White Balsam, a species of *Myrospermum*. It appears to be a very indifferent crystallizable resin, in some respects resembling santonine.

MYRO'XYLIC ACID (μύρον, odorous oil, ξύλον, wood). *Carbo-benzoic acid*. An acid procured from Peruvian balsam, the produce of the *Myroxylon Peruiferum*.

MY'RRHA (μύρον, an odorous oil). Myrrh; a gum-resinous exudation from the stem of the *Balsamodendron Myrrha*, a terebinthaceous plant growing in Arabia Felix and Abyssinia. It is also called *stacté*, from σταῖζω, to distil.

Myrrhic Acid. An acid obtained by the action of heat on the resin of myrrh.

MY'RTIFORM. The name of the *caruncula* which remain after the laceration of the hymen, from their supposed resemblance to the myrtle. The term *myrtiformis* is also applied to a muscle generally called *depressor alæ nasi*.

MYRTLE-WAX. A wax procured from the berries of the *Myrica cerifera*, a native of the United States of America.

MYRTUS PIMENTA. The Pimenta or Allspice-tree; a native of South America, where it is called *Pumake* (in the Maypure language), and of the West Indian Islands; hence the fruit is also called *Jamaica pepper*.

MY'XOGEN (μύξα, mucus, γεννάω, to prodnee). The designation, by M. Bland, of that form of croup which is characterized by the discharge of mucus. When the principal effect is pus, he terms it *puogen* (πύον, pus); if attended by the production of a false membrane, *meningo-gen* (μηνιγξ, a membrane).

N.

NABOTH'S GLANDS. *Orula Nabothi.* Small vesicles situated within and around the cervix uteri, mistaken by Naboth for ova.

NÆVI PIGMENTO'SI. *Epichrosis spilus.* Discoloured spots and patches of the skin, differing from the nævi, or mother's marks, in not being more vascular than the rest of the integument.

NÆVI PILO'SI. *Spilus.* Moles; pilous nævi, or patches of variable size, covered by hair of variable length, and occurring on all parts of the body. In hirsuties, the characteristic is *abnormal quantity*; in nævus pilosus, *abnormal situation*.

NÆVI VASCULO'SI. *Congenitæ notæ; maculæ maternæ; curies.* Red patches and slightly elevated tumors, occasioned by dilatation of the vascular rete of the derma, including the capillary and arterial system. They have been commonly called *erectile tumors*, from the analogy of their structure with erectile tissue. Popularly, they have been termed *mother's marks*, from the supposed influence of the imagination on the mother during gestation: hence, we hear of the nævus *araneus*, or spider-like stain; the nævus *foliaceus*, or leaf-like stain; nævus *cerasus*, or cherry-stain; nævus *fragarius*, or strawberry-stain; nævus *morus*, or mulberry-stain; nævus *ribes*, or currant-stain; nævus *rubus*, or blackberry-stain; the nævus *flammeus*, the claret or port-wine-stain, &c. Ovid thought that nævi were altogether ungentlemanly:—
“Nullus in egregio corpore nævus erit.”

1. *Arterial nævi; venous nævi.* All vascular nævi are identical in structure, the difference between them depending on the degree of dilatation of the vascular rete. “Where the rete is dilated to a moderate extent, and the colour of the nævi is brightly red, we may call them, for the sake of distinction, *arterial nævi*; and where the capillary rete is very much dilated, and the colour is blue or livid, we may call them *venous nævi*.”

2. *Varicose nævi.* This term has been sometimes applied to what have also been called *venous nævi*; but “the use of the term is objectionable, for two reasons: in the first place, it would seem to indicate a difference of structure, which does not exist: and in the second place, the term is wanted for those bluish subcutaneous enlargements which consist in a plexus of small varicose veins, and are so frequently associated with varix of larger veins.”—*E. Wilson.*

3. *Subcutaneous nævi.* A term applied by Wardrop to nævi which are deeply seated and unattended by discoloration. The subjacent textures may in these cases be involved, presenting what is called the

complicated nævus. The structure is probably identical with that of the preceding species.

4. *Nævus increscens*. This must be distinguished from the stationary nævus, because, as Celsus observes—"quædam remedia increscentibus morbis, *plura jam inclinantibus conveniunt*."

NAILS. *Ungues*. Horny laminæ covering the backs of the extremities of the fingers and toes, and identical in formation with the epidermis and hair. A nail is divided into a *root*, a *body*, and a *free extremity*.

NANCE'IC ACID. An acid procured from sour rice, and other acescent vegetable substances, and named by Braconnot in honour of the town of Nancy, where he resides.

NA'NKEEN DYE. A dye made by boiling arnotto and carbonate of potash in water, about an ounce of each to a pint of water.

NAPHTHA (*nafata*, an Oriental word, signifying to ooze out). A native liquid bitumen, occurring in springs on the shores of the Caspian sea, and procured also by distillation from petroleum. *Coal-naphtha* is a light oil, procured in the distillation of coal. *Wood-naphtha*, otherwise called methyl alcohol, pyroigneous ether, wood-spirit, and pyroxylic spirit, is obtained by the distillation of wood.

1. *Naphthalic* or *phthalic acid*. An acid produced by the action of nitric acid upon naphthaline.

2. *Naphthaline*. A compound obtained by distillation from coal-tar : said to be a *sesquicarburet of hydrogen*.

3. *Naphthalized gas*. Coal-gas, enriched with carbon by passing over benzole, or light coal-naphtha.

NA'PIFORM (*napus*, a turnip, *forma*, likeness). A term applied to one of the textures of caucer, the *bunioid* of Bayle ; and to certain roots (or stems) which present the form of a depressed sphere, like that of the turnip.

NAPLES YELLOW. A pigment consisting of antimonie acid and oxide of lead.

NARCE'IA (*νάρκη*, stupor). A weak base existing in opium in a very small proportion.

NA'RCOGENIN (*νάρκη*, stupor, *γίνομαι*, to become). A basic compound, formed by the oxidation of narcotin.

NA'RCOSIS FOLLICULO'RUM (*νάρκωσις*, a benumbing). A state of chronic inflammation of the follicles, characterized by torpidity or arrest of function.

NA'RCOTIC ACID. An oleaginous potash-salt, formed by heating narcotine with potash.

NA'RCOTICS (*νάρκη*, stupor). *Hypnotics* ; medicinal agents which diminish the frequency of the heart's contractions and of the respiration. See *Sedatives*.

NA'RCOTIN (*νάρκη*, stupor). A crystalline alkaloid derived from opium, formerly called *salt of Derosne*.

NA'RCOTISM (*νάρκη*, stupor). *Narcosis*. A state of unnatural sleep, induced by the effect of narcotic substances.

NA'RDIC ACID (*νάρδος*, *nardus*, nard). An acid obtained from butter, belonging to the acetic series of acids, or the fatty acid series.

NARDO'STACHYS JATAMA'NSI. An Indian plant of the order *Valerianaceæ* ; it is the true *Spikenard* of the Ancients, and is esteemed, not only as a perfume, but as a stimulant medicine.

NA'RES. The nostrils; the cavities of the *nasus*, or nose. The *posterior nares* are the posterior apertures of these cavities, communicating with the pharynx.

NASCENT STATE (*nascor*, to be born). A term applied to the state of gases, at the moment of their generation, before they have acquired the repulsive power.

NASUS. The nose, or organ of smell; the *external* part of the nose. The *alæ nasi* are the two movable sides, or *wings*, of the nose. See *Nose*.

1. *Nasal fossæ.* Two irregular, compressed cavities, extending backwards from the nose to the pharynx, and constituting the *internal* part of the nose.

2. *Nasal duct.* A short canal leading from the lacrymal sac to the inferior meatus of the nose.

3. *Naso-ciliaris.* The nasal nerve; a branch of the ophthalmic nerve, which supplies the integument of the exterior of the nose.

4. *Naso-palatine.* Belonging to the nose and the velum palati; applied to a ganglion, a nerve, &c.

5. *Naso-labialis.* A small muscular fasciculus which connects the orbicularis oris to the columna of the nose.

6. *Naso-palatine nerve.* An internal branch of the sphenopalatine ganglion, which supplies the palate.

NA'TES (plur. of *natis*). The buttocks; the prominent parts formed by the integuments of the glutæi muscles.

Nates cerebri. The anterior pair of the tubercula quadrigemina of the brain, from their fancied resemblance in form to the nates of the body. The posterior pair are called *testes*.

NA'TRIUM. A term formerly used to designate *sodium*, the metallic base of soda. *Natron* is native carbonate of soda, found in mineral seams or crusts, and hence called the *mineral alkali*. *Natron vitriolatum* is Glauber's salt, or sulphate of soda. *Natron carbonicum* is the bicarbonate of soda, or the sodæ sesquicarbonas of the London pharmacopœia.

NATRON. *Trona.* A commercial name, formerly used to designate a native sesquicarbonate of soda, obtained from Egypt.

NATURAL SYSTEM IN BOTANY. A system for classifying plants, not with reference to a single character, but by combination of many characters. It is thus distinguished from the Linnæan, or Artificial, System of Botany.

NATURALIST. Formerly, a denier of revealed truth, of any but *natural* religion; now, an investigator, and often a devout one, of *nature* and her laws. The word remains true to its etymology, though its application has been changed.

NAU'CLEA. The name of a genus of Rubiaceæ plants, to which the species *Gambia* was formerly referred; it is now considered a species of *Unearia*.

NAUCUM. An old Latin term, applied by botanists to the exterior coat of the drupe; it is soft and fleshy, and separable from the interior, hard, and bony coat, which is called the *endocarpium*, or stone. Gærtner applied the term *nauca* to seeds which have a very large hilum, as that of the horse-chestnut.

NAU'SEA (sea-sickness, from *ναῦς*, a ship). Sickness of the stomach; loathing; tendency to reject, but without regurgitation.

Nauseants are a class of emetics which excite nausea without vomiting.

NAUTICUS (*navta*, a sailor). The sailor's muscle; a designation of the *tibialis posticus*, or extensor tarsi tibialis, from its being principally employed in the act of climbing.

NAVICULARE OS (*navicula*, dim. of *navis*, a boat). A boat-shaped bone of the carpus, and of the tarsus. The term *navicular* is applied in botany to the glumes of grasses, owing to their boat-shaped appearance. It signifies the same as the term *carinated*, or keeled. See *Keel*.

NEBULA. A cloud. Haziness, or dulness; a slight form of opacity of the cornea.

NECROSCOPY (*νεκρός*, dead, *σκοπέω*, to examine). Another name for post-mortem examination, or autopsy.

NECROSIS (*νεκρώω*, to mortify). Literally, mortification; but applied particularly to that affection of the bones. It is termed *simple*, when it is confined to one bone, the patient being in other respects healthy; *compound*, when several parts of the same bone, or several distinct bones, are affected at the same time.

Necrosis ustilaginea. The name given to that species of mortification which arises from the use of grain infected by "ustilago," or blight.

NECTANDRA RODIÆI. The Greenheart-tree; a Laurineous tree which yields the timber called *greenheart*; the "Nectandra cortex," or *bebeeru-bark* of the pharmacopœia; and a peculiar bitter alkaloid, obtained from the bark, called *beberia* or *bibirine*. Imported from British Guiana.

NECTARY. That part of a flower which secretes *nectar*, or honey. But the term has been applied vaguely to several appendages of the floral apparatus which have no such function, as to the *corona* or *sepylus* of narcissus, to the *lamella* of silene, to the *orbiculus* of stapelia, &c. See *Paracorollæ*.

NEEDHAMIANA CORPORA. A term applied to the spermatozoa, or organized animals found in the seminal reservoirs of the loligo, as observed by Needham.

NEGRO KACHEXY. *Mal d'estomac* of the French. A propensity for eating dirt, peculiar to the natives of the West Indies and Africa, and probably similar to *chlorosis*.

NEGUS. A well-known beverage, first "mixed" by Colonel Negus, in the time of Queen Anne. The term will probably remain in our language, and the beverage be popular, when the royal *Mithridate* shall be forgotten.

NEMATOIDEA (*νήμα*, a thread, *εἶδος*, likeness). The name of the fifth order of the *Entozoa*, comprising round worms, characterized by a cylindrical elongated and elastic body, and a true intestinal canal, terminating in a distinct anus.

NEOPLASMA (*νέος*, new, *πλάσμα*, any thing formed or moulded, especially from clay or wax). A new formation; a term applied to *diseases* resulting from the production of a *new formation*, as of epidermis or of the various tissues, natural or morbid.

Neoplasmata. Homœoplasia. The designation of Hebra's eighth class of cutaneous diseases.

NEOPLASTY (*νέος*, new, *πλάσσω*, to form). An operation for

forming something new; a term including the various processes of autoplasty, cicatrisation, and adhesion.

NEPE'NTHE (*νηπενθής*, removing all sorrow, from *νη-*, neg., *πένθος*, grief). The ancient name of a drug, probably opium, mentioned in Homer. Hence the old pharmacopœia termed the common opiate pills *nepenthes opiatum*.

NE'PHROS (*νεφρός*). *Ren.* A kidney; the organ secreting the urine.

1. *Nephro-algia* (*ἄλγος*, pain). Pain of the kidneys, from calculus, or gravel.

2. *Nephro-itis* (*νεφριτικός*, affected with nephritis). Belonging to the kidney; a medicine which acts on the kidney.

3. *Nephro-itis* (*νεφρίτις*, sc. νόσος). A disease of the kidneys; gravel in the kidneys; inflammation of the kidneys, which may be *suppurative* or *desquamative*, acute and chronic.

4. *Nephro-logy* (*λόγος*, an account). An account or description of the kidneys and of their functions.

5. *Nephro-tomy* (*τομή*, section). The operation of cutting a stone out of the kidney.

NE'RA or **TO'DDY**. A saccharine juice, obtained in large quantities by wounding the spadices of the *Saguerus saccharifer*, or Gomutopalm, and receiving the liquor in earthenware pots or bamboos. See *Jaggary*.

NE'ROLI-OIL. *Oleum Aurantii*. Oil procured from the flowers of the *Citrus Aurantium*, or sweet orange.

NERVE-CELLS. *Nerve-corpuscles*. Nucleated cells, occurring in great numbers in the grey portion of the brain and spinal cord, in ganglia, and in certain nerves and nervous expansions.

NERVE-FIBRES. Nerve-tubes; primitive fibres and tubes; the chief components of the nerves and of the white substance of the brain and spinal cord, occurring also in the grey substance and the ganglia.

NERVES (*nervus*, a string or cord). White cords arising from the brain or the spinal marrow, and distributed to every part of the system. They admit of the following arrangement:—

1. **CRANIAL** or **CEREBRAL NERVES**. These are *nine pairs* in number, according to Willis; *twelve*, according to Soemmering.

1. *First pair*, counting from before backwards, or olfactory nerves, expanding on the mucous membrane of the nose.

2. *Second pair*, or optic nerves, terminating in each eye at the middle of the retina.

3. *Third pair*, *motus oculorum*, or oculo-motory nerves, distributed to all the muscles of the eye, except two.

4. *Fourth pair*, *nervi pathetici vel trochleares*, distributed to the superior oblique or trochlearis muscle of the eye.

5. *Fifth pair*, trigeminal, or trifacial nerves, the great, sensitive nerves of the head and face. This pair includes 1, the large, ganglionic, or *trifacial* portion, the sentient and organic nerve of the face; and 2, the small, aganglionic, or *masticatory* portion, the motor nerve of the temporal, masseter, &c.

6. *Sixth pair*, or *nervi abducentes*, distributed to the externus rectus muscle of the eye.

7. *Seventh pair*, consisting, according to Willis, of two portions, viz. the *portio dura*, facial, or “respiratory of the face” of Bell; and the

portio mollis, or auditory. Soemmering treats the facial and the auditory portions as two separate pairs, and distinguishes them, accordingly, as the *seventh* and the *eighth pair*, respectively.

8. *Eighth pair*, or grand respiratory nerves, consisting, according to Willis, of 1, the *glosso-pharyngeal*, penetrating into the back of the tongue; 2, the *pneumo-gastric*, *nervi vagi*, *par vagum*, or middle sympathetic; and 3, the *spinal accessory*, *nervus ad par vagum accessorius*, or "superior respiratory of the trunk" of Bell. Soemmering treats these as three separate pairs, and distinguishes them, accordingly, as the *ninth*, *tenth*, and *eleventh pair*, respectively.

9. *Ninth pair*, hypoglossal or sublingual nerves, terminating in the tongue. This is the *twelfth pair* of Soemmering.

II. SPINAL NERVES. There are *thirty-one pairs* in number, each arising by two roots, an anterior or motor root, and a posterior or sensitive root. They are thus distinguished:—

1. *Cervical nerves*. Eight pairs; the first passing between the occipital bone and the atlas, and termed *sub-occipital*, or *tenth nerve* of the head; the last passing between the seventh cervical vertebra and the first dorsal.

2. *Dorsal nerves*. Twelve pairs; the first issuing between the first two dorsal vertebrae, the last between the twelfth dorsal and the first lumbar vertebra.

3. *Lumbar nerves*. Five pairs; the first issuing between the first two vertebrae of the loins, the last between the last vertebra and the sacrum.

4. *Sacral nerves*. Generally six pairs; the first issuing by the upper sacral holes, the last by the notches at the upper part of the coccyx.

III. SYMPATHETIC NERVES. These consist of a collection of ganglia and branches connected with the sixth nerve, the Vidian portion of the fifth, the *portio dura*, the eighth, ninth, and all the spinal nerves. They are, in fact, a collection of branches from almost every nerve in the frame, which join it at the adjacent ganglia.

IV. RESPIRATORY NERVES. The respiratory nerves, arising from the Medulla Oblongata, are the following:—

1. The <i>fourth pair</i> , or pathetic.	4. The <i>par vagum</i> and accessorius.
2. The <i>portio dura</i> of the seventh.	5. The <i>phrenic nerve</i> .

3. The <i>glosso-pharyngeal nerve</i> .	6. The <i>external respiratory</i> .
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7. The fifth, and certain spinal nerves, with the *par vagum*, should be distinguished as *exciters* of respiration, the rest being *motors*.

NERVINE (*nervinus*, from *nervus*, a nerve). Neurotic; that which relieves disorders of the nerves, as antispasmodics, &c.

NERVOUS QUINSY. A name given by Dr. Heberden to the *globus hystericus* of Dr. Darwin and other writers.

NERVOUS TEXTURE. *Neurine*. One of the chief component textures of organic bodies. It exhibits two forms—the *vesicular* nervous matter, which is grey or cineritious in colour, and granular in texture, and contains nucleated nerve-vesicles; and the *fibrous* nervous matter, which is white and tubular, though in some parts its colour is grey, and its fibres solid. When both these kinds of nervous matter are united into a variable-shaped body, this is termed a *nervous centre*; and the threads of fibrous matter which pass to and from it are termed *nerves*. See *Internuncial*.

NESSLER'S TEST. A delicate test for ammonia in waters, con-

sisting of a solution of mercuric iodide in iodide of potassium, mixed with potash.

NESTS. *Edible Birds' Nests.* The nests of a species of swallow inhabiting the Indian Archipelago. They are formed of a mucous slime secreted in the stomach of the bird, and ejected for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the nest. They are used for thickening soup.

NETTLE-RASH. Elevations of the cuticle, or wheals resembling the sting of the nettle. See *Urticaria*.

NETTLES, ACID OF. An acid found in the leaves of stinging-nettles, identical with *formic acid*, originally obtained from distilling the *formica rufa*, or red ant.

NEURON (νεῦρον, Lat. *nervus*). This term, after passing through several meanings, as ligament, bow-string, plant-fibre, &c., was applied, in Galen's time, to a *nerve*, or organ of sensation proceeding from the brain or spinal marrow. See *Nerves*.

1. *Neural Arch.* That arch of the vertebra which is placed above the "centrum," for the protection of a portion of the nervous axis. See *Hæmal Arch*.

2. *Neural Axis.* Cerebro-spinal axis. The central column of the nervous system, comprising the cerebrum and the spinal cord.

3. *Neur-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Nerve-ache, or pain of the nerves. It occurs in nerves of the face, and is then called *facic-ague*, *tic douloureux*, *neuralgia faciei*, &c.

4. *Neur-apophysis* (ἀπόφυσις, an apophysis). The name applied by Prof. Owen to the autogenous element on each side of the "neural arch" of the vertebra. See *Vertebra*.

5. *Neuri-lemma* (λέμμα, a coat). The delicate fibrous sheath of a nerve.

6. *Neurine* (νεύρινος, made of sinews or fibres). Another name for nervous matter. See *Nervous Texture*.

7. *Neuritis.* Inflammation of the nerves, usually the result of rheumatic inflammation, of wounds or strains.

8. *Neuro-logy* (λόγος, a description). The description or account of the nerves.

9. *Neuroma.* A fibrous tumor developed in the sheath of a nerve, varying from the size of a millet-seed to that of a melon. When single and painful, the tumor is commonly called *painful subcutaneous tubercle*, and it varies from the size of a pin's head to that of a cherry-stone.

10. *Neuro-pathy* (πάθος, affection). A term applied generally to affections of the nervous system.

11. *Neuroses.* Nervous diseases, in which sense and motion are impaired, without idiopathic pyrexia, or any local disease; the second class of diseases in Cullen's nosology, comprising the orders comata, adynamia, spasmi, and vesania. The designation of Hebra's eleventh class of cutaneous diseases.

12. *Neuro-sthenia* (σθένος, force). An excess of nervous irritation; an inflammatory affection of the nerves.

13. *Neuro-tica.* Nervous medicines; a term synonymous with *nervines*.

14. *Neuro-tomy* (νευροτομέω, to cut the sinews, from νεῦρον and τομή, section). Dissection of the nerves.

15. *Neur-hypno-logy* (ὕπνος, sleep, λόγος, a description). An ac-

count of nervous sleep, considered in relation to animal magnetism.

NEUTRAL OINTMENT. Compound ointment of lead, employed by Mr. Higginbottom as a defence for ulcers after the application of nitrate of silver.

NEUTRAL SALTS. Salts in which the base is perfectly saturated with the alkali, thus possessing the character neither of acid nor alkaline salts—salts which affect neither litmus nor turmeric paper. See *Sub-*, and *Super-* and *Sub-salts*.

NEUTRALISA'TION. The destruction of the characteristic properties of an acid by an alkali, or *vice versa*. See *Sal*.

NICARA'GUA-WOOD. *Peach-wood*. A tree of the same genus (*Cæsalpinia*) as the Brazil-wood; it grows near the Lake of Nicaragua. It is used as a dye.

NICKEL. A white metal, obtained from an ore termed by the Germans *Kupfernickel*, or copper-nickel, because the miners frequently mistook it for an ore of copper. *Arsenical nickel* corresponds to tin-white cobalt. Nickel is also obtained from a commercial article termed *Speiss*, being the residue of the ore from which cobalt is extracted. *Kupfernickel* and *Speiss* are arseniurets of the metal.

NICOTIA'NA. A genus of plants, of which the species *tabacum* yields the Virginian, Havannah, and pigtail tobaccos of the shops; the *rustica*, the Syrian and Turkish tobaccos; and the *Persica*, the fragrant tobacco of Shiras. The term *Nicotiana* is derived from the name of Joan Nicot, who sent the seeds or the plant to France, about the year 1560.

1. *Nicotianin*. Concrete volatile oil of tobacco, or *tobacco-camphor*, obtained by submitting tobacco-leaves, with water, to distillation.

2. *Nicotin*, or *Nicolytia*. A volatile, oily, colourless alkaloid, of very poisonous qualities, procured from tobacco-leaves.

NICTITA'TIO (*nietito*, to wink). Involuntary twinkling of the eyelids; winking. It occurs as a symptom in amaurosis, generally accompanying a convulsive state of the iris. See *Membrana nictitans*.

NIDUS HIRU'NDINIS. The Swallow's Nest; the name of a deep fossa situated between the velum medullare posterius and the nodulus and uvula of the cerebellum.

NIGITMARE. *Inebus*. Struggle and tremor during sleep, attended with pressure on the chest, &c. The Romans attributed this affection to the frolics of the Fauns, and termed it *ludibria Fauni*.

NIGREDO; NIGRI'TIA; NIGRI'TIES (*niger*, black). Terms denoting blackness or swarthiness of the skin. See *Melanopathia*.

NIHIL ALBUM. Literally, *white nothing*; a former name of the flowers of white oxide of zinc; *lana philosophica*, or philosopher's wool, is a scarcely less curious designation.

NIO'BIUM. A metal, formerly called *columbium*, obtained from the mineral known as *colymbite*, occurring in Massachusetts. It contains *niobic acid*, combined with the oxides of iron and manganese. Rose gave it the name above stated, after *Niobe*, the daughter of Tantalus, to show the analogy of the metal to tantalum. See *Pelopium*.

NIPPLE. *Papilla*. The prominent part of the integument in the centre of the areola of the mamma.

NIRLES. The popular appellation of the *herpes phlyctænodes*, or miliary herpes of Bateman. See *Olophlyctis*.

NISUS FORMATIVUS. Literally, a formative effort; a principle similar to gravitation, applied by Blumeubach to organized matter, by which each organ is endowed, as soon as it acquires structure, with a *vita propria*.

NITELLA. A genus of Characeous plants, characterized by the more or less pellucid condition of the entire plant, and hence valuable to the microscopic botanist for exhibiting the cyclosis, or special circulation in the cells. See *Chara*.

NITR-, NITRO-. Prefixes used in chemistry to denote the presence of nitrous acid, as a substitute for hydrogen, in the body to which they are attached, as in nitro-benzole, &c.

NITR'RIA, ARTIFICIAL. *Saltpetre plantations*. Names given to those places in which nitre is artificially produced.

NITRAS. A nitrate; a compound of nitric acid with a salifiable base. *Nitras potassæ* is nitre or saltpetre; *nitras calcis* is the ignited muriate of lime, or Baldwin's phosphorus; *nitras argenti* is lunar caustic, &c.

NITR'ATION. The hypothetical nitrate radical of hydrated nitric acid, or aqua fortis, which becomes the *nitrationide* of hydrogen, instead of the nitrate of water. So the nitrate of potash becomes the *nitrationide* of potassium, and so of all other nitrates.

NITRE. *Saltpetre*. The common name of the nitrate of potash. When fused, and poured into moulds, it is called *sal prunella*, or *crystal mineral*; when mixed with charcoal, and burnt, the residuum was formerly called *clissus of nitre*; mixed with carbonate of potash and sulphur, in a warm mortar, it forms the *fulminating powder*; mixed with sulphur and charcoal, it forms *gunpowder*; and when mixed with sulphur and fine saw-dust, it constitutes the *powder of fusion*.

1. *Nitre, refraction of.* A technical term, applied to the analysis of crude nitrate of potash, or the estimation of the amount of real salt contained in it.

2. *Nitre-plantations, or saltpetre-beds.* Beds formed for the production of nitre, by exposing heaps of offal and various mineral substances to the free action of the air, but protected from rain. This putrefactive process is termed *nitrication*: the nitrogen first takes the form of ammonia, then passes into that of nitric acid, and thence into that of nitrate of potash.

NITRIC ACID. An acid prepared from nitrate of potash or nitrate of soda by distillation with sulphuric acid and water, and containing 70 per cent. by weight of the nitric acid, corresponding to 60 per cent. of anhydrous nitric acid.

Real or anhydrous nitric acid, having been recently isolated by Deville, should not be confounded with the hydrated or hydnous nitric acid, commonly called *aqua fortis*. The anhydrous acid is stated to consist of brilliant, colourless, rhombic prisms; the hydnous acid is a liquid, or nitric acid united with water.

NITRIC OXIDE. A colourless gas, consisting of a combination of nitrogen and oxygen, and known by the names *deutoxide of nitrogen* and *nitrous gas*; it is the binoxide of hydrogen. On mixing this gas with atmospheric air, *nitrous acid vapours* are produced, of a red or orange-brown colour.

NITRIFICATION. The process of forming nitrates from ammonia, supposed to play an important part in the natural supplies of saltpetre.

NITRILE. A term applied to substances derived from ammoniacal salts by the loss of four equivalents of water, and capable of reconversion into those salts. Hence we have the terms *benzo-nitrile*, formed from benzoate of ammonia, *formo-nitrile*, *aceto-nitrile*, &c.

NITRITE. A salt of the nitrous acid, produced from a *nitrate* by the action of heat.

NITRO-BE'NZIDE. A heavy oil, formed when benzole is dissolved to saturation in fuming nitric acid, and water added to the hot solution.

NITROGEN (*νίτρον*, nitre, *γεννάω*, to produce; so called from its being a generator of nitre). *Azote*. An elementary principle, constituting four-fifths of the volume of atmospheric air. It was formerly called *nephitic air*, and, by Priestley, *phlogisticated air*. Its present name of "nitre-former" was given to it from its being a constituent of nitrate of potash, or common nitre.

NITROGENISED FOODS. Substances containing nitrogen, and supposed to be the only substances capable of being converted into blood, and of forming organic tissues; hence they have been termed by Liebig the *plastic elements of nutrition*.

Non-nitrogenised foods. Substances which contain no nitrogen, and which are supposed to be incapable of forming organised or living tissues. Liebig states that their function is to promote the process of respiration, and he therefore terms them *elements of respiration*.

NITRO-GLYCERINE. *Nitrolean*. A powerful "blasting oil," composed of strong nitric and sulphuric acid and ordinary glycerine. See *Glonoine*.

NITRO-HÆ'MATIC ACID (*αἷμα*, blood). An acid prepared from mixing nitro-picric acid with protosulphate of iron, and digesting the mixture with hydrate of barytes and water. It is named from the colour of its salts.

NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACID. Another name for *nitro-muriatic acid*, a liquid consisting of a mixture of two parts by measure of strong spirit of salt with one part by measure of aqua fortis, and named *aqua regia*, from its property of dissolving gold.

NITRO-LEUCIC ACID. An acid formed by treating leucin with nitric acid.

NITRO-NAPHTHALASE. This, and *nitro-naphthalese* and *nitro-naphthalisc*, are three new products obtained by the action of nitric acid on naphthaline, and named according to Laurent's plan of distinguishing compounds obtained successively from the same root by the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, &c.

NITRO-NAPHTHALE. A crystalline substance, formed by the long-continued action of nitric acid on naphthaline.

NITRO-PICRIC ACID. *Carbazotic acid*; *nitrophenisic acid*. These are synonyms of picric acid, formed by the action of nitric acid on various substances.

NITRO-PRUSSIDE. A compound formed from a ferrocyanide by the exchange of 1 eq. of cyanogen for 1 eq. of nitrous acid, and the simultaneous removal of 1 eq. of the metal with which the ferrocyanogen was combined.

NITRO-SACCHARIC ACID. An acid procured from the sugar of gelatine and nitric acid, by heat.

NITRO-SA'LICIC ACID. An acid formed by the action of nitric acid on hydruret of salicyl. It forms yellow prisins, and, with bases, yields yellow detonating salts.

NITRO'SO-PHENYLIN. A new substance which may be viewed as aniline, in which 1 equiv. of hydrogen is replaced by 1 equiv. of bin-oxide of nitrogen.

NITRO-SUBSTITUTION. The name given to a process in which hydrogen is displaced from a compound, by the action of nitric acid, and its place occupied by nitric peroxide.

NITROUS ACID. This, and *azotous acid*, are names given by Graham, and most foreign chemists, to the *hyponitrous acid* of other chemists, the *nitrous acid* of the latter being the *hyponitric* or *hypoazotic* of the former.

NITROUS ÆTHER, SPIRIT OF. A spirituous solution of nitrous æther, also termed *dulcified acid of nitre*, sweet spirit of nitre, and spirit of nitric æther.

NITROUS OXIDE. A gas, called by Priestley, who discovered it, *dephlogisticated nitrous air*. By the Dutch chemists it was termed *gaseous oxide of azote*; by Davy, *nitrous oxide*; and, from the exhilarating effects produced by its inspiration, it is popularly called *laughing gas*. Its proper designation is *protoxide of nitrogen*.

NITROUS POWDER. A combination of nitrate of potash with tartar emetic and calomel.

NITRUM FLAMMANS. A name given to nitrate of ammonia, from its property of exploding and of being totally decomposed at the temperature of 600°.

NITRUM PRISMA'TICUM. Prismatic nitre; a designation of nitrate of potash, owing to its crystallizing in the form of a six-sided prism with dihedral summits, which belongs to the "right prismatic" system. See *Crystals*.

NITRUM SATURNINUM. *Plumbum nitricum*. Nitrate of lead.

NOCTAMBULA'TIO (*nox, noctis*, night, *ambulo*, to walk). Sleep-walking: literally, night-walking.

NODE (*nodus*, a knot). *Venereal periostitis*. A swelling of a bone, or a thickening of the periosteum, from a venereal cause. In botany, the term *node* signifies the thickened part of a stem or branch, where the leaves are expanded and the buds formed. The space between two nodes is termed an *internode*.

NODO'SITY (*nodus*, a node). A calcareous concretion found in joints, in gout or articular rheumatism.

NODULE (dim. of *nodus*, a node). A little node; a small woody body found in the bark of the beech and some other trees, and formed of concentric layers of wood arranged around a central nucleus. Dutrochet terms it an *embryo-bud*.

NODULUS (dim. of *nodus*, a knot). A little knot; a lobule or small prominence situated on the posterior boundary of the fourth ventricle of the brain, before the *uvula*.

NODUS ENKE'PHALI. A designation of the *pons Varolii*, or tuber annulare of the brain.

NOLI ME TA'NGERE (*touch me not*). A name given by various

writers to *lupus exedens*. It is the *cancer lupus* of Sauvages, and the *dartre rougeante* of the French writers, so named from its impatience of handling, and its being aggravated by most kinds of treatment. See *Lupus*.

NO'MA (νομή, from νέμω, to spread, as of cancerous sores). A phagedænic affection of the labia pudendi, occurring in young children, and resembling *cancerum oris* in its causes, nature, and symptoms.

Nomæ (νομῆαι). A general term for eating or corroding sores.

NON-NATURALS. A term formerly applied to the six *hygienic agents*, air, aliment, exercise, excretions, sleep, and affections of the mind. They are no part of man's *nature*, though he cannot exist without them.

NOOTH'S APPARATUS. An apparatus invented by Nooth for the purpose of making a solution of carbonic acid gas.

NORDHAUSEN SULPHURIC ACID. This is the *fuming* or *Saxony* sulphuric acid, as prepared at Nordhausen. It is usually a dark-brown oily liquid, intermediate between the anhydrous and the monohydrated acid, and gives out copious white fumes in the air.

NORMAL (*norma*, a rule). That which is regular; that in which there is no deviation from the ordinary structure. This term, and also *abnormal*, are of recent introduction into our language.

NORMAL AND NEUTRAL. It has been proposed to employ the term *normal* to designate the *salts* which are neutral in chemical constitution, and to restrict the term *neutral* to those salts which are neither acid nor alkaline to test-papers.

NOSE. *Nasus*. The organ of smell. It is composed superiorly of bones, and inferiorly of cartilages; and it is lined by a mucous membrane, termed the *membrana pituitaria*, or *Schneiderian membrane*; the two movable sides are called *alæ nasi*, or the wings of the nose.

NOSERÆSTHESIA (νοσημός, unhealthy, αἰσθησις, sensation). Perverted sensation; the peculiar pains and sensations experienced in hysteria and hypochondriasis.

NOSOCO'MIUM (νοσοκομείον, an infirmary or hospital). A hospital; a place where diseases are treated.

NOSO'GRAPHY (νόσος, disease, γράφω, to describe in writing). A description or treatise of diseases.

NOSO'LOGY (νόσος, disease, λόγος, description). A term applied to the classification and arrangement of diseases.

NOSO'PHYTA (νόσος, a disease, φυτόν, a plant). Diseases consisting, or supposed to consist, in the development of parasitic plants, as favus, aphtha, and mentagra. See *Mentagrophyton*.

NOSOTRO'PHIA (νοσοτροφία). Care of the sick; diet in sickness; generally, care and treatment in disease.

NOSTA'LGIA (νόστος, a return, ἄλγος, pain). Home-sickness: a vehement desire to return to one's country. *Nostomania* is the same morbid desire aggravated to madness. *Nostrasia* is a similar term, derived from *nostras*, of our country.

NOSTRUM. Literally, *our own*; a term applied to patent medicine, and indicative of exclusiveness.

NO'TOCHORD (νωτός, the back, χορδή, a chord). *Chorda notalis*. A term applied to the fibro-cellulo-gelatinous column, constituting the central basis of the neuroskeleton in the embryo of every vertebrate animal. See *Skeleton*.

NOYAU. *Crème de Noyau.* Bitter almonds blanched loz., proof-spirit half a-pint, sugar 4 oz. It is sometimes coloured with cochineal. The foreign Noyau, although differently prepared, is indebted to the same principle for its qualities.

NUCHA. *Cervix.* The hind part or nape of the neck. See *Ligamentum Nuchæ*.

NUCLEATED CELL (*nucleus*, a kernel). A designation of the sac-like body, with its nucleus, constituting the colourless corpuscle of the blood.

NUCLEOLI CELLÆ. A term applied to the small, round granules, contained within the *nucleus* of the *cells* of the animal tissues.

NUCLEOLO-NUCLEATED CELL (*nucleolus*, dim. of *nucleus*). A term adopted by Mr. Erasmus Wilson in his description of the "cells" of the deep stratum of the epidermis: the "nucleated granule" is the *nucleus* of the cell; the "aggregated granule" of the latter is the *nucleolus*; and the entire body is a "nucleolo-nucleated cell." See *Granule*.

NUCLEUS. The kernel of a nut. The solid centre around which the particles of a crystal are aggregated. This term is applied to the centre of the red particles of the blood, to the pulp of the teeth, and to the small rounded mass contained within the *cells* of animal tissues.

1. *Nucleus cicatriculæ.* A granular mass situated beneath the germinal disk in the hen's egg, also called *cumulus proligerus*, or nucleus of the germinal disk.

2. *Nucleus cinereus.* The ashy nucleus; a designation of the grey substance of the corpora testiformia.

3. *Nucleus caudatus* and *lenticularis.* Two large nuclei of grey substance, contained within the corpus striatum. To these must be added two smaller bodies, called *nucleus teniaformis* and *amygdala*.

4. *Nucleus germinativus.* The germinal spot found in the germinal vesicle of the ovum. It is synonymous with *macula germinativa*.

5. *Nucleus, in plants.* A pulpy conical mass, constituting the central part of the ovulum.

6. *Nucleus olivæ.* The grey matter of the *corpus olivare*, also called *corpus dentatum*. With this is associated another yellowish substance, called *nucleus olivæ accessorius*.

NUCULA (dim. of *nux*, a nut). A term applied by Desvaux to the fruit of the oak, the hazel, &c. It is commonly called *glans*.

NUCULANIUM. A superior, indehiscent, fleshy fruit, containing two or more cells, and several seeds, as the grape. By Desvaux it was called *hacca*; from which it differs, however, in being superior.

NUGGET. A mass of gold, sometimes of considerable size, found in the alluvial deposits.

NUMBER. A term applied in phrenology to a faculty which has been described under the term *Calculation*.

NUMMULAR SPUTA (*nummus*, money). A term applied to the sputa in phthisis, when they are flattened at the bottom of the vessel like pieces of money, or—as the patient thinks—"oysters."

NUT. A dry, bony, indehiscent, one-celled fruit, proceeding from a pistil of three cells, and inclosed in a cupule, as the hazel, acorn, &c.

It is a sort of compound achenium. It is sometimes *winged*, as in the elm, the sycamore; in the latter it is called *samara*.

NUTANS (*nuto*, to nod). Nodding; inclining from the perpendicular, with the upper extremity pointing downward, as the flower of *galanthus*.

NUTATORES CA'PITIS (*nuto*, to nod). The noddors of the head; a designation of the sterno-mastoid muscles, the great anterior muscles of connexion between the thorax and the head.

NUTGALL. An excrescence of the bark of the *Quercus infectoria*, or the Gall or Dyers' Oak, caused by the puncture of a hymenopterous insect, of the tribe called *Gallicolæ*. The galls from which the insect has escaped are called *white galls*, from their lighter colour; those gathered before the insect has escaped are called *black or blue*, and *green galls*. See *Gallæ*.

NUTMEG. The seed of the *Myristica Officinalis*, or Nutmeg-tree, a plant indigenous to the distant Spice Islands.

NUTRITION (*nutrio*, to nourish). In a *general* sense, this term comprises all the functions which concur in the support and development of an organized body. *Specially*, it denotes the function of assimilation.

Nutrition, abnormal. A term denoting structural change, without change in the minute texture of the parts affected. Abnormal nutrition, when excessive, is called *hypertrophy*; when defective, *atrophy*.

NUX. A nut; a term applied by some botanists to the fruit of the borago, the lithospermum, &c. It is more generally called *achæmium*.

Nux baccata. A term sometimes applied to the fruit of the taxus, &c. Desvauz calls it *sphalerocarpum*.

NUX MOSCHA'TA. *Nux myristica*. The nutmeg, or nut of the *Myristica fragrans*, consisting chiefly of the oleaginous albumen; the so-called veins, which impart the "ruminated" appearance, are processes of the endopleura, of a reddish-brown colour, and abound in oil. See *Arillode*.

NUX VO'MICA. *Nux vomica*. The seeds of the *Strychnos Nux Vomica*, or Koochla-tree; a Loganiaceous plant, growing in the East Indies. They contain two alkaloids, *strychnia* and *brucia*, united with a peculiar acid. See *Strychnos*.

NYCTALO'PIA (νύξ, νυκτός, night, ὤψ, the eye). *Nisus nocturnus*. Night-vision, or *day-blindness*, vulgarly called owl-sight; an affection of the sight, in which the patient is blind in the day, but sees very well at night. It is sometimes called *night-blindness*; but for an explanation of such a contradiction, the reader is referred to the term *hemeralopia*. The following distinction is given by Dr. Forbes:—

1. *Nyctalopia*. Vision lost or obscure *by day*, comparatively good at night—night-sight, day-blindness.

2. *Hemeralopia*. Vision lost or obscure *by night*, good or comparatively good *by day*—day-sight, night-blindness, hen-blindness.

NYMPHÆ (Νύμφαι, Nymphs). *Labia minora*. Two semicircular glandular membranes, situated within the labia majora of the pudendum; so called because they direct the course of the urine, and preside over its emission, as the Nymphs do over fountains.

1. *Nympho-mania* (μανία, madness). Lascivious madness in females; in males it is the *satyriasis furens* of Cullen.

wrong.

2. *Nympho-tomia* (τομή, section). The operation of removing the nymphæ.

NYSTA'GMUS (νυσταγμός, from νυστάζω, to be sleepy). A term applied by Plenck to denote habitual squinting. It occurs in amaurosis, as an involuntary oscillation of the eyeball.

O.

OAK-APPLE. A well-known *gall*, of spongy texture, produced on the *Quercus pendunculata*. See *Gallæ*.

OAK-BARK. The bark of the *Quercus pedunculata*, or Common British Oak; employed for its astringent properties, which are similar to those of other vegetable products containing tannic acid.

OAK-GALL. *Gall-nut*. An excrescence found on the *Quercus infectoria*, or Gall- or Dyers' Oak, a native of Asia Minor. See *Gallæ*.

OAT-MEAL. *Farina ex avenæ seminibus*. A meal prepared by grinding the grains (caryopsides) of the *Avena sativa*, or Common Oat.

OATS. *Semina avenæ cruda*. The grains (caryopsides) of the *Avena sativa*, or Common Oat. When deprived of their integuments, they are called *groats* or *grutum*; and these, when crushed, are termed *Emblen groats*. By grinding the oat, a farina is obtained, called *oat-meal*; and by boiling an ounce of this, with three quarts of water to a quart, *water-gruel* is prepared.

OB. A Latin preposition, employed in some botanical terms, and denoting *inversion*; thus, *obovate* means inversely ovate; *obcordate*, inversely cordate; *obconical*, inversely conical. Hence, it is evident that this prefix must be restricted to terms which indicate that the upper and lower parts of a body are of a different width.

OBE'SITY (*obesus*, corpulent, from *ob* and *edo*, to eat). Fatness, corpulency; an excessive development of fat in the body; it is synonymous with *polysarcia*. There are two varieties: viz.—

1. *General obesity*, extending over the body and limbs: a kind of dropsy of animal oil, instead of a dropsy of water.

2. *Splanchnic obesity*, confined to the organs. It most generally overloads the omentum, and gives that rotundity to the abdomen which is vulgarly called *pot-belly*, and described, in the person of Falstaff, as "a huge hill of flesh,"—"a globe of sinful continents."

OBLI'QUUS. Oblique or slanting; not direct, perpendicular, or parallel.

1. *Obliquus auris*. A small band of fibres passing between the upper part of the convexity of the concha and the convexity immediately above it.—*Tod*.

2. *Obliquus capitis inferior* (major). A small muscle, arising from the spinous process of the axis, and inserted into the transverse process of the atlas.

3. *Obliquus capitis superior* (minor). A small muscle arising from the transverse process of the atlas, and inserted into the occipital bone.

4. *Obliquus externus abdominis, descendens*. The external flat muscle of the abdomen, named from the obliquity of its direction and the descending course of its fibres. It arises from the eight lowest ribs, and is inserted into the linea alba and the pubes. It is also called *costo-abdominalis*.

5. *Obliquus internus abdominis, ascendens*. The middle flat muscle of the abdomen, situated within the preceding muscle, arising from Poupart's ligament, the crest of the ilium, and the fascia lumborum, and inserted into the crest of the pubes, the linea alba, and the four inferior ribs. It is also called *ilio-abdominalis* and *obliquus minor*.

6. *Obliquus oculi inferior*. A muscle which arises from the outer edge of the orbital process of the upper jaw-bone, and is inserted into the sclerotica. It is also called *brevissimus oculi*, from being the shortest muscle of the eye. This and the following muscle are said to roll the eye, and have hence been named *circumagentes*, and, from the expression they impart, *amatorii*.

7. *Obliquus oculi superior*. A muscle which arises from the optic foramen, passes through the ring of the cartilaginous pulley which is in the margin of the socket, and is inserted into the sclerotica. It is also called *longissimus oculi*, from being the longest muscle of the eye; and *trochlearis*, from its passing through the trochlea or pulley.

OBLITERATION (*obliero*, to efface). The closure of a canal or cavity of the body, by adhesion of its parietes; also of the arteries, from any cause which produces for a time an arrest of the circulation through them.

OBSIDIA'NUM. A species of glass, discovered by one Obsidius, in Ethiopia. Pliny says that obsidianum was a colouring substance with which vessels were glazed; and Libavius applies the term to glass of antimony.

O'BSOLETE (*obsoletus*, worn out). A term applied in botany to parts which are so small as to be indistinct, appearing, as it were, to be worn out, as the calyx of certain plants in which this organ is reduced to an indistinct margin, as in the umbelliferæ.

OBSTE'TRIC (*obstetrix*, a midwife). Belonging to midwifery. Pliny uses the term *obstetricia*, sc. *officia*, for the office of a midwife.

OBSTIPA'TIO (*obstipo*, to stop up). A form of costiveness, in which the fæces, when discharged, are hard, slender, and often scybalous; one of the *epischeses* of Cullen.

OBSTI'PUS (*ob*, and *stipes*, a stock, trunk of a tree). Stiff, awry. Hence the term *caput obstipum*, for torticollis, or wry-neck.

OBSTRUCTION (*obstruo*, to shut up). A term generally applied to any cause which prevents the due action of the bowels.

O'BSTRUENTS (*obstruo*, to shut up). Medicines which close the orifices of vessels, &c.

OBTU'NDENTS (*obtundo*, to make blunt). Substances which sheathe, or blunt, irritation; a term applied by the humoral pathologists to remedies which are supposed to soften the acrimony of the humours.

OBTURA'TOR (*obturo*, to stop up). The name of two muscles of the gluteal region, of a nerve, and of a foramen. See *Hernia*.

1. *Obturator externus*, arising from the obturator foramen, &c., and inserted into the root of the trochanter major. It is sometimes called *rotator femoris extrorsum*.

2. *Obturator internus*, arising and inserted as the externus, and formerly called *marsupialis*, or *bursalis*. This and the preceding muscle move the thigh backwards, and roll it upon its axis.

3. *Obturator-nerve*. A nerve formed by a branch from the third, and another from the fourth lumbar nerve, and distributed to the obturator externus and adductor-muscles of the thigh, &c.

4. *Obturator-foramen*. Another name of the thyroid foramen, a large oval interval between the ischium and the pubes.

OBTURA'TOR, in **SURGERY** (*obturo*, to stop up). A plug of gold or caoutchouc, for closing an aperture.

O'BVOLUTE (*obvolutus*, wrapped over). A term applied to a form of veneration or æstivation, in which the margins of one leaf alternately overlap those of the leaf which is opposite to it.

OCCHIO'MBRA (*occhi*, the eyes, *ombra*, shade). A transparent eye-shade, for excluding wind and dust, modifying the light, and keeping the eye cool.

OCCIPITA' LIS MA'JOR. The internal branch of the posterior cord of the second cervical nerve. It communicates with the *Occipitalis Minor*, a superficial ascending branch of the cervical plexus.

OCCIPITO-FRONTA' LIS. The name of a muscle which arises from the transverse ridge of the occipital bone, passes over the upper part of the cranium, and is inserted into the orbicularis palpebrarum and the skin under the eyebrows. The anterior portion is called *frontalis*, the posterior *occipitalis*. A slip, sometimes called *pyramidalis nasi*, goes down over the nasal bones, and is fixed by its base to the compressor nasi. The entire muscle has been also termed *epicranius*, *biventer*, or *digastricus capitis*, &c. It raises the eyebrow, wrinkles the forehead, &c.

O'CCIPUT (*ob caput*). The back part of the head; the part opposite to the front or *sinciput*.

Os occipitis. The occipital bone, situated at the posterior, middle, and inferior part of the skull. It was termed by Soemmering *pars occipitalis ossis spheno-occipitalis*, because he considered the sphenoïd and occipital as but one bone, they being never found separate in the adult.

OCCLU'SIO (*occludo*, to close up). Total or partial closure of a vessel, cavity, or hollow organ.

1. *Occlusio pupillæ lymphatica*. Closure of the pupil by an adventitious membrane.

2. *Occlusio pupillæ cum synechiâ posteriori*. Closure of the pupil, with adhesion of its margin to an opaque capsule, the lens being at the same time generally, if not always, opaque; a consequence of iritis.

OCCULT (*occultus*). Hidden, as applied to *diseases*, the causes and treatment of which are not understood; or to *qualities* of bodies, which do not admit of any rational explanation.

OCHRE (*ὄχρα*, a yellow-coloured earth, our yellow-ochre). An

argillaceous earth, impregnated with iron of a *red* or *yellow* colour, used in painting.

O'CREA (*oerea*, a greave or leggin—"quod opponebatur *ob crus*"). A membranous tube sheathing the stem of rhubarb and other plants, and consisting of two stipules cohering by their margins.

OCTA'NA (*octo*, eight, sub. *febris*). An erratic intermitting fever, which returns every eighth day.

OCTA'NDRIA (*ὀκτώ*, eight, *ἀνήρ*, a male). The eighth *class* of plants in the Linnæan system, characterized by their flowers having eight stamens.

Octo-gynia (*γυνή*, a female). The name given by Linnæus to those orders of plants which have eight pistils in their flowers.

O'CTYLIC ALCOHOL (*ὀκτώ*, eight). Another name for *caprylic alcohol*, from its being the eighth in the series of homologous alcohols.

O'CULAR SPECTRA. *Phantasmata*. Imaginary objects floating before the eyes, and assuming the form of *museæ volitantes*, net-work, sparks, iridescent appearance, &c.

O'CULUS. The eye. *Oculus bovinus*, or hydrophthalmus, or ox-eye, is an enlargement of the eye caused by disease. *Oculus leporinus*, or lagophthalmus, or hare-eye, is an inability to close the eye-lids.

-OD. A suffix proposed by Reichenbach for the peculiar force or influence produced on the nervous system by all magnetic agents, and, according as it is found in crystals, magnets, the living body, heat, light, &c., he terms it *crystallo-*, *magnetod-*, *biod-*, *thermod-*, *photod-*, &c.

ODAXE'SMUS (*ὀδαξισμός*=*ὀδαγμός*). This term denotes itching or irritation, generally applied, in medicine, to that of the gums, indicating the period of teething. The adverb *ὀδᾶξ*, Lat. *mordicus*, means, by biting with the teeth.

-ODES (-ὠδης, a Greek termination of words denoting *fulness*). A termination of several words implying a *fulness* of something expressed in the former part of the words, as in *hæmat-odes*, full of blood; *phlegnon-odes*, *phlegmon-ous*. The termination must not be confounded with *-oides*, which itself, as so divided from the former part of the words in which it occurs, leads to a wrong impression. See *-Ides*.

ODORAME'NTA (*odor*, odour). Odoraments; substances employed in medicine on account of their odour, as *sachet*, or sweet-bag, *pot-pourri*, or scent-jar, &c.

O'DORINE (*odor*, an odour). Another name for *picoline*, a volatile oily base found in coal-tar.

ODOUS (*ὀδοός*, *ὀδόντος*). *Dens*. The Greek term for a tooth.

1. *Odont-agra* (*ἄγρα*, a seizure). Gout of the teeth; pain of the teeth, as a sequela of gout or rheumatism.

2. *Odont-algia* (*ἄλγος*, pain). Tooth-ache; pain of the teeth. Remedies for the tooth-ache are called *odontalgies*; but as *odontalgia* means literally tooth-ache, the remedy, if any, should be called *ant-odontalgic*.

3. *Odontiasis* (*ὀδοντιᾶω*, to cut teeth, to suffer therefrom). Den-tition, or the cutting of teeth.

4. *Odonto-ides* (*ὀδοντοειδής*, sc. *ἀπόφυσις*). The tooth-shaped offshoot, *proeessus dentatus*, or process of the dentata or second cervical vertebra.

ODYNE', -ODY'NIA (*ὀδύνη*, pain). A termination denoting *pain*, as in *gastr-odynia*, pain of the stomach, &c. The termination *-algia* (*ἄλγος*, pain) is synonymous; *gastr-algia* means pain of the stomach.

Æ'DEMA (οἰδημα, from οἰδέω, to swell). Literally, a swelling of any kind; but now confined to a swelling of a dropsical nature, situated in the cellular tissue, and commonly called watery swelling or puffing. The affection, when extensive, and accompanied with a general dropsical tendency, is termed *anasarca*.

ÆNA'NTHIC (οἶνος, wine, ἄνθος, flower). A term applied to an *alcohol*, and to an *acid*, produced in the destructive distillation of castor-oil. *Ænanthole* or *ænanthic aldehyde*, is carbo-hydrogen, produced from the same source. The term is suggestive of the characteristic odour of wines.

ÆSO'PHAGUS (οἰσοφάγος, from οἶω, οἶσω, to carry, φάγω, to eat). The carrier of food; the gullet; a musculo-membranous canal, extending from the lower part of the pharynx to the superior orifice of the stomach.

1. *Æsophageal cords*. Two elongated cords, formed of the pneumogastric nerves, which descend along the *æso-phagus*.

2. *Æsophageal glands*. A name sometimes given to the mucous follicles of the *æso-phagus*.

3. *Æsophagitis*. Inflammation of the *æso-phagus*.

4. *Æsophago-tomy* (τομή, section). The operation of cutting into the *æso-phagus*, for the purpose of extracting any foreign body.

ÆSTRU' (οἶστρος). The Breeze, or Gad-fly; a variety of *ascaris*, the larvæ of which, called *bots*, are found convoluted in the mucus and fæces of man, but more generally in those of the horse.

OFFI'CINAL (*officina*, a shop). A term applied to any medicine directed by the colleges to be kept in the shops.

OFFSET. *Propagulum*. A short branch of certain herbaceous plants, which is terminated by a tuft of leaves, and is capable of taking root when separated from the parent-plant, as in House-leek. It differs little from the *runner*.

OI'DIUM ABORTIFA'CIENS (ὄον, an egg, εἶδος, likeness). A mucedinous fungus, supposed to be the same as the *ergot-mould*. This substance has recently been referred to the genus *hymenula* and species *clavus*.

Oidium albicans, or *Oidium lactis* of Fresenius. A fungus of which the filaments and spores are said to be found in the membranous secretion of *aphtha*. It is always present in lactic acid, and is said by Hallier to be a modified form of *penicillium glaucum*.

OIL (*oleum*, from *olea*, the olive). The designation of a number of unctuous liquors, which give a greasy stain to paper. These have been divided into the fixed oils and the volatile oils.

1. *Fixed Oils*. These are comparatively fixed in the fire, and give a permanently greasy stain to paper. The term *philosopher's oil* was formerly given to them when acid and empyreumatic; and *oil of brick*, from their being sometimes obtained in this state, by steeping hot brick in oil, and submitting it to distillation. They are vegetable or animal—

1. *Vegetable Oils*; obtained from vegetables by expression, with or without heat: in the latter case they are termed *cold-drawn*. Some of them lose their limpidity on exposure to the air, and are hence called *drying oils*.

2. *Animal Oils*; obtained from animals, by boiling, and generally known by the name of *boiled oils*. They are *solid* or *fluid*.

2. *Volatile Oils*. These are so called from their evaporating, or flying off, when exposed to the air; they are also called *essential*, from their constituting the chief ingredient, or *essence*, of the vegetable from which they are obtained; the other parts being considered as a useless *caput mortuum*.

OIL OF BAYS. The oil expressed from bay-berries, the fruit of *Laurus nobilis*, or Sweet Bay.

OIL OF SPIKENARD. Grass-oil of Namur; a volatile oil, yielded by the *Andropogon calamus aromaticus*. It is not the spikenard of the Ancients, which is said to be the *Nardostachys Jatamansi*. The name oil of spikenard is, therefore, incorrect.

OIL OF WINE. *Heavy oil of wine*, or etherole, is a fragrant liquid produced in the preparation of ether and of olefiant gas. From this, when decomposed by potash, *light oil of wine* rises, containing hydrocarbons of the olefiant gas series.

OLD OIL. The name given by watch-makers to olive oil, after it has been purified, and reduced to limpidity.

-OLE. A termination applied, in chemical nomenclature, to certain neutral carbo-hydrogens, as benzole, cumole, cynole, ænanthole, &c.

O'LEA DESTILLA'TA. Distilled, volatile, or essential oils. The British pharmacopœia directs these to be prepared by distillation only; the French Codex orders several of them to be prepared by expression.

Olea expressa. Expressed or fixed oils. These are obtained from animal matter by fusion, and from vegetables by expression, or decoction with water.

OLEA EUROPÆA. The European Olive, the products of which are a resiniform exudation, called *lecca-gum*; and a drupaceous fruit, which in the unripe state constitutes the *olive* of commerce, and in the ripe state yields *olive-oil*.

OLE'CRANON (ὠλένη, the ulna, κρᾶνον, the head). The large *apophysis*, constituting the elbow, or head of the ulna.

OLEFI'ANT GAS (*oleum*, oil, *fio*, to become). A hydrocarbon found among the products of the action of heat upon coal and other substances rich in carbon. Its name is derived from its property of forming an *oily* liquid with chlorine and bromine.

OLEFINES. The general name of a series of hydrocarbons, homologous with ethylene.

O'LEIC ACID (*oleum*, oil). An acid forming the essential part of all *drying* oils, and the fluid part of nearly all fats. See *Stearic Acid*.

1. *Oleine* or *elain*. The oleate of oxide of glyceryl, forming the greater part of the fat oils, and most of the solid fats found in nature.

2. *Oleïne*. This and *elaïne* are two hydrocarbons formed by distillation of the metoleic and hydroleic acids.

O'LEOPHOSPHORIC ACID. An oily matter contained in the human brain, chiefly in combination with soda, and said to be present in the yolk of egg. It is supposed to be united to a compound radical, called *cerebrolein*, in the manner of the fatty acids.

OLEO-RESINS. Native compounds of volatile oil and resin, the proper juices of coniferous and other plants.

OLEO-RI'CINIC ACID. An acid procured by distillation from castor-oil, along with the ricinic and stearo-ricinic acids.

OLEOSA'CCHARUM (*oleum*, oil, *saccharum*, sugar). The name

given to a mixture of oil and sugar incorporated with each other, to render the oil more easily diffusible in watery liquors.

O'LERA. Plural of *olus*, a pot-herb. A class of alliaceous and cruciferous plants, yielding the allyle-oils, and constituting the "official volatile pungent stimuli" of Dr. Duncan.

O'LEUM (*olea*, the olive). Oil; an unctuous liquid, animal or vegetable. See *Oil*.

1. *Oleum animale.* Animal oil; an empyreumatic oil, obtained by distillation from animal substances, and called *Dippel's oil*.

2. *Oleum æthereum.* Æthereal oil, or *oil of wine*, used as an ingredient in the compound spirit of æther.

3. *Oleum sulphuratum.* Sulphuretted oil, formerly termed simple balsam of sulphur.

4. *Oleum e vitellis.* Oil of eggs; obtained by boiling the yolks, and then submitting them to pressure; fifty eggs yield about 5oz. of oil. It is used on the continent for *killing mercury*.

5. *Oleum vivum.* A name given by some Latin writers to bitumen, when in a fluid state. See *Bitumen*.

O'LEUM SU'LPHURIS PER CAMPA'NAM. A substance prepared by Valentine, by burning sulphur under a bell-glass over water, and evaporating the acid liquid thus obtained.

OLFA'CTORY (*olfacio*, to smell). Belonging to the smell; the name of the first pair of cerebral nerves, &c.

OLFA'CTUS (*olfacio*, to smell). The sense of smell, or the act of smelling; and, by metonymy, the olfactory organ.

OLI'BANUM. A gum-resin, the produce of the *Boswellia serrata*. It has been supposed to be the *thus*, or frankincense, of the Ancients.

O'LIGO- (*ὀλίγος*, little, few). A term used in Greek compounds, to denote that the number of any thing is small, not indefinite. It is contrasted by the prefix *poly-* (*πολύς*, many), signifying that the number is large and not definite. Thus we have *oligo-spermous* and *poly-spermous* fruits.

OLIVA'RIS (*oliva*, an olive). Resembling an olive; hence, the term *corpora olivaria* denotes two olive-shaped eminences of the medulla oblongata.

OLIVE-OIL. *Olivæ oleum.* The oil expressed from the ripe fruit of the *Olea Europæa*, or European Olive. There are four kinds of olive-oil, known in the districts where it is prepared, viz., in Aix and Montpellier:—

1. *Virgin oil.* The oil which separates spontaneously from the paste of crushed olives; or, that obtained from the olives ground to a paste, and submitted to slight pressure.

2. *Ordinary oil.* The oil prepared by pressing the olives, previously crushed and mixed with boiling water; or, that made from the olives which has been used for obtaining the *virgin oil*.

3. *Oil of the infernal regions.* The oil which remains mixed with the water employed in the preceding operation; the water is conducted into large reservoirs, called the *infernal regions*, and the oil collects on the surface. It is used for lamps, and is sometimes called *lamp-oil*. It never occurs in commerce.

4. *Fermented oil.* The oil obtained by leaving the fresh olives in heaps for some time, and pouring boiling water over them before pressing the oil. It is rarely met with in commerce.

OLIVILE. The name given by Pelletier to a peculiar substance, found in the resin of the olive. *Olivine* is a bitter crystalline matter, found in the leaves of the olive-tree.

OLOPHLY'CTIS (ὄλοφλυκτίς, an entire φλυκτίς, or pimple). The name given by Alibert to the small bulla of *herpes*.

OMENTUM (contr. of *opimentum*, from *opimus*, plump). *Epiploon*. The caul; a fold or reflexion of the peritoneum. There are four separate omenta, viz.—1. the *gastro-hepatic*, or *smaller* omentum, surrounding the liver, and passing to the stomach; 2. the *gastro-colic*, or *great* omentum, surrounding the stomach, and returning to the transverse colon; 3. the *colic* omentum, surrounding the transverse colon, and passing backward to the vertebral column; and 4. the *gastro-splenic* omentum, connecting the spleen to the stomach.

OMNIVOROUS (*omnis*, all, *voro*, to devour). A term applied to animals which feed on all substances indifferently.

OMO- (ὤμος, the shoulder). Words compounded with this term belong to muscles attached to the scapula; thus *omo-hyoideus* is the name of a muscle which arises from the shoulder, and is inserted into the os hyoides. It depresses that bone and the lower jaw.

1. *Om-agra* (ἄγρα, a seizure). Gout of the shoulder; pain of the shoulder. See *Agra*.

2. *Omo-plata* (ὤμοπλατη, Lat. *scapula*). A name of the scapula, or shoulder-blade.

O'MPHALOCLE (ὀμφαλός, umbilicus, κήλη, a tumor). A rupture or hernia at the umbilicus.

OMPHALO'DIUM (ὀμφαλός, the umbilicus). A term applied by Turpin to the centre of the hilum of the seed, through which the nutrient vessels pass to the embryo.

OMPHALO-MESENTERIC (ὀμφαλός, the umbilicus). The name of the vessels which, at an early period of uterine life, are seen to pass from the umbilicus to the mesentery. They are the first developed vessels of the germ.

OMPHALO-TO'MIA (ὀμφαλός, the umbilicus, τομή, section). The separation of the umbilical cord or navel-string.

ONEIRODY'NIA (ὄνειρος, a dream, ὀδύνη, pain). Disturbed imagination during sleep, comprehending *night-mare* and *somnambulism*.

ONI'SCUS ASE'LLUS. The Wood-louse, or Slater; the name of an insect, otherwise called *millepede*; it is found in rotten wood, and has obtained a place in the pharmacopœia as a medicinal agent, but it is seldom used in this country.

ONO'NIN. *Onospin*. A crystalline body, extracted from the root of the *Ononis spinosa*, or Rest-harrow.

ONY'CHIA (ὄνυξ, the nail). Inflammation of the matrix of the nail, sometimes extending to the immediately surrounding soft parts. *Onychia maligna* is a severe form of the disease, beginning in the follicle of the nail, and sometimes affecting the periosteum and bone.

ONYX (ὄνυξ, the nail). *Unguis*. A small collection of pus in the anterior chamber of the aqueous humor, so named from its being shaped like a nail. Some denote, by this term, a small abscess between the layers of the cornea, resembling the white mark at the root of the nail. See *Hypopyum*, p. 335.

OOPHORI'TIS (*ωοφόρος*, egg-bearing, and *-itis*, denoting inflammation). Inflammation of the ovary.

OPA'CITY (*opacitas*, shadiness, from *opacus*, opaque). Popularly, *film*. Any change which affects the transparency of the cornea, from a slight film to an intense whiteness, like that of marble or chalk. Opacities are distinguished into *leucoma* or *albugo*, the denser form; *nebula*, or haziness, the slighter form; and *macula*, a small patch or speck.

OPERA'TION. Any exercise of the surgical art performed by the hand, or by the assistance of instruments. It is termed *simple*, when one kind of operation only is required, as incision, &c.; *complicated*, when it consists of more than one kind, as in the operation for cataract, requiring incision, extraction, &c.

OPE'RCULATE (*operculatus*, furnished with an operculum or lid). Having an operculum or lid, as the theca of mosses, the calyx of eucalyptus, &c.

OPE'RCULUM, IN BOTANY (*operio*, to shut up). A cover or lid; a term applied to the *lid-like* extremity of the pitcher-like leaf of *Nepenthes* and *Sarracenia*; also to the *lid* which closes the sporangium of mosses.

O'PHIASIS (*ὀφίασις*, a bald place on the head, of serpentine or winding form). A term applied by Celsus to a variety of *Area*, which spreads in a *serpentine* form round both sides of the head from the occiput; a variety of *alopecia areata*.

OPHIO'STOMA (*ὄφης*, a serpent, *στόμα*, a mouth). A genus of intestinal worms, having their mouths furnished with two lips; one species has been found in the human subject.

OPHTHA'Lμία (*ὀφθαλμία*, a disease of the eyes accompanied by the discharge of humors; Lat. *lippitudo*). A general term for inflammation of the eyeball, but popularly, though incorrectly, applied to inflammation of the conjunctiva.

OPHTHALM-ODY'NIA (*ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *δύνη*, pain). Pain of the eye, producing a sensation as if the ball were forcibly compressed. Neuralgia of the orbit.

OPHTHALMO-PLE'GIA (*ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *πλήσσω*, to strike). Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye; a local complication of amaurosis.

OPHTHALMO-PTO'SIS (*ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *πτῶσις*, prolapsus). Prolapsus of the globe of the eye. This term is applied by Beer, when the displacement is caused by division of the nerves and muscles of the orbit, or by paralysis of the latter.

OPHTHA'LMO-SCOPE (*ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *σκοπέω*, to view). An instrument for ascertaining the condition of the deep structure of the eye. It is to the eye what the stethoscope is to the chest.

OPIA'MMON. A crystalline powder obtained on evaporating a solution of opianate of ammonia. It is the *nitride of opianyl and hydrogen* of Gerhardt.

O'PIANE. *Narcotine*. A new principle, called *Salt of Derosne*, from its discoverer; it is procured by digesting opium in sulphuric ether.

OPIA'NIC ACID. A crystalline substance, obtained by the oxidation of narcotine. This is Gerhardt's *hydrated oxide of opianyl*.

O'PIANYL. Gerhardt's *hydride of opianyl*. A substance accom-

panying cotarnin during the action of oxidising agents on narcotin, and identical with the *meconin*, which exists naturally in opium.

OPIATE (*opiatum*, sc. *medicamentum*). An anodyne; a medicine which acts like opium in producing sleep, &c.

OPISTHO'TONOS (ὀπισθεν, backwards, τείνω, to bend). Tetanus of the extensor muscles, the body being rigidly bent backwards, so as to form a complete arch. (The substantive term is ὀπισθοτονία, or tetanic recurvation, Pliny's *dolor inflexibilis*; opposed to ἐμπροσθοτονία, or tetanic procurvation.) See *Euprosthotonos*.

OPIUM. The dried or concrete juice, procured by incisions into the half-ripe capsule of the *Papaver Somniferum*. This dried juice is called by the Persians *afium*, and by the Arabs *afium*, and hence our European word *opium* is said to be derived. The term has also been referred to the Greek ὀπός, juice, corresponding with our *sap* (Lat. *sapere*): hence ὀπίον, opium, the similarity of which to *sopor*, sleep, is merely accidental.

OPOBA'LSAMUM (ὀπός, juice, βάλσαμον, the balsam-trec). *Balsam of Mecca*. The most valued of all the balsams, yielded by the wounded bark of the *Protium Gilcadense*.

OPOCA'LPASUM. A gum yielded by the *Acacia gummifera*, called also *Inga Sassa*; it is the so-called myrrh of Abyssinia, and is probably a variety of the gum of Bassora or Bagdad.

OPODE'LDÖC. A solution of soap in alcohol, with the addition of camphor and volatile oils.

OPOIDIA GALBANIFE'RA. The name of the plant to which the *Dublin College* has recently referred the gum-resin galbanum. It grows in the province of Khorasan, near Durrood.

OPO'PONAX. A fetid gum-resin, formed of the milky juice which exudes from the wounded stalk or root of the *Opoponax chironium*, a plant of the order Umbelliferæ. It occurs in *tears*, or in *masses* called *placentæ*.

OPPILA'TION (*oppilo*, to close up). Obstruction; the closing of a cavity by adhesion of its parietes. The term *oppilatives* has been applied to remedies which close the pores.

OPPO'NENS PO'LLICIS. A muscle which arises from the annular ligament of the wrist, &c., and is inserted into the thumb. It brings the thumb inwards, so as to *oppose* the fingers.

Opponens minimi digiti. A muscle which moves the fifth metacarpal bone forwards and outwards, and thus increases the concavity of the palm of the hand.

-OPS, -OPSIA, -OPIA, -OPTIC (ὤψ, the eye, ὀψις, the act of seeing, ὀπτικός, belonging to the sight; from ὀπτομαι, to see). These suffixes relate to the eye and vision, as in anchil-ops, phot-opsia, myopia, &c.

OPTIC (ὀπτομαι, to see). Belonging to the sight; a term applied to the second pair of nerves, to two *thalami* of the brain. &c. The *optic disc* is the termination of the optic nerve, as it enters the sclerotica.

OPTICS (ὀπτομαι, to see). That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the properties of *light* and *vision*. It is distinguished into—

1. *Optics*, properly so called, which treat of *direct* vision.
2. *Catoptrics*, which treat of *reflected* vision, or the progress of rays

of light after they are reflected from plane and spherical surfaces; and of the formation of images from objects placed before such surfaces.

3. *Dioptrics*, which treat of *refracted* vision, or the progress of rays of light which enter into transparent bodies, and are transmitted through their substance.

OPTOMETER (ὀπτομαί, to see, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining with precision the refractive powers of lenses, and the distances at which minute objects may be distinctly seen. Also, an instrument for testing the relative sight of patients who cannot read.

ORA SERRA'TA. A *serrated border*, or dentated line, constituting the posterior edge of the ciliary processes.

ORANGE-CHROME. A basic chromate of lead; procured by boiling the yellow chromate with lime.

ORANGE-LAKE. A colouring matter formed of arnotta, pearl-ash and alum.

ORANGE-PEAS. The young unripe fruit of the *Citrus Aurantium*, or Sweet Orange, dried, and turned in a lathe, constituting the *issue-peas* of the shops.

ORANGE RED. *Sandix*. A pigment made by calcining white lead. It is of a brighter colour than red lead.

ORANGE-SKIN. An orange hue of the skin, chiefly observed in newly-born infants, and improperly termed *ephelis lutea* by Sauvages.

ORBICULA'RE OS (*orbiculus*, a little orb). *Os lenticulare*. The small *orb*ed bone of the ear, articulating with the head of the stapes.

ORBICULA'RIS. The name of two muscles of the face :—

1. *Orbicularis oris*, a muscle constituting the substance of the lips, and often termed *constrictor oris*, *sphincter*, or *osculator*. It has been considered as consisting of two semicircular muscles, called the *semi-orbicularis superior* and *inferior*. The *nasalis labii superioris* is a small slip of this muscle, sometimes extending to the tip of the nose.

2. *Orbicularis palpebrarum*, a muscle arising from the outer edge of the orbital process, and inserted into the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone. It shuts the eye.

3. *Orbicularis urethræ*, vel *sphincter urethræ*. A term proposed by Ellis for the layer of muscular fibres spread upon the membranous portion of the urethra.

ORBI'CULUS CILIA'RIS. *Annulus* or *circulus ciliaris*. The white circle formed by the ciliary ligament, marking the distinction between the choroid and iris. A similar circle defines the boundary of the cornea.

ORBIT (*orbita*, an orbit, a track). The cavity under the forehead, in which the eye is fixed. The angles of the orbit are called *canthi*.

Orbital or *temporo-malar nerve*. A branch of the superior maxillary nerve, given off in the sphenomaxillary fossa.

OR'BITO-SPHE'NOID. The name of two bones in the human skull, constituting the "neurapophyses" of the frontal vertebra, viewed in relation to the archetype vertebrate skeleton.

ORCHE'LLA. Dyers' Orchil. The *Rocella tinctoria*, a cryptogamic plant of the order *Lichenes*, which yields the colouring matter called *orchil* or *archil*.

1. *Orcin*. A colourless substance, obtained from the *Lichen dealbatus*,

assuming a deep violet colour when exposed to the joint action of ammonia and air, owing to the formation of *oreein*.

2. *Orcein*. A red colouring principle found in *archil*, and referred by Dr. Kane to a mixture of two substances, differing in their proportion with the age of the archil; these he calls *alpha-oreein* and *beta-oreein*, the latter being produced by oxidation of the former.

3. *Orehil-liquor*. The name of two liquid or thin pulpy substances procured from the lichen *Orehella*. They are called the *blue* and the *red*; but they differ merely in the degree of their red tint.

4. *Oreein-manna*. A sweet substance existing in certain species of lichen, and regarded by Robiquet as a variety of manna.

O'RCHIS (ὄρχις). The testis. Hence the term *mon-orehid* denotes a person possessed of only one testis.

1. *Orethritis*. Inflammation of the testis; a term adopted by Mason Good, as more appropriate than the unmeaning name *hernia humoralis*. See *Epididymitis*.

2. *Orcho-tomy* (τομή, section). Castration; the operation of extirpating one or both of the testes.

ORCHIS MA'SCULA. The Male Orchis; a plant, from the tubers of which is prepared a substance called *salep*, remarkable as the source of *bassorine*.

ORDER. A term in phrenology indicative of a love of physical arrangement. Its organ is situated above the eyebrow, between those of Colouring and Calculation.

ORENBURGH GUM. *Gummi Orenburgense*. A gum which issues from the medullary part of the trunk of the *Pinus larix*, when the larch forests in Russia take fire.

ORES. The mineral bodies from which metals are extracted. These are termed *sulphurets*, when combined with sulphur; *oxides*, when combined with oxygen; and *salts*, when combined with acids.

-ORE'XIA (ὄρεξις, appetite, from ὀρέγω, ὀρέξω, to extend). A termination denoting appetite, or desire, as in *an-orexia*, want of appetite; *dys-orexia*, depraved appetite, &c.

ORGAN (ὄργανον, an instrument). A part which has a determinate office in the animal economy, as the heart in circulation, the lung in respiration, &c.

ORGA'NIC and INORGA'NIC. Terms used for the classification of compound substances, though it is impossible strictly to define the limits of each class. *Organic substances* are produced by the operation of animal or vegetable life, as starch, sugar, &c. *Inorganic substances* are obtained from the mineral world, without the operation of life, as salt, alum, &c. See *Analysis*, *Organic*, and *Bases*, *Organic*.

ORGA'NIC ATTRACTION. A term applied to the phenomenon by which blood is attracted into parts which are capable of erection, and which are, at the same time, in a state of excitement; to the union of germs by which a part of the double monsters is to be explained, &c.

ORGA'NIC FORCE. A term applied to that power which resides in organized bodies, on which the existence of each part depends, and which has the property of generating from organic matter the individual organs necessary to the whole. It exists already in the germ, and creates in it the essential parts of the future animal. The germ is *potentially* the whole animal; during the development of the germ, the

essential parts which constitute the *actual* whole are produced. The result of the union of the organic creative power and organic matter is called *organism*, or the organized state.

ORGÁ'NIC MOLECULES. A term applied by Spallanzani to certain floating bodies supposed to exist in the male semen, and which he regarded as primordial monads of peculiar activity, existing through all nature, and constituting the nutrient elements of living matter. These are the *animalcules*, or *homuncular tadpoles*, of Leewenhoeck, the *vital germs* of Darwin, &c.

ORGÁ'NIC RADICALS. A term synonymous with Compound radicals. See *Radical Compound*.

ORGANIZATION. A term applied to a system, composed of several individual parts, each of which has its proper function, but all conduce to the existence of the entire system.

ORGANO-METALLIC BODIES. A numerous family of chemical compounds in which compound organic radicals, as unethyl, ethyl, &c., are united with metals, in a manner analogous to that in which the elementary radical chlorine is combined with sodium and zinc, in sea-salt and chloride of zinc.

ORGA'SMUS (*ὄργαω*, to desire vehemently). A term denoting evanescent congestive phenomena, which manifest themselves in one or in several organs at once.

ORICHA'LCEUM (*ὀρείχαλκος*, mountain-brass). Originally, a natural copper ore, and a kind of brass made from it. The term was afterwards applied to brass artificially wrought, and to brazen weapons. Through an incorrect derivation from *aurum*, and a similar method of pronunciation, some poets used this word as denoting a metal prepared from gold, but more precious, thus introducing a hybrid term, denoting a metal consisting of *gold* and brass.

ORIFICIUM (*os*, a mouth, *facio*, to make). An orifice; a mouth or entrance to any cavity of the body; hence *orificium vaginae*, that part of the pudendum which is below the level of the urethra.

ORGANUM VULGARE. Common Marjoram, a Labiate plant, which yields the *oil of thyme* of the shops.

ORIGIN (*origo*). The commencement of a muscle from any part. Its attachment to the part it moves is called its *insertion*.

ORNITHO'LOGY (*ὄρνις*, *ὄρνιθος*, a bird, *λόγος*, an account). That branch of natural history which treats of birds, a class of vertebrate animals divided by Cuvier into the *accipitres*, or hawk tribe; the *passeres*, or sparrow tribe; the *scansores*, or climbers; the *gallinae*, or gallinaceous birds; the *grallae*, or waders; and the *palmipedes*, or web-footed birds.

ORNUS EUROPÆA. The European Flowering Ash; an Oleaceous plant, which yields *manna*.

O'RPIMENT (*auri pigmentum*). The name usually given to yellow sulphuret of arsenic, or sulpharsenious acid; it is principally used as a pigment, and is the colouring principle of the paint called *king's yellow*.

ORRIS-ROOT. The rhizome of the *Iris florentina*, and perhaps also of the *Iris pallida*.

O'RSEDEW. *Mannheim*, or *Dutch Gold*. An inferior sort of gold-leaf, prepared of copper and zinc, sometimes called *leaf-brass*, and principally manufactured at Mannheim.

ORTHO- (ὀρθός, straight, true). A Greek adjective, denoting *straightness* or *erectness* of position.

1. *Ortho-pædia* (παιδεία, the rearing of children). The rearing of the human body, with reference to the prevention or cure of physical deformity. An institution, established in London for the laudable object of curing *club-foot*, proclaims itself to be a straightener, not of feet, but of boys — *orthopædic*, instead of *orthopodic*. See *Orthopraxy*.

2. *Ortho-pnoea* (πνέω, to breathe). An affection of the breathing when it takes place only in the erect position.

3. *Ortho-praxy* (πραΐξις, a doing). A term recently introduced by Mr. H. Bigg, comprising "the mechanical treatment of deformities, debilities, and deficiencies of the human frame," and intended as a substitute for the term *orthopædia*, or orthopædic surgery. But the term is not better than the one it aims at superseding. Both are objectionable. See *Orthopædia*.

4. *Ortho-ptera* (πτέρων, a wing). Straight-winged insects, as the locust, the grasshopper, &c.

5. *Ortho-tropal* (τρέπω, to turn). That which is straight, and has the same direction as the body to which it belongs, as applied to the embryo of the seed, when its radicle coincides with the hilum; the embryo is then erect with respect to the seed, as in the apple, &c.

6. *Ortho-tropous* (τρέπω, to turn). A term applied by Mirbel to the axis of the *ovule* in plants, when it is rectilinear, the foramen being at the extremity most remote from the hilum, as in *cistus*, *urtica*, &c.

Ortho-phosphoric acid. A term applied to *trihydrated phosphoric acid*, signifying that the phosphates employed in the arts are *truly* the salts of this acid. It is also termed, for the same reason, *common phosphoric acid*. Its salts are termed *ortho-phosphates*.

ORY'ZA SATIVA. The common rice-plant, a native of India, but cultivated in Europe and America. The term *paddy* is applied to the grain in its natural state, or before it has been separated from the husks.

OS (ORIS). A mouth; a passage or entrance into any place.

1. *Os tincae*. The tench's mouth; the os uteri, or orifice of the uterus.

2. *Os externum*. The entrance of the vagina; so named to distinguish it from the *os internum*, or orifice of the uterus.

OS (OSSIS). A bone; a portion of the skeleton, constituting a *passive* organ of locomotion, as distinguished from a *muscle*, or *active* organ of this faculty. See *Tissue of Bones*.

1. *Ossa longa*, vel *cylindrica*. The long or cylindrical bones, occurring in the limbs. Their middle part is called the *body* or *diaphysis*, and their centre is traversed by a cylindrical cavity, called the *medullary canal*.

2. *Ossa lata*, vel *plana*. The flat or broad bones, which protect important viscera, or form the walls of certain cavities, as those of the cranium.

3. *Ossa crassa*. The short bones, generally of a globular, tetrahedral, euboïdal, cuneiform, or polyhedral form, and occurring in the tarsus, the carpus, and the vertebral column.

4. *Processes of Bones.* The name given to certain eminences by which the surface of bones is frequently surmounted. The following is an enumeration of the different kinds of processes, together with their peculiar characters :—

a. Processes which belong to the movable articulations are termed *heads*, when they are nearly hemispherical; and *condyles*, when they are broader in one direction than in the others.

β. Processes which belong to the immovable articulations are termed *serræ* or *dentations*, as in the bones of the cranium; *roots*, as in the teeth; and *ridges*, as in those articulations called *schindyleses*.

γ. Processes which serve for the insertion of fibrous organs, whose points of attachment they multiply, are termed—

(1) According to their general form: *impressions* or irregular eminences, not much elevated, but rather broad, and formed of a great number of small tubercles placed very close together, and separated by slight depressions; *lines*, or unequal eminences, long, but not very prominent; *crests*, or eminences resembling lines, but broader and more prominent; *prominences*, when rounded, broad, and smooth; and *tuberosities*, when rounded and rough.

(2) After the bodies to which they have been compared: *spinous processes*, of the form of a spine; *styloid*, resembling a style or pen; *coracoïd*, like a crow's beak; *odontoid*, like a tooth; and *mastoid*, like a nipple.

(3) According to their uses: *trochanters*, or those which are subservient to the act of turning; and *orbital*, belonging to the orbit, &c.

(4) According to their direction and relative situation: *ascending processes*, *vertical*, *transverse*, *superior*, &c.

δ. Processes which serve for the reflection of certain tendons which deviate from their original direction are termed *processes of reflexion*.

ε. Processes which correspond to cavities existing on the surface of some organs are called *processes of impression*.

5. *Membrane of bones.* A dense fibrous membrane, surrounding the bones in their fresh state, except at the surfaces by which they are articulated to each other; on the skull it is called *pericranium*; on the cartilages, *perichondrium*; on the bones in general, *periosteum*.

OS USTUM. Bone-ash. The residue of bones which have been burned to a white ash in contact with air.

O'SCHEOCELE (ὄσχεον, the scrotum, κήλη, a tumor). A hernia which has descended into the scrotum.

O'SCILLATING ANTHER. Versatile anther; an anther which swings backwards and forwards, from being nicely balanced by its middle.

OSCILLA'TION (*oscillum*, an image hung on ropes, and swung up and down in the air). A term applied by Boerhaave to muscular irritability. See *Irritability*.

OSCILLA'TION OF THE IRIS. A term applied to the alternate contraction and dilatation (*hippus pupillæ*), as well as to trembling, of the iris, or to its motion from before backwards, and *vice versâ*, sometimes called *irido-donesis*, from *δονέω*, to quiver.

OSCILLATO'RIA. A filamentous Algaceous plant, interesting to

the physiologist, as exhibiting the first traces of organic contractility in its simplest condition.

OSCITA'NCY (*oscito*, to gape, from *os ciere*, to stretch the mouth). Yawning, or gaping.

OSCUA'TOR (*oscular*, to kiss). A name given to the *orbicularis oris*, or muscle forming the substance of the lips.

O'SMAZOME (*ὄσμη*, odour, *ζωμός*, broth). *Alcoholic extract meat*. An alcoholic extract obtained from muscular fibre, brain, &c., having the taste and smell of broth.

OSMIURO'SIS (*ὄσμή*, odour, *ἰδρωσις*, a perspiring). *Ephidrosis olens*. Morbid alteration of the perspiratory secretion with regard to odour. The term is synonymous with *bromidrosis*, odor hircinus, &c.

O'SMIUM (*ὄσμή*, odour). A new metal, lately discovered by Mr. Tennant, among platina, and so named by him from the pungent and peculiar smell of osmic acid.

Osmic acid. The volatile oxide of osmium, of an extremely acid and penetrating odour.

OSMO'METER (*ὥσμός*, impulsion, *μέτρον*, a measure). An apparatus for exhibiting the osmotic force. It consists of a porous vessel filled with a saline solution and immersed in pure water. The passage of the salt *outward* takes place entirely by diffusion, and this molecular process is not sensibly impeded by the intervention of a thin membrane. But the flow of water *inward* affects sensible masses of fluid, and is the only one of the movements which can be correctly described as a current. This is called *osmosis*, and it cannot be accounted for on the principle of diffusion.

OSMO'TIC FORCE (*ὥσμός*, impulsion). A name applied to the power by which liquids are *impelled* through moist membrane and other porous septa in experiments of endosmose and exosmose.

OSSA ALBA. *White bones*. The name given by Van Helmont to the precipitate formed by the natural salt of the urine, in the production of calculus. By Paracelsus it was called *tartar*.

Ossa deusta alba. *Ossa calcinata*. Bone-ash; the white product obtained by calcining bones in open vessels, until the whole of the carbonaceous matter is burnt off. It is also called *terra ossium* or bone-earth.

O'SSEIN (*os*, *ossis*, a bone). A peculiar kind of gelatin, found in bones, horns, &c. This must not be confounded with *ostein*.

OSSI'CULUM (dim. of *os*, *ossis*, a bone). A little bone. Hence the *ossicula auditûs*, a series of three small bones contained in the cavity of the tympanum, viz. the malleus, the incus, and the stapes. The last is united with the *os orbiculare*.

OSSI'FICATION (*os*, *ossis*, a bone, *fiô*, to become). The formation of bone; the deposition of calcareous phosphate, or carbonate, on the soft solids of animal bodies.

O'STEO- (*ὀστέον*, a bone). A prefix denoting the presence of bone.

1. *Ostein*. Another name for the osseous substance or bony tissue. This must not be confounded with *ossein*.

2. *Osteo-anabrosis* (*ἀνάβρωσις*, absorption). A name given by Dr. Cumin to the simple absorption of bone, unaccompanied by secretion of pus. It is by this process that Nature produces the removal of the milk-teeth, &c.

3. *Osteo-aneurysm*. Pulsating tumor of bone, depending on enlargement of the osseous arteries. The new substance frequently partakes of an encephaloid character, and suggests the term *enkephalo-oste-aneurysm*.

4. *Osteo-cancer*, *osteo-kephaloma*, and *malignant osteoid*, are terms descriptive of true malignant tumors of bone, constituting very serious forms of cancer.

5. *Osteo-dentine*. A term applied to that modification of the fundamental tissue of the tooth, in which the cellular basis is arranged in concentric layers around the "vascular canals," and contains "radiated cells," like those of the osseous tissue. The transition of *dentine* to *vaso-dentine*, and from this to *osteo-dentine*, is gradual, and the resemblance of the last to true bone is very close.

6. *Osteo-genesis* (γένεσις, formation). The development of bone.

7. *Osteo-graphy* (γράφω, to describe). A description of the bones.

8. *Osteo-logy* (λόγος, an account). A treatise of the bones.

9. *Osteoma*. Bony tumor; a calcareous concretion deposited on osseous surfaces, resembling a node, and differing from ordinary exostosis in not being pedunculated.

10. *Osteo-malakia* (μαλακός, soft). *Mollities ossium*. Softening of the bones in adults. It differs from true *Rickets* in being never followed by re-ossification, but rather inducing fatty degeneration of the bones, and tending irresistibly to a fatal termination.

11. *Osteo-myelitis*. Suppuration of bone, in which the medullary membrane becomes vascular, black, and gangrenous.

12. *Osteo-pædion* (παιδίον, a child). *Lithopædion*. An osseous or stony mass into which the fœtus is sometimes found to have been converted in the uterus.

13. *Osteo-pyelitis* (πύον, pus). A term applied to the acute form of suppuration of bone. The term is very objectionable.

14. *Osteo-sarcoma* (σάρξ, flesh). *Osteo-sarcosis*. The growth of a fleshy, medullary, or cartilaginous mass within a bone; as, for example, enchondroma, or fibrous tumor, when ossifying, and cancerous growth springing from the surface of bone.

15. *Osteo-tribe* (τριβω, to wear by friction). An instrument for the removal of the carious portion of bone, in operations for caries.

16. *Ost-hexia* (ἔξις, a habit). Ossific diathesis; an affection in which soft parts become indurated by a deposit of ossific matter.

17. *Ostitis*. Inflammation of a bone. By the term *pseudo-rheumatic ostitis*, Dr. Roser indicates the affection which has been variously described as osteo-myelitis diffusa, osteo-phlebitis, &c., in order to distinguish it from rheumatism, with which it has been confounded.

O'STIOLUM (dim. of *ostium*, a door). A little door; the orifice of the peritheciium of some Fungaceous plants, as *sphæria*.

O'STIUM (os, the mouth). The door of a chamber, the mouth of a river.

1. *Ostium abdominale*. The orifice at the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopiian tube—the only place in the whole body where a serous membrane communicates with the exterior.

2. *Ostium uterinum*. The orifice at the uterine extremity of the Fallopiian tube.

O'STREA EDULIS (ὄστρακον, a shell). The common edible Oyster, a conchiferous molluscous animal. See *Testæ preparatæ*.

OTALGIA (οὖς, ὠτός, the ear, ἄλγος, pain). Pain of the ear, ear-ache. See *Otitis*.

OTIYL. A term synonymous with *acetyl*.

OTITIS (οὖς, ὠτός, the ear, and -itis, denoting inflammation). Inflammation of the tympanic cavity of the ear. It has been distinguished into—

1. *Otitis externa*, which generally suppurates, and forms what is vulgarly called an *impoteme*, or *imposthume*, in the head—a term corrupted from *aposteme*. It sometimes becomes chronic, and is then called *otorrhœa*.

2. *Otitis interna*, or internal *impoteme*. See *Otalgia*.

OTOCO'NIA (οὖς, ὠτός, the ear, κόνις, dust). Minute particles of calcareous sand, found in the membranous labyrinth of the ear, analogous to the *otolithes*, or calcareous crystalline masses found in the vestibular sac of fishes.

O'TOCRANE (οὖς, ὠτός, the ear, κρανίου, the skull). The cavity formed by the modified vertebral elements for the reception of the auditory nerve.

O'TOLITES (οὖς, ὠτός, the ear, λίθος, a stone). Calcareous concretions found in the labyrinth of fishes and fish-like amphibia, which, by being in contact with the membranous parts of the labyrinth, increase by their resonance the sonorous vibrations.

OTORRHŒ'A (οὖς, ὠτός, the ear, ῥέω, to flow). The designation of *otitis*, when it has passed into a chronic state; it then becomes an otitic catarrh.

O'TOSCOPE (οὖς, ὠτός the ear, σκοπέω, to inspect). A flexible stethoscope, one end of which, expanded into a hollow bell, is placed over the patient's ear, whilst the other is applied to the surgeon's.

OTTO or ATTAR OF ROSES. Prepared from the petals of the damask and other roses, by distillation, exposing the product to the night-air, and skimming off the fine oil floating on the surface.

OU'LOID (οὐλή, cicatrix, εἶδος, likeness). *Uloid*. Cicatrix-like; a term applied by Mr. E. Wilson to a form of cicatrix, unattended by open sore, ulcer, or solution of continuity, and occurring in lupus, syphilis, and elephantiasis.

OURETIC ACID (οὔρον, urine). A supposed new acid of Proust and Bergmann, shown by Klaproth to be biphosphate of soda.

OUTSIDEDNESS. A term employed in describing electrical phenomena, from its having been observed that electricity is confined to the *outside* of bodies. Each solid possesses an amount of *outsidedness* peculiar to itself; an expression denoting the mutual distance of points on the surface of each solid from the latter's centre. A sphere obviously has this *outsidedness* more equally diffused than any other form of body, and it follows that electricity should be most equally diffused over the surface of a sphere; and, in proportion as the conductor assumes the pointed form, so will the electric inequality be greatest.

O'VAL or ELLIPTICALSKULL. Under this name Dr. Prichard describes that form of the skull which Blumenbach termed *Caucasian*. It is distinguished by the symmetry of its form—there being no excess either of prominence or compression. The cranial cavity is large, the forehead full and elevated, the face small in proportion; thus indicating the predominance of the intellectual powers over the instinctive propensities more directly connected with sensation.

OVALBU'MEN (*ovum*, an egg, and *albumen*). A name given to the albumen of the hen's egg, to distinguish it from the albumen of the blood, or *Seralbumen*.

OVARIO'TOMY (*ovarium*, and *τομή*, section). An unclassical term for the operation of removing the ovary, in states of disease, by means of the knife.

OVA'RIUM (*ovum*, an egg). An organ containing the ova of animals. The ovaries of the human subject, formerly called *testes muliebres*, are two small oval bodies placed in the substance of the broad ligaments.

Ovarium, in plants. The hollow case at the base of the pistil, inclosing the ovules. It is said to be *inferior*, when the tube of the calyx contracts an adhesion with its sides; *superior*, when no such adhesion exists; consequently, an inferior ovary involves a *superior calyx*; a superior ovary, an *inferior calyx*. When an ovary adheres to the calyx merely by its back, it is termed *parietul*.

O'VATE (*orum*, an egg). Egg-shaped; oblong or elliptical, and broadest at the lower end: as applied to the form of leaves.

OVI ALBUMEN. White of egg; the liquid albumen of the egg of *Gallus Bankiva* (*var. domesticus*). *Ovi vitellus* is the yoke of the egg. See *Oralbumen*.

OVICA'PSULE. The capsule of the ovum, which in many invertebrata is insulated from the proper tissue of the ovary, and may even escape with the ovum; but, in the oviparous vertebrata, coalesces with the theca of the ovary, forming there what is termed the *calyx*.

OVINA'TION (*ovinus*, of a sheep). The process of inoculating the human subject with the virus of sheep-pox, which was practised in 1847.

OVI'PAROUS (*ovum*, an egg, *pario*, to bring forth). Animals which bring forth their young in the egg. *Ovo-viviparous* animals are oviparous, but the ova are hatched within the body of the parent, as in the viper.

OVU'LIGER (*ovulum*, a little egg, *gero*, to bear). The name of a new kind of a hydatid, supposed to be formed in the articulation of the wrist. See *Hydatis*.

O'VULUM (dim. of *ovum*, an egg). A little egg; a term commonly used synonymously with *ovum*. See *Ovum*.

1. *Övula Graafiana.* Serous vesicles found in the structure of the ovarium—the ova in which the future embryo is developed.

2. *Ovula of Naboth.* Small vesicles found within and around the os uteri, and mistaken by Naboth for ova.

3. *Ovule of plants.* A small pulpy body, borne by the placenta, and gradually changing into a seed. It consists of two tunics and nucleus.

OVUM. An egg; a small vesicle within the ovarium, containing the embryo, or rudiments of the fœtus.

1. *Ovi vitellus.* Yolk of Egg. The yolk of the egg of the *Gallus Bankiva* (*var. domesticus*).

2. *Ovalis.* Egg-like. Hence the term *ovale* is applied to a *foramen* situated between the auricles in the fœtus.

3. *Ovi-duct* (*ductus*, a canal). A name sometimes given to the Fallopian tube, which conducts the ovum to the uterus.

4. *Ovi-parous* (*pario*, to bring forth). Animals which bring forth their young in the egg.

5. *Ovisac*. The sac of the ovum; another name for the Graaffian vesicle.

6. *Ovo-viviparous*. Animals which bring forth their young in a living state, the egg having been previously hatched within the body of the parent.

OX-BILE. *Fel bovinum*, vel *tauri*. Extract of ox-bile, recently re-introduced into practice in dyspepsia and biliary derangement.

O'XALIC ACID. An acid existing, as an acid salt of potash, in many plants, particularly in the species *Oxalis* and *Rumex*; combined with lime, it forms a part of several lichens.

1. *Oxalates*. Compounds of oxalic acid with salifiable bases.

2. *Oxalovinic* or *oxalethylie acid*. A designation of the acid oxalate of ethyl, formed when the alcoholic solution of the double oxalate of ethyl and potash is treated by hydro-fluosilicic acid.

3. *Oxalyl*. The hypothetical radical of oxalic acid.

4. *Oxamethane*. Oxamate of ethyl, or oxalate of ethyl, *plus* oxamide. An analogous compound is *oxamethylane*, formed by the action of dry ammonia on the oxalate of oxide of methyl, and consisting of oxamate of oxide of methyl.

5. *Oxamic Acid*. An acid procured by the action of heat on oxalate of ammonia, in the form of a honey-yellow residue, which remains in the retort.

6. *Oxamide*. A white insoluble sublimate, obtained by decomposing oxalate of ammonia by heat. The term is derived from the first syllable of oxalic acid and ammonia.

O'XALIS ACETOSE'LLA. Common Wood-sorrel; a plant which yields the binoxalate of potash, or *salt of wood-sorrel*.

OXALU'RIA (*oxalate*, and *ὀυρέω*, to make water). A disease characterized by the persistent presence of crystals of oxalate of lime in the urine.

O'XEOLES (*ὄξος*, vinegar). *Acetica*. The name given by the French pharmacologists to *medicated vinegars*, or solutions of medicinal substances in vinegar.

OXIDA'TION. The process of converting metals or other substances into oxides, by combining with them a certain portion of oxygen. It differs from *acidification* in the addition of oxygen not being sufficient to form an acid with the substance oxidated.

O'XIDE. A compound of oxygen with another element. The proportion of oxygen in the oxide is indicated by the use of prefixes: thus, a *prot-oxide* contains one equivalent of oxygen; a *sesqui-oxide*, one and a half; a *bin-oxide*, also called *per-oxide*, the greatest amount of oxygen, which does not possess *acid* properties.

Oxide, indifferent. An oxide which is neither an acid nor a base. Water is an indifferent non-metallic oxide; the black oxide, or binoxide of manganese, is an indifferent metallic oxide.

Oxide of oxygen. This singular term has been suggested by the idea that "oxygen in its ordinary condition, as it exists in the atmosphere, is really an *oxide of oxygen*, consisting of two atoms of oxygen in opposite states, and that the smallest particle of oxygen which can exist in the separate state is really composed of two atoms. This *smallest particle of free oxygen* would be appropriately termed a *molecule of oxygen*, whilst an *atom of oxygen* would be defined as the *smallest particle which can exist in a state of combination*. If the *atomic weight*

of oxygen were taken to be 16, the *molecular weight* 'would be 32.'—*Bloxam's Chemistry*, 1867.

OXY- (ὀξύς, acid). A prefix, denoting in some terms the presence of *acidity*; in others, the presence of *oxygen*; in a third class of terms, *acuteness of sense* or *function*; and, lastly, *sharp-pointedness*.

O'XYCRAT (ὀξύς, acid, κράω, to mix). A mixture of vinegar and water.

OXYCRO'CEUM (ὀξύς, acid, κρόκος, saffron). A warm discutient plaister, consisting of wax, resin, pitch, turpentine, saffron, and several gums.

O'XYGEN (ὀξύς, acid, γεννάω, to generate). A permanent gas which forms about a fifth (by volume) of atmospheric air, is capable of supporting flame, and is essential to the respiration of animals. Its present name was proposed by Lavoisier, from the supposition that it was the sole cause of acidity. It was called by Priestley *dephlogistiated air*; by Scheele, *empyrean air*; and by Condorcet, *vital air*.

1. *Oxygen Water*. A solution of oxygen in water. This must not be confounded with *oxygenated water*, which is the peroxide of hydrogen; nor with Searle's *oxygenous aerated water*, which is aqueous solution of the protoxide of nitrogen.

2. *Oxygenated Water*. A new kind of aerated water, also called binoxide or peroxide of hydrogen, and employed as a medicinal beverage. Each bottle of the patented water is said to contain nine fluid ounces of pure distilled water and about 4·6 grains of gaseous oxygen.

3. *Oxygen acid salts*. A term applied to all compounds consisting of a binary acid oxide with a binary basic oxide.

4. *Oxy-acid*. An acid containing oxygen. The relative number of atoms of oxygen in different acids formed by the same element with this substance is indicated by prefixes and terminations.

5. *Oxy-calcium light*. A modification of the oxy-hydrogen light, produced by employing coal-gas instead of hydrogen.

6. *Oxy-generation*. A term often used as synonymous with oxidation; it differs, however, from it in being of more general import, every union with oxygen being an *oxygenation*; whereas *oxidation* takes place only when an oxide is formed.

7. *Oxy-alcohol blowpipe*. An apparatus contrived by Dr. Marcet for increasing temperature. It consists in urging the flame of an alcohol lamp by a blow-pipe supplied with oxygen gas. The oxygen may be furnished from an air-holder, a gas-bag, or any other vessel in which it has been stored.

8. *Oxy-chloride*. A combination of an oxide and a chloride of the same metal, excepting the potassium family. The oxychlorides are commonly termed *submurates*, on the supposition that they consist of hydrochloric acid combined with two or more equivalents of an oxide.

9. *Oxy-hydrogen blowpipe*. An apparatus for burning a jet of hydrogen mixed with half its volume of oxygen.

10. *Oxy-hydrogen light*. A light introduced by Lieut. Drummond. It is described under the term *Drummond's Light*.

11. *Oxy-iodine*. A name given by Davy to *anhydrous iodic acid*, or the compound of oxygen and iodine. Its compounds with metallic bases were called *oxyiodes*, and by Gay-Lussac, *iodates*.

12. *Oxy-muriate of lime*. Chloride of lime, or bleaching-powder, prepared by exposing thin strata of recently slaked lime in fine powder

to an atmosphere of chlorine. The gas is absorbed in large quantity, and combines directly with the lime.

13. *Oxy-muriatic acid*. The former name of chlorine; it was also formerly called *dephlogisticated marine acid*; and by the French, *oxy-genized muriatic acid*. See *Chlorine*.

14. *Oxy-prussic acid*. A name formerly given to chloro-cyanic, or chloro-prussic acid, from its being supposed that the hydro-cyanic acid had acquired oxygen on being mixed with chlorine.

15. *Oxy-salt*. A compound in which oxygen is found both in the acid and in the base; thus, in phosphate of soda, it is associated with phosphorus in phosphoric acid, and with sodium in soda.

16. *Oxy-sulphin*. A term proposed by Daniell in explanation of his theory of the constitution of certain salts. Thus, in sulphate of soda, he supposed the oxygen to be transferred to the sulphuric acid, forming a compound which has never yet been isolated, consisting of one equivalent of sulphur and four equivalents of oxygen, and that this is combined with sodium. Graham denominates it a *sulphatoxide*, composed of *sulphat-oxygen* and sodium.

O'XYMEL (ὄξύς, acid, μέλι, honey). A mixture of clarified honey and acetic acid, diluted with distilled water. *Oxymel of Squill* consists of vinegar of squill evaporated to a certain consistence, and mixed with honey.

OXY'OPIA (ὄξύς, sharp, ὄψις, vision). Acuteness of sight. Increased sensibility of the retina, by which the smallest objects are clearly seen, for a few moments, in an extremely weak light; yet, excepting at such periods, even larger objects are not seen in the same degree of light.

OXYPHO'NIA (ὄξύς, sharp, φωνή, voice). Acuteness, or shrillness of voice; synonymous with *paraphonia clangens*.

OXY'URUS (ὄξύς, sharp, οὐρά, a tail). The Vermicular *Ascaris*; a parasitic animal, sometimes found in the uterus, or its appendages, the intestines, &c.

OYSTER-SHELLS, PREPARED. *Testæ preparatæ*. The shells of the *Ostrea edulis*, or Common Oyster; they yield carbonate of lime intimately blended with some phosphate of lime and animal matter.

OZÆ'NA (ὄζη, a stench). An ulcer, situated in the nose, discharging a *fetid*, purulent, or sanious matter. In its early state it is generally termed *catarrh*; when more advanced, it is called *cancer* of the nostril or throat, as it occupies principally the one or the other of these parts. See *Rhinorrhæa*.

O'ZONE (ὄζω, to smell). A modification of oxygen, occasioned by repeated electrical discharges, and characterized by a peculiar penetrating odour and an increased power of oxidation. It has been suggested that ozone is really the negative atom of oxygen detached from the positive atom or *antozone*, associated with it in the molecule. See *Oxide of Oxygen*.

OZONO'METER (ozone, and μέτρον, a measure). *Ozonoscope*. An instrument for measuring the quantity of ozone contained in the atmosphere.

P.

PA'BULUM. Forage, food for cattle. The "animal heat" and "animal spirits" are called the *pabula vitæ*, or food of life.

PACCHIO'NI'S GLANDS. The small, round, whitish *granulations* found in the superior longitudinal sinus of the membranes of the brain. Pacchioni described them incorrectly as *conglobate glands*.

PACHY-BLEPHARO'SIS (παχύς, thick, βλέφαρον, the eyelid). Thickening of the tissue of the eyelid, from chronic inflammation.

PACHYDERMATA (παχύς, thick, δέρμα, skin). Thick-skinned animals, as the elephant; the seventh order of the class Mammalia.

PACHYDERMATOCELE (παχύς, thick, δέρμα, δέρματος, skin, κήλη, tumor). A peculiar condition of the *skin*, described by Dr. Valentine Mott, characterized by hypertrophy of the skin and of the subcutaneous areolar tissue, with few blood-vessels running through it.

PACHYLO'SIS (παχυλός, thickish, from παχύς, thick). *Pachydermia*. Thickening and condensation of the skin, resulting from hypertrophy of its papillæ. This affection was referred by Willan to ichthyosis, but Mr. E. Wilson denies the relation.

PACINIAN CORPUSCLES. Small masses situated on the peripheral extremities of the nerve-fibres, chiefly in the palm of the hand and the sole of the foot, and named after Pacini, an Italian anatomist.

PÆDOTRO'PHIA (παῖς, παιδός, a child, τρέφω, to nourish). That branch of hygiene which treats of the nourishment of infants and children.

PA'GINA. Literally, a page of a book. A term applied, in botany, to the surface of a leaf; the upper surface being called *pagina superior*, the lower surface, *pagina inferior*.

PAINTERS' COLIC. *Colica pictorum*. A species of colic incident to painters, from the use of lead. It is also called Devonshire colic and colic of Poitou, from its former frequency in those parts.

Painters' Purg. A medicine used in painters' colic, and consisting of a decoction of half an ounce of senna in a pound of water, mixed with half an ounce of sulphate of magnesia, and four ounces of the wine of antimony.

PALA'TUM. A general term for the palate, or roof of the mouth. The *palatum durum*, vel *ostium*, or hard palate, forms the hard roof of the mouth; the *palatum molle*, or velum pendulum palati, or soft palate, is the fold of mucous membrane situated at the posterior part of the mouth.

1. *Palatine nerves.* The three descending branches—the anterior, the middle, and the posterior—of the sphenopalatine, or Meckel's, ganglion.

2. *Palato-glossus.* A muscle which passes between the soft palate

and the side of the base of the tongue. This muscle with its fellow constitutes the *constrictor isthmi faucium*.

3. *Palato-labialis*. The name given by Chaussier to the external maxillary or facial artery.

4. *Palato-pharyngeus*, or *thyro-staphylinus*. A muscle which arises from the arch of the palate, and is inserted into the thyroid cartilage and the pharynx. It draws the uvula downwards and backwards, and closes the back of the nostrils. See *Salpingo-pharyngeus*.

5. *Palato-salpingeus*. A designation of the circumflexus palati muscle, from its origin and insertion.

PA'LEA. Chaff. The term *paleæ* is applied to the minute colourless bracts at the base of the florets of a capitulum; and to the floral envelope of grasses, which immediately surrounds the sexual organs.

Paleaceous. Chaffy; covered with paleæ, or membranous scales, as the receptacle of some composite plants.

PALLA'DIUM. A rare metal, obtained from platiniferous minerals and from a certain Brazilian gold-ore; in appearance it is intermediate between platinum and silver.

PALLIATIVES (*pallium*, an upper garment worn by the Greeks). Medicines which produce merely temporary relief, thus palliating or *cloking* the disease. *Palliation*, in the present day, extenuates, without denying, an evil; its etymology suggests the attempt to entirely conceal it.

PALLOR (*paleo*, to be pale; from *πάλλω*, to quiver). Paleness, pale colour; the usual colour of those who quiver from fear, &c.

PALM-OIL. The produce of the palm called *Elaïs Guineensis*, and, according to Burnett, of some species of *Bassia* and other *Sapotaceæ*.

PALMA (*παλάμη*). The palm of the hand; the internal soft part of the hand.

1. *Palmar arch*. A branch of the radial artery, which passes over the metacarpal bones. The *superficial palmar arch* is a continuation of the ulnar artery, which also crosses the metacarpus.

2. *Palmar nerves*. The superficial palmar is a branch of the median nerve; the superficial palmar and the deep palmar are branches of the ulnar nerve.

3. *Palmaris longus*. A muscle arising from the inner condyle of the os humeri, and spread out into the *palmar aponeurosis*, which is finally fixed to the roots of all the fingers. It is a flexor of the wrist.

4. *Palmaris brevis*. A muscle arising from the annular ligament of the wrist and the palmar aponeurosis, and inserted into the skin of the inner edge of the hand; it is sometimes called *palmaris cutaneus*. It contracts the skin of the palm.

PALMA CHRISTI. The *Ricinus Communis*, or castor-oil plant.

PALMATE (*palma*, the palm of the hand). A form of leaf, having five lobes, with the midribs radiating from a common point at the base of the leaf, and resembling the palm of the hand.

1. *Palmati-fid*. A variety of the palmate leaf, in which the lobes are divided as far down as half the breadth of the leaf.

2. *Palmati-partite*. A variety of the palmate leaf, in which the lobes are divided beyond the middle, and the parenchyma is not interrupted.

3. *Palmati-sected*. A variety of the palmate leaf, in which the

lobes are divided down to the midrib, and the parenchyma is interrupted.

4. *Palmati-lobate*. A variety of the palmate leaf, in which the lobes are divided to an uncertain depth.

PALMINE. A solid odorous fat, procured by the action of hyponitrous acid on castor-oil. *Palmic acid* is a fatty acid formed by the action of nitrous acid on castor-oil. *Palmitic acid* is obtained by decomposing a soap of the palm-oil of commerce. *Palmitin* is palmitate of glyceryl; a solid fat contained in palm-oil, &c., and employed in the manufacture of *composition* and *Palmer's candles*.

PALMITIC GROUP. A small family of organic compounds, containing the radical *palmityl*, or its derivatives.

PALMITIC SERIES. A division of organic bodies in Gerhard's system of classification, homologous with the acetic series of bodies. It comprises the *palmitic* group and the *oleic* group.

PALO DE VACCA. The Cow-tree, a native of the Caraccas, from which the *vegetable milk*, or glutinous or milky sap, is obtained by incision.

PALPA'TION (*palpo*, to feel). The act of feeling; manual examination, or a method of exploring the abdomen by touch and pressure, for the purpose of ascertaining its form, size, &c.

PALPEBRA (*palpebro*, to wink). The eyelid. The utmost edge of the palpebra, out of which the hairs grow, is called *cilium*, a term also applied to the hairs themselves; while the eyebrow, or ridge of hair above the eyelid, is called *super-cilium*.

Palpebralis. The name of the *internal portion* of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.

PALPITA'TION (*palpito*, to throb). *Nervous palpitation*. A term denoting frequent, strong, and tumultuous movements of the heart, without appreciable organic lesion. When this affection results from loss of blood, it is termed *reaction*.

PALSY. The popular term for *paralysis*. Peculiar circumstances connected with the cause or symptoms of the disease have led to the introduction of the terms, *lead-palsy*, or dropped hand, produced by the influence of lead; *creeping-palsy*, extending from a limited to a large portion of the body; and *shaking-palsy*, characterized by a trembling motion of the limbs or body. See *Paralysis*.

PAMPI'NIFORM (*pampinus*, a tendril, *forma*, likeness). Resembling a tendril; as applied to the smaller veins of the spermatic cord, from their peculiar tendril-like arrangement.

PAN- (neuter gender of *πᾶς*, all). *Panta*. All; every one. Hence—

1. *Pan-chrestus* (*χρηστός*, useful). A term applied to a medicine in the same sense as *panacea*, from its general usefulness.

2. *Pan-chymagogues* (*χυμός*, juice, *ἄγω*, to expel). The former name of purgatives which caused evacuations, mixed nearly equally with the humors of the intestinal canal. Thus, calomel was called *panchymagogum minerale*.

3. *Pan-demic* (*δῆμος*, the people). Affecting all the people of a district; a term synonymous with epidemic.

4. *Pant-agoga* (*ἄγω*, to expel). Medicines which expel all morbid matters; a term synonymous with *panchymagogues*.

5. *Panto-phobia* (*φόβος*, fear). A fear or dread of all things; a

term used by the old writers as expressive of some of the symptoms of hydrophobia.

PANACE'A (πᾶν, all, ἀκείμαι, to heal). A universal remedy; a term formerly applied to remedies of high repute. Thus we had *panacea duplicata*, or bisulphate of potass; *panacea Glauberiana*, or kermes mineral; *panacea mercurialis*, or calomel; *panacea vegetabilis*, or saffron.

1. *Panacea anticanerosa*. The name given by Mr. Justamond to the liquid invented by him for external use in cancers; it partook considerably of the nature of the *tinctura ferri murialis*, which, indeed, with an equal quantity of spirit of wine, was sometimes substituted for it.

2. *Panacea lapsorum*. This name has been given to *Arnica*, or Leopard's-bane, a plant of the order *Compositæ*, from its long reputation in internal pains and congestions from bruises, or more probably in *prolapsus*.

PANA'DA (*pane*, bread, Ital.). Bread-pap; bread boiled in water to a proper consistence, as food for children.

PANA'RIS, PANARI'CIIUM (*panaricium*, corrupted from *paronychium*, a disease of the finger-nails). *Paronychia*. Common whitlow; a phlegmon of the skin at the end of the finger or in the vicinity of the nail. It must be distinguished from *onychitis*, which is an inflammation of the matrix of the nail.

PANCREAS (πᾶν, all, κρέας, flesh). A conglomerate gland, situated transversely across the posterior wall of the abdomen. It resembles the salivary glands in structure, and has hence been called the *abdominal salivary gland*. In cattle it is called the *sweet-bread*.

1. *Small Pancreas*. A small glandular mass, frequently found beneath the pancreas, and of similar structure. The French term it *pancreas d'Aselli*.

2. *Pancreatic duct*. The duct formed by the union of the numerous excretory ducts proceeding from the lobules of the pancreas.

3. *Pancreatic juice*. An alkaline fluid secreted by the pancreas, resembling saliva, and differing from the bile in containing a considerable quantity of albumen.

4. *Pancreatita*. Medicines which affect the pancreas; they are probably the same as the *sialica*, or those which affect the salivary glands.

5. *Pancreatitis*. Inflammation of the pancreas.

6. *Pancreat-omecus*. (ὄγκος, tumor). Swelling of the pancreas; the *emphraxis pancreatis* of Swediaur.

PANDICULA'TIO (*pandicular*, to stretch oneself). Stretching; elongation of the extensor muscles.

PANDU'RIFORM (*pandura*, a three-stringed musical instrument, *forma*, likeness). Fiddle-shaped; obovate, with a deep sinus on each side, as the leaves of *rumex pulcher*.

PAN'ICLE (*panicula*, a tuft). A form of inflorescence, in which the flower-buds of a raceme have, in elongating, developed other flower-buds, as in the oat. When the rachis of inflorescence separates irregularly into branches, so as to lose the form of an axis, this is called by Willdenow a *deliquescent panicle*.

PANIFICA'TION (*panis*, bread, *fio*, to become). The process of making bread. *Panificium* has the same meaning.

PA'NIS. Bread. The following terms are of usual occurrence :—*panis triticeus*, wheaten bread; *mica panis*, crumb of bread; *panis tostus*, toasted bread, for making toast-water; *panis furfuraceus*, brown or bran bread; *panis biscotus*, biscuit; *panis nauticus*, sea-biscuit.

PA'NIS TRITI'CEUS. Wheaten bread. It is of two kinds—*panis fermentatus*, fermented or leavened bread, made of wheat-flour, salt, water, and yeast; and *panis sine fermento*, *panis azymus*, or unfermented bread, which is distinguished into the *heavy and compact*, as in sea-biscuit, and the *light and porous*; the latter kind owes its lightness and porosity to the addition of some substance, as solid sesquicarbonate of ammonia, &c.

PANNI'culus CARNO'SUS (*panniculus*, dim. of *pamus*, a covering, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh). A fleshy covering; a set of subcutaneous muscular bands, which serve to erect the "quills upon the fretful porcupine," the hedge-hog, &c.

PA'NNUS. Literally, a piece of cloth, or a rag. The designation of that state of vascularity of the cornea, in which its mucous covering is so loosened and thickened as to present the appearance of a dense pellicle.

PA'NNUS VESICATO'RIOUS. *Taffetas vesicant.* Blistering cloth: prepared by digesting powder of cantharides in sulphuric ether, distilling the tincture, evaporating the residue, and spreading the oily mass which remains, melted with twice its weight of wax, on cloth prepared with waxed plaster.

PANOPHO'BIA (*πανικός φόβος*, panic fear). Groundless alarm; a species of hypochondriasis.

PA'NUS. This is the Latinized form of the Greek *πῆνος*, Dor. *πᾶνος*, *the thread wound upon the bobbin* in a shuttle; hence, a swelling or tumor; a superficial subcutaneous abscess.

PA'PAVER SOMNI'FERUM. The White Poppy, yielding opium. The terms *papaver* and *poppy* are suggestive of the habit of mixing the plant with the food of young children, to ease pain and procure sleep—*papa* being the Latin word by which infants call for food, and *pap* its English representative.

1. *Papaver rhæas*. The Corn or Red Poppy, the petals of which are used to impart their fine red colour to syrup.

2. *Papaverine*. An alkaloid found in the poppy, bearing a considerable resemblance to narcotin.

3. *Papaveris capsulæ*. Poppy-capsules. The nearly ripe dried capsules of the *Papaver Somniferum*, or White Poppy, cultivated in Britain.

PAPAW. The *Carica Papaya*; a tree with a milky juice, containing fibrin in such abundance, that the juice bears a most extraordinary resemblance to animal matter.

PAP'IER E'PISPA'STIQUE. Epispastic Paper; a blistering paper, made of white wax, spermaceti, turpentine, powdered cantharides, and water, boiled together, strained, and spread on paper.

PAPILIONA'CEOUS (*papilio*, a butterfly). Butterfly-shaped; a form of corolla resembling a butterfly, and found in all the leguminous plants of Europe. Of the five petals, the uppermost is dilated, and called *vexillum*, or the standard; the two lateral are contracted and parallel, and called *alæ*, or the wings; the two lower are contracted,

parallel, generally coherent by their anterior margin, and termed *carina*, or the keel.

PAPILLA (dim. of *papula*, a pimple). A teat, or nipple. The term *papillæ* denotes the small conical eminences which constitute the roughness of the upper surface of the tongue. They are distinguished as—

1. *Papillæ circumvallatæ*, vel *lenticulares*. Situated on the dorsum of the tongue, near its root, and forming a row on each side, which meets its fellow at the middle line, like the two branches of the letter A. They resemble cones attached by the apex to the bottom of a cup-shaped depression, and are hence named *calyciformes*. This cup-shaped cavity forms a kind of fossa around the *papillæ*, and hence they are called *circumvallatæ*.

2. *Papillæ conicæ et filiformes*. Covering the whole surface of the tongue in front of the *circumvallatæ*, but most abundant at the tip; of a conical and filiform shape, with their points directed backward.

3. *Papillæ fungiformes*, vel *capitatæ*. Irregularly dispersed over the dorsum of the tongue, and having rounded heads.

4. The term *Papillæ* is not limited to the eminences of the tongue; they exist wherever the sense of *touch* is delicate.

PAPILLA CONICA. The small flattened prominence formed by the optic nerve in the interior of the globe, at its fundus.

PAPPUS (πάππος). The down or mossiness of the under lip, the cheek, &c. The botanical term for the feathery appendage which crowns the fruit of many Composite plants, and which is, in fact, a reduced calyx.

PAPULA (*papula*, a pimple). A pimple; a “small, acuminate elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, very seldom containing a fluid, or suppurating, and commonly terminating in scurf.” It is the *ekthyma* and *exormia* of the Greeks. Mason Good’s derivation of the term *papula* is a literary curiosity.

Papulæ ardentes. A term applied by Gotwald to the trailing vesications which occurred in the Dantzic plague, and which Goodwin translates *fire-bladders*. At first they were as small as a millet-seed; and, when larger, they were termed in Holland *grana piperis*.

PAPULÆ. An order of cutaneous diseases of Willan’s, corresponding with the genus *Exormia* of Masou Good, and including lichen, strophulus, and prurigo.

PAR VAGUM. *The Wandering Pair*; the eighth pair of nerves, or pneumogastric. See *Nerves*.

PARA- (παρά). A Greek preposition, signifying *through*, *near*, *about*, &c. In some chemical compounds it denotes *near to*, and expresses a close alliance between two compounds. In the following terms used by Good, the preposition *uniformly* signifies *faultiness*, or a morbid state.

Par-acusis, morbid hearing.
Par-apsis, morbid touch.
Para-bysma, morbid congestion.
Para-cyesis, morbid pregnancy.
Para-geusis, morbid taste.
Para-menia, mis-menstruation.
Para phonia, altered voice.

Par-odinia, morbid labour.
Par-oniria, depraved dreaming.
Par-opsis, depraved vision.
Par-osis, morbid smell.
Par-ostia, mis-ossification.
Par-uria, mis-micturition.

PARABA'NIC ACID. A new and powerful acid, formed by boiling alloxan or uric acid with nitric acid.

PARACORO'LLÆ (παρά, about, *corolla*, the internal envelope of a flower). A hybrid term, proposed by Link to designate all the appendages referable to the corolla. If these consist of several pieces, he suggests the term *parapetala*; if an appendage relates to the stamen, he proposes *parastemon*. The peculiar filiform appendages of *Passiflora* he calls *paraphyses* or *parastades*.

PARACYA'NOGEN. A black, coaly matter, obtained by decomposing cyanide of mercury.

PA'RAFFINE. *Petroline*. A particular hydro-carbon, produced in the distillation of tar from beech-wood. Its name is derived from *parum affinis*, denoting its remarkable indifference to other bodies, in a chemical point of view. It is a constituent of petroleum.

PARAFFO-STEARINE. *Rock-paraffine*. A solution prepared by melting together stearine and rock-paraffin candles.

PARAKENTE'SIS (κυρακέντησις, perforation, especially for *tapping* for dropsy, or *couching* for cataract). The operation of tapping or making an opening into the abdomen, thorax, or bladder, for the purpose of discharging the fluid contained in them in disease.

PARAKU'SIS (παράκουσις, hearing amiss or wrong). A peculiar state of the hearing, in which deaf persons hear sounds better when a loud noise prevails at the same time. Of this, Willis describes two cases:—one, of a person who could maintain a conversation only when a drum was beat near him; the other, of a person who could hear only when a bell was ringing.

PARALLINIC ACID. The name given by Batka to *smilacin*, the active principle of sarsaparilla.

PARALY'SIS (παράλυσις, a loosening aside). Palsy; a disabling of the nerves in the limbs of one side; the total loss, or diminution, of sensation or of motion, or of both; the *resolutio nervorum* of Cullen. See *Hemiplegia* and *Paraplegia*.

Paralysis agitans. The Shaking Palsy of Mr. Parkinson; the *scelotyrbe festinans* of Sauvages; and, from the peculiarity of the patient's gait, it has been called, by Good, *synclonus ballismus*, a term derived from βαλλίζω, to dance. It is popularly called *the trembles*.

PARALY'TIC STROKE. A term applied to hemiplegia, when the attack is sudden and complete.

PARALY'TICA (παραλυτικός, affected with *paralysis*). Agents which diminish the irritability of the muscles and occasion weakness or paralysis. When employed in the treatment of spasmodic affections, they are termed *antispasmodics*.

PARAMENISPERMIA. A crystalline substance, *besides menispermia*, found in the seed-coat of *cocculus indicus*.

PA'RAMIDE. *Mellimide*. A solid yellow substance, procured from mellitate of ammonia.

PARAMO'RPHIA. Another name for *thebaia*, a crystallizable base existing in opium, and named from its being isomeric with morphia.

PARANA'PTHALINE. A substance which accompanies naphthaline in tar.

PARAPHIMO'SIS (παραφίμωσις, from παρά, about φιμώω, to

bridle). *Circumligatura*. An affection of the prepuce, when it is drawn quite behind the glans penis, and cannot be brought forward again. This is the *strangulating phimosis* of Good. Compare *Phimosis*.

PARAPLE'GIA (*παραπληγία*, Ion. pro *παραπληξία*, paralysis). A species of paralysis, characterized by loss of motion, with impaired sensation of both sides of the body, or of only the lower half of the body, or of the whole body excepting the head, or of the whole body including the head. The term is, however, usually limited to paralysis of the lower half of the body. See *Hemiplegia*.

Paraplegia, *reflex*, and *reflex paralysis* are terms applied to many cases of incomplete paraplegia, from their being referred to nervous action.

PARAPO'PHYSIS (*παρά*, transverse, *ἀπόφυσις*, apophysis). A process extending outwards from the "centrum" or body of the vertebra in fishes, commonly called the "inferior transverse process." See *Vertebra*.

PA'RARRHODEORE'TIN (*παρά*, besides, *ρόδιος*, rose-red, *ρήτινη*, resin). A simple resin, obtained from the male or fusiform jalap, or *Ipomœa Orizabensis*.

PA'RASITE (*παράσιτος*, eating beside, with, at the table of, another). Literally, a hanger on at the tables of the great. This term is used to designate animals which are found in the organs, intestines, blood, &c., of other living animals, and appear to live at their expense, as the hydatids of the brain, intestinal worms, &c. It is also the general name of plants which grow upon others, as moss, mistletoe, &c.

Parasitæ. The designation of Hebra's twelfth class of cutaneous diseases.

PARA'STATA (*παραστάτης*, one who stands by or near). Another name for the epididymis.

PARATA'TARIC. The name of an acid resembling the tartaric, and also called racemic.

PARATHE'RMIC RAYS (*παρά*, about, *θερμη*, heat). Rays found in and below the red and orange of the solar spectrum, and probably bearing the same relation to the true calorific rays as those which produce chemical phenomena bear to the luminous rays.

PARATRI'MMA (*παράτριμμα*, inflammation caused by friction). *Intertrigo*. A species of *Erythema*, or cutaneous inflammation, produced by friction in riding or walking.

PAREGO'RIC (*παρηγορικός*, soothing). The name of a class of narcotics, employed to soothe irritation. *Paregoric Elixir* is the *Tinct. Camph. Comp.* of the pharmacopœia.

PA'REIRÆ RADIX. Pareira-root; the dried root of the *Cissampelos Pareira*, or Velvet-leaf, a Menispermaceous plant, growing in the West Indies and South America.

PARE'LLIC ACID. *Parellin*. A substance produced, together with lecanoric acid, in the various dyeing lichens of commerce.

PARE'NCHYMA (*παρέγχυμα*, any thing poured in beside). A term employed by Erasistratus, from an idea that the common mass, or inner substance of a viscus, is produced by concremented blood, strained off through the pores of the blood-vessels, which enter into its general structure, or membranes. It is now applied to the spongy substance

composing the lungs, the liver, the kidneys, and the spleen; and to all the pulpy parts of plants.

PA'RESIS (παρεσις, a letting go, a slackening of strength). A loss of power of a nerve. Hippocrates uses the term for paralysis.

PA'RIDIN. A crystalline, colourless, organic substance, found in the leaves of the *Paris quadrifolia*.

PA'RIES (PARI'ETIS). The wall of a house, or any other building.

1. *Parietal*. Belonging to the walls of an organ; the *placenta* of a plant is so called, when it is attached to the *walls* of the ovarium, as in poppy, violet, &c.

2. *Parietalia*. The name of the bones of the cranium, which serve as *walls* to the brain.

PARI-PINNATE (*par*, equal, *pinnatus*, winged). Equally pinnate, abruptly pinnate; when the petiole of a pinnate leaf is terminated by neither a leaflet nor a tendril. See *Impari-pinnate*.

PARIS-RED, PARIS-YELLOW. The names of two colouring matters, the former of which is *cinnabar*, the latter *chrome-yellow*.

PARISTHMI'TIS (παρά, about, ισθμός, a neck). *Paristhmia* of Hippocrates. Inflammation about the throat; the squincy or squinancy of the old writers, and the cynanche, or angina, of the moderns.

PARKER'S CEMENT. A brown powder, which, when mixed with water, gradually sets, and becomes solid. It may be used for making the joints of chemical vessels tight.

PARKESINE. A substance procured by Mr. Alexander Parkes, of Birmingham, originally from gun-cotton, but now from other substances.

PARME'LIA PARIETINA. Common Yellow Wall-Lichen, usually sold under the name of *common yellow wall-moss*. It has been proposed as a test for alkalis, which communicate to its yellow colouring matter, called *parietin*, a beautiful red tint.

Parietin; *parietinic acid*. These are names given to chrysophanic acid (formerly called rhabarberine), from its having been found in the *Parmelia parietina*. For the same reason it has also been called *parietinic acid*. It is identical with usnic acid.

PAR-OCCI'PITAL BONE. In the doctrine of *Homologies*, this bone is called the "diapophysis." See *Vertebra*.

PARONY'CHIA, PARONY'CHIUM (παρά, about, ὄνυξ, the nail). *Panaris*. An abscess at the end of the finger, near the nail, occasioned by inflammation of the tendinous sheath of the finger; also called *thecal abscess* and *tendinous whillow*. When the effusion presses on the periosteum, it is a malignant form, and is termed *felon*.

PARO'TID (παρωτίς, from παρά, near, οὖς, ὠτός, the ear). The name of the large salivary gland situated near the ear. Its excretory ducts, uniting, form the *duct of Steno*.

PAROTI'TIS. *Cynanche parotideae*. An acute febrile disease, characterized by an anatomical lesion situated in one or both *parotid* glands, which runs a short course, and almost invariably terminates favourably. It is called, in England, *mumps*; in Scotland, *branks*.

PA'ROXYSM (*παροξυσμός*, exasperation). A periodical exacerbation, or fit, of a disease.

PA'RTHENOGE'NESIS (*παρθένος*, a virgin, *γένεσις*, generation). "Virgin-generation, or the successive production of procreating individuals from a single ovum." This is the name of a work, published by Professor Owen in 1849, in which the author shows the intent of the "cleavage process," as it has been called, to be that by which the spermatie principle is distributed throughout the germ-mass; and he there points out the consequent relation of such inherited subdivision of the spermatie principle to future developments of embryos in virgin-parents. See *Metagenesis*.

PARTICLE (*particula*, dim. of *pars*, a part). A minute part of a solid body, incapable of mechanical division. Of simple bodies, the particles are *homogeneous*; of compound bodies, they are the smallest parts which resist decomposition. The word *atom* is employed to denote both kinds of partiele, and hence we have *simple atoms* and *compound atoms*.

PARTITE (*partitus*, divided). Parted or divided into a fixed number of segments, which are divided nearly down to the base, as applied to leaves: a leaf with two divisions is called *bipartite*; with three, *tripartite*; with many, *pluripartite*, &c.

PARTRIDGE-BERRY. The name of the *Gaultheria procumbens*, an American plant, known in the United States by the name of *grouse-berry*, *deer-berry*, &c. The volatile oil is sold in this country under the name of *oil of winter-green*. See *Gaultherie Acid*.

PARTURIFA'CIENT (*parturio*, to bring forth, *facio*, to cause). A medicine which excites uterine action, or facilitates parturition, as *ergot*.

PARTURITION (*parturio*, to bring forth). The act of bringing forth, or being delivered of, children.

PARU'LIS (*παρουλίς*, from *παρά*, about, *οὔλον*, the gums). Inflammation, boil, or abscess of the gums. See *Gum-boil*.

PA'RVOLINE. An organic alkaloid found in Devonsbire shale-tar. It is isomeric with cumidine.

PA'STA ARSENICA'LIS. Arsenical paste, made of cinnabar, powdered dragon's blood, and finely levigated arsenious acid, made into a paste with saliva or mucilage.

PASTY'LLUS. Literally, a perfumed or sweet ball. A medicine in the form of a small round ball; a lozenge.

Pastilli Fumantes. Fumigating or aromatic pastilles, made of benzoin, balsam of tolu, labdanum, &c. The *species ad suffiendum* consists of benzoin, amber, and lavender-flowers.

PA'TCHOULI. The dried foliaceous tops of a strongly odoriferous plant, called in Hindostan *puchá pát*; it is a species of *Pogostemon*, and belongs to the family Labiata.

PATE. *Pasta*. A paste; a preparation of sugary and mucilaginous substances. *Pâte de guimauve* is demulcent lozenge, prepared from the root of the *Althæa officinalis*.

"*Pâte arsenicale*." Seventy parts of cinnabar, twenty-two of sanguis draconis, and eight of arsenious acid, made into paste with saliva, at the time of applying it.

PATE'LLA (dim. of *patina*, a pan). Literally, a small pan. The knee-pan.

PATENT MEDICINE. *Proprietary medicine.* A medicine whose sale is secured to the proprietor by *patent*, and the ingredients of which may be known by the public. See *Quack*.

PATENT YELLOW. A pigment consisting of chloride and protoxide of lead; also called *mineral yellow*.

PATHE'TICI (πάθος, passion). *Trochleares.* A name given by Willis to the fourth pair of nerves, because the eyes, by means of these, express certain passions.

-PATHIA, -PATHY (πάθος, affection, from πάσχω, to suffer). A termination of words, denoting an *affection*, as in leuco-pathia, white affection; sym-pathy, fellow-feeling, &c.

PATHOGNOMONIC (πάθος, disease, γνώμων, a discerner). A term applied to symptoms which are characteristic of, and peculiar to, a disease.

PATHO'LOGY (πάθος, disease, λόγος, an account). That branch of medicine which investigates the nature of diseases, especially of those which affect man and the lower animals which are subjects of medical treatment.

PATIENTIÆ MUSCULUS. The *patience-muscle*; a characteristic designation of the levator anguli scapulæ, being the principal elevator of the shoulder—the muscle which imparts the *shrug* of patience.

PATTINSON'S PROCESS. A *desilvering* process; a process by which a large amount of lead can be at once separated from galena in the metallic state with little expenditure of labor.

PAULLINIA. *Guarana.* A powder prepared from the seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis*, of South America. It contains a principle resembling *Caffein*.

PA'VIINE. A crystallisable substance found in the bark of the horse-chestnut, remarkable for exhibiting a beautiful bluish-green fluorescence when placed in violet light. It is supposed to be identical with *fraxin*. The term is derived from *Pavia*, a small division of the order *Æsculaceæ*, or the horse-chestnut family.

PAVILION. The name of the *ala*, or greater part of the external ear.

PEARL. A spherical concretion formed within the pearl-oyster. Sir Everard Home considered that the abortive ova of the animal were the nuclei upon which the pearls were formed.

PEARL-ASH. *Crude potash.* The name of potash when it is calcined, and of a whitish pearly lustre. After re-crystallization, till pure, it is sent into the market as *salts of tartar*, or *purified pearlashes*.

PEARL-BARLEY. Common Barley divested of its cuticle, and rounded and polished in a mill, so as to acquire a pearly appearance.

PEARL-EYE. *Pearl in the eye.* The old English name of cataract.

PEARL-POCK. A term applied to the varioloid form of small-pox, in which the vesicles are unusually persistent and present the transparent appearance of *pearl*. See *Horn-Pock*.

PEARL-WHITE. *Magistery of Bismuth*; the sub-nitrate of bismuth.

PEARLY TUBERCLES. Follicular elevations; sebaceous miliary tubercles, commonly situated in the thin skin of the lower eyelid.

PEAS FOR ISSUES. These are made of tow, or flax, rolled up with gum-water and wax; to which are sometimes added powdered

savine, cantharides, or verdigris: orange-peas from the unripe Curaçao oranges are also used.

PEBRINE. The name given by Béchamp to a disease occasioned by the presence in the tissues of dark contractile corpuscles of vegetable parasitic origin.

PECCANT (*pecco*, to be in fault). A term applied by the humoral pathologists to those humors of the body which were supposed to be faulty in quality or in quantity.

PECTEN, PE'CTINIS (*pecto*, to comb). A comb, or crest. A pyramidal, plicated process, situated in the posterior and external part of the cavity of the eye in birds, and covered with pigment. It is also called *marsupium*.

1. *Pectinati musculi*. A designation of the muscular fasciculi of the heart, from their resemblance to the teeth of a comb.

2. *Pectineus*. A flat, quadrangular muscle, arising from the pectineal line of the os pubis, and inserted into the line leading from the trochanter minor to the linea aspera.

PECTIC ACID (*πηκτίς*, a coagulum). A substance obtained from the carrot and other vegetables, so named from its remarkable tendency to gelatinize.

1. *Pectin* is the principle which forms the basis of vegetable jelly. The two substances are closely connected.

2. *Pectose* is the substance originally contained in the vegetable matters yielding pectin, and is accompanied by a kind of ferment, called *pectase*. When pectase is added to a solution of pectic acid, a gelatinous body is formed, called *pectosic acid*.

PECTINATE (*pectinatus*, arranged like the teeth of a *pecten*, or comb). A term applied to a modification of the pinnatifid leaf, in which the segments are long, close, and narrow, like the teeth of a comb.

PE'CTORAL DECO'CTION. The *Decoctum Hordei compositum* of the London Pharmacopeia, consisting of decoction of barley, figs, liquorice-root, raisins, and water.

PECTORA'LIS (*pectus*, the breast). The name of two muscles of the trunk:—

1. *Pectoralis major*, arising from half the clavicle, all the edge of the sternum, and the cartilages of the lowest three true ribs, and inserted into the outer border of the occipital groove of the humerus. It moves the arm forwards, &c., and is a muscle of respiration.

2. *Pectoralis minor*, arising from the third, fourth, and fifth ribs, and inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula. It draws the shoulder-bone forwards and downwards, and elevates the ribs.

PE'CTORALS (*medicamenta pectoralia*, from *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast). Medicines which relieve disorders of the chest.

PECTORI'LOQUY (*pectus*, the breast, *loquor*, to speak). A chest-sound; a voice which appears to proceed directly from the chest, and to traverse the tube of the stethoscope.

PE'DATE (*pedatus*, furnished with *pedes*, or feet). A term applied to a modification of the palmate leaf, in which the two lateral lobes are themselves subdivided, as in *helleborus niger*. The same modifications occur as in the palmate leaf, with similar terms, as *pedatifid*, *pedatipartite*, *pedatisected*, and *pedatilobate*.

PE'DICEL (*pedicellus*, dim. of *pediculus*). A partial flower-stalk.

When several peduncles spring from the axis, at short distances from each other, the axis is termed *rachis*, and the peduncles are called *pedicels*.

PEDICULA'TION (*pediculus*, a louse). *Phtheiriasis*. An affection in which lice are bred under the skin.

PEDI'CULUS (dim. of *pes*, a foot). The common louse, which infests the human body, under the several names of *pediculus capitis*, *pediculus corporis*, and *pediculus pubis*. They are named *pediculi*, says Isidore, "quod magis pedum motu lædant, quam morsu."

PEDILU'VIUM (*pes*, *pedis*, the foot, *lavo*, to wash). A foot-bath. This is a better term than *lavipedium*, but *pelluvium* or *pelluvia* is used by Festus as a foot-tub. See *Manuluvium*.

PEDU'NCULUS (*pedo*, one that has broad or splay feet). A person somewhat splay-footed. A peduncle; the axis of the flower-bud, from the point of connexion with the stem, as far as the floral envelopes. The term *pedunculi cerebri* is applied to two medullary cords which connect the pineal gland to the optic thalami.

PELARGONIC SERIES (*Pelargonium*, a genus of plants commonly confounded with *Geranium*). A division of organic bodies, comprising, in Gerhardt's classification, the octylic, pelargonic, and sebatic groups.

PELIO'SIS, PELIDNO'SIS (πελίωσις, πελιδνωσις, extravasation of blood, a livid spot; Lat. *livor*). A livid spot, occasioned by extravasation of blood.

PELLA'GRA. Italian leprosy; an affection in which a morbid condition of the skin is a prominent symptom; it is very prevalent among the peasantry of the northern states of Italy. It is called *mal del sole*, from its being ascribed to the heat of the sun's rays; *Italian elephantiasis*, &c. The term is commonly derived from *pellis agria*, or wild skin; but it would seem that the old Italian name for it was *pellarella*. The disease is allied to psoriasis.

PE'LLICLE (*pellicula*, dim. of *pellis*, the skin or hide of a beast, flayed off). A thin skin, or film. Among chemists, it denotes a thin surface of crystals uniformly spread over a saline liquor evaporated to a certain degree.

PELLI'CULA OVI (*pellicula*, a small skin). *Membrana putaminis*. An albuminous membrane which lines the shell of the egg. At the larger end of the egg it forms the *follicula aëris*, the air of which contains 23·475 per cent. of oxygen.

PELO'PIUM. A new metallic element, found associated with tantalum in the Swedish mineral *ytthro-tantalite*. See *Niobium*.

PE'LOSIN. *Cissampelin*. A colourless substance, lately extracted from the root of the *Cissampelos Pareira*. It is a powerful base, forming salts with several acids. On exposure, it is converted into *pellutein*.

PE'LTATE (*peltatus*, armed with a *pelta*, a small buckler or target in the shape of a half-moon). Shield-shaped; applied to leaves which are fixed to the petiole by their centre, or by some point within the margin, as in *tropæolum*.

PELTIDIA CANI'NA. Ash-coloured Ground Liverwort; a lichen which, mixed with half its weight of black pepper, formed the *pulvis antilyssus* of the London Pharmacopœia of 1721.

PELVI'METER (*pelvis*, and μέτρον, a measure). A barbarous

compound, applied to an instrument invented for measuring the diameters of the pelvis, particularly the antero-posterior, or fore-and-aft diameter of the brim. The term *pelycometer*, from $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\chi$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, a basin, is correct.

Pelyco-cheiro-metresis, a term denoting measurement of the pelvis by the hand, is a curiosity in medical nomenclature.

PELVIS ($\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\chi$, a basin). The basin, or the large bony cavity which terminates the trunk inferiorly, containing the urinary and genital organs, and, in women, the uterus.

PELVIS RENA'LIS. The *renal basin*; a membranous, basin-like sac, occupying the cavity of the kidney. Externally, the sac of the pelvis contracts into its excretory duct, the ureter.

PEMPHIGUS ($\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\phi\iota\chi$, a bubble). *Febris vesicularis*, *ampullosa*, vel *bullosa*. Vesicular fever; the name applied by Sauvages to bladdery fever, a cutaneous disease, characterized by an eruption of large bullæ. *Acute* pemphigus includes the pemphigus vulgaris, pompholyx benignus, and pompholyx solitarius, of Willan; *chronic* pemphigus corresponds with the pompholyx diutinus of Willan; while *gangrenous* pemphigus is the pemphigus infantilis of Willan, the pemphigus gangrenosus of Stokes. The Greek term $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\phi\iota\chi$ is the same as $\pi\omicron\upsilon\phi\omicron\varsigma$. See *Pompholyx*.

PE'NGHAWAR DJAMBI. *Pulu*. "Vegetable silk;" a new styptic, obtained from a species of Cibotium, a genus of tree-ferns.

PENICI'LLIUM GLAU'CUM. A parasitic fungus, constituting common mould, and said, when transplanted upon the skin, to produce an eruption identical with the herpes preceding favus.

PENICI'LLUS (dim. of *peniculum*, a brush). A tent, or pledget. Any thing which has its end divided like a painter's brush; in this sense the extremities of the vena portæ have been termed *penicilli*.

PENIS. The male organ of generation, consisting of three lengthened bodies, closely united to one another, viz. the two *corpora cavernosa* and the *corpus spongiosum*.

PENNIFORM (*penna*, a feather or quill, *forma*, likeness). Feather-shaped; a term applied to those muscles which have their fibres arranged on each side of the tendon, as the rectus femoris.

Semi-penniform. Half-feather-shaped; the designation of those muscles which have their fibres arranged on one side of the tendon, as the peronæus longus.

PENNYROYAL. The common name of the *Mentha pulegium*. Under the same name, the *Hedeoma pulegioides* is highly reputed in North America as an emmenagogue.

PENNYROYAL-WATER. *Hysteric water*. Prepared by adding half an ounce of the compound spirit of bryony to half a pint of pennyroyal-water.

PENTA'NDRIA ($\pi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\epsilon$, five, $\alpha\acute{\nu}\eta\rho$, a man). Having five stamens: the character of the fifth class of plants in Linnæus's system.

Pentagynia ($\pi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\epsilon$, five, $\gamma\upsilon\upsilon\eta$, a woman). Having five pistils: an ordinal character in Linnæus's system of plants.

PEPO. A gourd; a three-celled, fleshy, indehiscent fruit, with parietal placentæ, as the cucumber.

PE'PPERMINT. The common name of the *Mentha piperita*, an indigenous Labiato plant. Oil of peppermint consists of a camphor. or *stearopten*, and a liquid portion, or *elæopten*.

PEPSI'NA (πέπτω, to digest). Pepsin. The digestive principle obtained from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the calf or pig. A solution, in water, of pepsin, obtained from the stomach of the herbivora, is termed *artificial gastric juice*.

PEPTIC (πέπτω, to ripen). Any substance which is digestible. Hence the term *peptics*, applied to medicines which promote digestion.

Peptic glands are the glands of the mucous membrane of the stomach, which secrete the gastric juice.

PEPTONE. The name applied to a proteid solution, as of meat, white of egg, &c., employed for artificial digestion.

PER-. A Latin preposition, which, when prefixed to the name of an oxide, indicates the presence of the greatest quantity of oxygen which can exist in a compound of such materials which do not possess acid properties, as in *per-oxide*.

Bi-per-. This double prefix is used, when there is more than one atom of oxygen in the base, as well as an unequal number of atoms of acid and base, as in the *bi-per-sulphate* of mercury, where *bi* indicates the presence of two atoms of acid, and *per* that the mercury is in the form of a *per-oxide*.

PER-ACUTE. Very sharp; a term applied to diseases when greatly aggravated, or attended by considerable inflammation. *Per* is an intensive particle.

PERCHLO'RIC ACID. An acid consisting of seven equivalents of oxygen united with one of chlorine.

PÉCOLA'TION (*percolo*, to strain through). Filtration; the passing of a fluid through a strainer, for the purpose of bringing all its particles into contact with the whole of the menstruum, which is minutely divided.

PERCU'SSION (*percutio*, to strike). The act of striking upon the chest, abdomen, &c., with the view of producing sounds by which the state of the subjacent parts may be ascertained. This is distinguished into—

1. *Direct percussion*, which consists in striking the surface of the chest, &c., with one, two, or more fingers, and observing the degree and quality of the sounds produced; and,

2. *Mediate percussion*, which differs from the former chiefly in the employment of a small plate of ivory, called a *pleximeter*, a piece of leather or caoutchouc, or the second phalanx of the forefinger of the left hand; one of these is placed on the part to be examined, and struck with the pulpy ends of the middle and forefinger of the right hand.

3. The *scale of sounds* which may be distinguished on the surface of the body are the following, beginning with the dullest:—the femoral, the jecoral, the cardial, the pulmonal, and the stomachal, the clearest of all. Besides these, there are the osteal, the humoric (when organs are filled with air and liquid), the hydatie, and,

4. The *bruit de pot fêlé*, a sound heard on percussing over a cavity near the surface of the lungs, usually at the upper part of the chest. It resembles the noise of a cracked earthenware vessel, when struck with the finger.

PEREI'RIN. An alkaloid of febrifuge qualities, found in the bark of the *Vallesia inedita*.

PERE'NNIAL (*perennis*, that lasts or continues throughout the

year). Lasting for several years, as differenced from *annual* and *biennial*.

PERENNIBRA'NCHIA (*perennis*, perpetual, *branchiæ*, gills). A designation of the fish-like batrachia, or amphibious animals which retain more or less of the branchial apparatus through the whole period of their life, as the proteus, the siren, &c.

PERFO'LIATE (*perfoliatus*, from *per folium*, through the leaf). A designation of a leaf, which, by union of its margins, encloses the stem, which thus seems to pass through it.

PE'RFORANS (*perforo*, to pierce through). A designation of the *flexor digitorum profundus*, from its perforating the tendon of the flexor sublimis.

Nervus perforans Casserii. Another name for the musculo-cutaneous, or external cutaneous nerve.

PERFORATION (*perforo*, to pierce). A term employed to denote a solution of continuity, from disease of the parietes of a hollow organ, as of the intestines. *Spontaneous perforation* is that which occurs without having been preceded by any perceptible modification of function, local or general.

PERFORATUS (*perforo*, to bore through). Bored through; a term applied to the *coraco-brachialis* muscle, from its being perforated by the external cutaneous nerve, as discovered by Casserius; and to the *flexor digitorum communis sublimis* muscle, from its tendon being perforated by the tendon of the flexor profundus.

PERI- (*περί*). A Greek preposition signifying *around*, expressing the relation of circumference to centre, and thus properly different from *ἀμφί*, *on both sides*, which indicates doubleness.

PERIANTH (*περιανθέω*, to bloom all round). A collective term for the floral envelopes, when it is not evident whether they consist of calyx and corolla, or of calyx only, as in tulip.

PERIBRO'SIS (*περί*, around, *βρῶσις*, corrosion). Inflammation of the canthi, attended with excoriation.

PERICA'RDIIUM (*περικάρδιος*, around the heart). A fibro-serous double membrane, which surrounds the heart, like a bag.

Pericarditis. Inflammation of the pericardium; commonly an accompaniment of acute rheumatism; rarely idiopathic.

PERICARP (*περικάρπιον*, the case of the fruit). That part of a fruit which constitutes the ovarium of the pistil. It consists of an outer coat, or *epicarp*; an inner coat, called *endocarp*, or *putamen*; and an intermediate substance, termed *mesocarp*, and, when of a fleshy consistence, *sarcocarp*.

PERICHÆTIAL (*περί*, around, *χαίτη*, seta). A term applied to the peculiar leaves which surround the base of the seta, or stalk, of mosses.

PERICHON'DRIUM (*περί*, around, *χόνδρος*, cartilage). The synovial membrane which covers cartilage.

PERICRA'NIUM (*περικράνιος*, passing round the cranium or skull). The periosteum or membrane which covers the bones of the cranium.

PERIDY'MIS (*περί*, around, *δίδυμοι*, twins). The serous coat which covers the testes. By the older anatomists it was confounded with the fibrous coat, under the name *tunica vaginalis* or *elytroides*.

PERIGLO'TTIS (*περιγλωττίς*, a covering of the tongue). A mass

of small glandular grains at the lower part of the anterior surface of the epiglottis.

PERIGO'NIUM (περί, around, γονί, generation). A term synonymous with peri-anthium, and denoting the parts which surround the organs of generation, viz. the floral envelopes.

PERIGYNOUS (περί, around, γυνή, the pistil in plants). That condition of the stamens of a plant in which they contract adhesion to the sides of the calyx, and thus surround the ovarium, as in the rose.

PERILYMPH (περί, around, lymph, water). A barbarous word, intended to be synonymous with *aqua labyrinthi*, and *liquor Cotunnii*, and denoting the limpid fluid secreted by the serous membrane which lines the osseous labyrinth of the ear; it separates the semicircular canals and vestibular sac from the bony chambers in which they are contained. See *Endolymph*.

PERINÆ'UM (περίνεος, the space between the anus and the scrotum). The inferior part of the trunk of the body, in which are situated the two great excretory outlets, the urethra and the anus.

PERINEPHRITIS (περί, around, νεφρίτις, inflammation of the kidney). Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the kidney.

PERIOD (περίοδος, a going round). A circuit or revolution; a stage or epoch of a disease, as that of *increase*, of *acme* or *height*, and of *decline*. Also the interval which occurs between the paroxysms of intermittent fever.

Periodicity. The tendency of pathological conditions to recur periodically, after certain intervals. Such conditions are termed *periodical* or *rhythmical*.

PERIO'DIC ACID. An acid consisting of iodine and oxygen.

PERIO'RBITA (περί, around, orbita, the orbit). A hybrid designation of the fibrous membrane which lines the orbit of the eye.

PERIO'STEUM (περιόστεος, round the bones). The membrane which surrounds the bones. In the recent state of the teeth, their root is surrounded by a prolongation of the mucous membrane of the mouth, called the *alveolar-dental periosteum*.

1. *Periostitis*. Inflammation of the periosteum, or investing membrane of the bones.

2. *Periostosis*. A tumor formed by swelling of the periosteum.

PERI'PHERY (περιφέρεια, a periphery, the line round a circular body). The circumference or external surface of a body.

Periphereic impulses. A term applied by Naumann to the influence which is transmitted from the nerves of any particular parts of the body to the centres of the nervous system, i.e. the brain and the spinal cord. On the other hand, by *central impulses* is meant the influence which is conveyed back again from those centres to the nerves of a particular part.

PERIPNEUMO'NIA (περιπνευμονία, inflammation about the lungs). Peripneumony: inflammation of the parenchyma of the lung. The term is synonymous with *pneumonia*, although it would seem to imply either a more intense degree of the disease, or a more *superficial* affection.

Peripneumonia notha. Spurious or bastard peripneumony; a form of bronchitis, termed by Dr. Badham *asthenic*. It is sometimes called *catarrhus suffocativus*; and, by Frank, *catarrhus bronchiorum*.

PERISPERM (περί, around, σπέρμα, seed). Another name for

the *albumen*, or the substance lying between the integuments and the embryo of some seeds.

PÉRISSADS (περισσός, *odd*, of numbers, opposed to ἄρτιος, *even*). A term connected with the new theory of atomic weights, and denoting *elements of uneven atomicity*, including the monads and triads. See *Atomicity* and *Artiads*.

Periss-artiads. The name of a third class of elements, which have now an odd, now an even atomicity.

PERISTA'LTIC (περισταλτικός, *claspings and compressing*). A term applied to the vermicular contractions of the intestines upon themselves. This motion is sometimes called *peristole*.

PERISTAPHYLINUS (περί, *about*, σταφυλή, *the uvula*). A term applied to two muscles of the palate: the *externus*, or the circumflexus palati; and the *internus*, or the levator palati mollis.

Peristaphylo-pharyngeus. The first or upper portion of the palatopharyngeus muscle; the second or middle portion is termed *pharyngostaphylinus*; the third or lower portion, *thyro-staphylinus*.

PERI'STOMA (περί, *about*, στόμα, *the mouth*). The membrane, or series of tooth-like processes, which closes the orifice of the theca of mosses.

PERISTRO'MA (περίστρομα, *a covering*). Literally, rich tapestry-work, wherewith floors or beds were spread. This term is probably applied, by Pecquet, to the mucous or villous coat of the intestines, called by Bilsius *muscum villosum*; by Bartholine, *crusta membranosa*; and by De Graaf, *crusta vermicularis*.

PERITHE'CIUM (περί, *around*, θήκη, *a theca*). The bag of fructification in some fungi; the organ in which the asci are immersed.

PERI'TOMY (περιτομή, *a cutting round*). *Syndektomy*. An operation for removing nearly the entire conjunctiva around the cornea, together with as much of the pannous, corneal conjunctiva as possible.

PERITONÆ'UM (περιτόναιος, *stretched or strained over*). The serous membrane which lines the interior of the abdomen, and invests all the viscera contained therein.

1. *Peritonæal fever*. Puerperal, or child-bed fever, so called from its occurring frequently after labour.

2. *Peritonitis*. Inflammation of the peritonæum. It is simple or tubercular. The latter is called *tubercular mesenteritis*, and *tubercular mesenterica*, when the mesenteric glands and the folds of the mesentery are the chief seat of the tubercular deposit.

PERI'TROPAL (περί, *around*, τρέπω, *to turn*). A term applied to the embryo of the seed, when it is directed from the axis to the horizon.

PERITYPHLITIS (περί, *around*, τυφλόν, *cæcum*, and the termination *-itis*, denoting inflammation). Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the cæcum.

PERIZO'MA (περίζωμα, *that which is girdled round one*). Literally, a girdle; a truss; also the diaphragm.

PERKINISM. A mode of treatment introduced by Perkins, of America, and consisting in the application to diseased parts of the extremities of two needles made of different metals, called by him *metallic tractors*.

PER'LTE ACID. The name given by Bergmann to the acidulous

phosphate of soda; the phosphate of soda had been previously called *sal mirabile perlatum*. It was named by Guyton-Morveau *ouretic acid*.

PERMANENT GAS. A gas which cannot be reduced to a liquid or solid state, as oxygen gas.

PERMANENT INK. A solution of nitrate of silver, thickened with sap-green, or cochineal; used for marking linen. The pounce liquid, with which the linen is sometimes prepared, is a solution of soda, boiled with gum, or some animal mucilage. If potash be used, the ink will run.

PERMANENT WHITE. Sulphate of baryta. At a high temperature it fuses into an opaque white enamel, which is used in the manufacture of fine earthenware, and as a pigment.

PERMEABILITY (*per*, through, *meo*, to pass). That property of certain bodies by which they admit the passage of other bodies through their substance. The cellular tissue of plants is *permeable* by fluids, though at the same time imperforate.

PER'NIO (πέρνια, the heel). A chilblain, especially one occurring on the heel; the effect of inflammation caused by cold. *Pernio simplex* is simple chilblain, in which the cuticle is unbroken; *pernio exulceratus* is kibe, accompanied with ulceration.

PERO'NE (περόνη, a brooch). The fibula, or small bone of the leg; so called from its resembling the pin of a brooch.

1. *Peroneus longus*. A muscle placed at the outer part of the leg, and under the sole of the foot.

2. *Peroneus brevis*. A muscle having the same form as the preceding, but not so long. They are both *extensors* of the leg.

3. *Peroneus tertius*. A muscle which appears to be a part of the extensor longus digitorum, but may be considered as analogous to the flexor carpi ulnaris of the fore-arm.

4. *Nervus peroneus*. The external popliteal or peroneal nerve. The internal popliteal is the *tibialis*.

PE'ROXIDE. A term applied in chemical nomenclature to denote the *highest degree of oxidation* of which a compound is capable which does not possess acid properties. See *Per*.

PERRY. A fermented liquor made from pears, as cider from apples.

PERSIAN BERRIES. *Grains d'Avignon*. The berries of the *Rhamnus tinctoria*, which yield a yellow colouring matter, called *rhamnine*.

PERSICA VULGARIS. The peach; a rosaceous plant of Persia, the drupaceous fruit of which has been termed *malum persicum*. The nectarine, distinguished from the peach by its smooth rind, is the *Persica lævis*.

PERSICUS IGNIS. Persian fire; a term applied by Avicenna to that species of carbuncle which is attended with pustules and vesications.

PERSI'STENS FEBRIS. A regular intermittent, the paroxysms of which return at constant and stated times.

PERSISTENT. A term applied to those parts of plants which do not fall at the usual period, as the corolla of campanula, the calyx of peonia, what are called "evergreen" leaves, &c. See *Caducous*.

PERSONATE (*persona*, a mask). Masked; a term applied to that

form of the gamopetalous corolla, in which the limb is unequally divided, the upper division, or lip, being arched, the lower prominent, and pressed against it, so that the whole resembles the mouth of a gaping animal, as in antirrhinum. See *Ringent*.

PERSPIRATION (*perspiro*, to breathe through). The watery vapour which is constantly, but imperceptibly, passing off through the skin is termed *insensible perspiration*; when it is so excessive as to collect in drops upon the surface, it constitutes *sensible perspiration*, or *sweat*.

Perspiratory ducts. Spiral tubes which commence apparently in the corium, proceed upwards between the papillæ, and terminate by open pores upon the surface of the cuticle.

PERTUSSIS. *Tussis convulsiva*. Whooping-cough; a contagious and infectious malady, characterized by a peculiar cough, occurring in paroxysms, terminated by vomiting. It is also called *chin-cough* and *Keuhkusten*.

PERUVIC ACID. A crystalline acid, formed by the action of a mixture of chlorate of potash and hydrochloric acid on quinine.

PERUVIN. A neutral, light, oily body, obtained in the distillation of Peruvian balsam. See *Styrone*.

PES. A foot. Hence, the term is applied to parts *resembling a foot*, as—

1. *Pes anserinus*. The goose's foot; the name of a plexus of nerves, formed by the *facial*, or portio dura of the seventh pair, on the side of the face, and somewhat resembling the spreading foot of a palmipede.

2. *Pes accessorius*. A swelling on the outer wall of the cornu ammonis, somewhat resembling the hippocampus major, but of smaller size.

3. *Pes hippocampi*. The extremity of the hippocampus major, which has been likened to the club-foot of some animal, from its presenting numerous knuckle-like prominences on its surface.

PESSARY (πείσος, a small stone). An instrument made of wood, &c., formerly employed to keep medicinal substances applied within the pudenda, but now used for preventing prolapsus of the uterus or vagina, or keeping up a particular kind of rupture. The various forms of the pessary are the *bung-shaped*, the *conical*, the *elytroïd* or sheath-like of Cloquet, the *cup-and-ball*, and the *ring-pessary*.

PESTILENCE. A general term applied to an epidemic disease, but most frequently to the plague and Asiatic cholera.

PESTIS. Plague; a contagious fever, generally of the continued type, accompanied by an eruption of buboes, carbuncles, and petechiæ.

PE'TAL (πέταλον). A flower-leaf; the name of a division of the corolla. See *Monopetalæ*.

Petaloid (εἶδος, likeness). That which resembles a petal, as applied to the expanded filament of certain stamens, as of nymphæa; the stigmata of iris, &c.

PETE'CHIA (*petechie*, Ital., a flea-bite). A small round spot, occurring in *purpura*, of about the size of, and bearing a close resemblance to, a flea-bite, but without the central point which characterizes the puncture of the insect. Some varieties of typhus-fever have been called *petechial-fever*, from the presence of these spots.

Petechiæ sine febre, *purpura apyreta*, and numerous other synonyms

of *purpura*, are intended to indicate a distinction between this form of eruption and that which accompanies typhus and some other fevers.

PETIOLE. The foot-stalk, or leaf-stalk, of a plant. The *apex* is the part inserted into the leaf; the *base*, that which comes from the stem. Hence the term *petiolate*, applied to leaves formed with a stalk, whether long or short, simple or compound.

PETIT'S OPERATION. The operation for removing the stricture in strangulated hernia without laying open the sac, but by merely dividing the tendinous and cellular tissues outside the neck of the sac.

PETRIFYING SPRING. A term commonly applied to a spring of water containing a considerable quantity of carbonate of lime dissolved in carbonic acid, and thus rendered capable of *coating* any object, exposed to its action, with a compact layer of carbonate of lime, suggesting thereby the erroneous idea of the object's having been *converted* into limestone. See *Stalactite*.

PETRO- (πέτρα, a rock). A term relating to the *os petrosum*, or petrous portion of the temporal bone, as *petro-occipital*, *petro-sphenoidal*, &c.

Petro-salpingo-staphylinus. An unwieldy designation of the levator palati molli, from its arising from the petrous process and the Eustachian tube, and being inserted into the velum palati.

PETRO'LEUM (πέτρα, a rock, ἔλαιον, oil). Literally, *rock-oil*. Barbadoes tar; a bituminous liquid, named from its oozing out of rocks; it is also found upon the surface of some lakes, especially in Barbadoes and Trinidad.

Petrolene. According to Boussingault, bitumens may be considered mixtures of two bodies; viz., a liquid to which he has given the name of *petrolene*, and a solid, which he terms *asphaltene*.

PETRO'SAL (*petrosus*, rocky). A term applied to a dense and solid mass of bone, forming a part of the temporal bone, and entering into the base of the skull.

PETRO'SAL NERVE (*petrosus*, rocky). *Petrosus superficialis major.* A branch of the Vidian nerve.

PEUCE'DANIN. A very acrid crystalline principle, derived from the root of the *Peucedanum officinale*, or Hog's-fennel.

PEU'KYL (πεύκη, a fir-tree). A liquid resembling camphine, obtained by the action of lime upon the hydrochlorate of turpentine.

PEWTER. An alloy of four parts of tin and one of lead, intermediate in hardness between lead and Britannia-metal.

PEYER'S GLANDS. *Plexus intestinales.* The *clustered* glands of the intestines, or *aggregatæ*, first discovered by Peyer. Each gland is surrounded by a circle of minute tubes, called *corona tubulorum*. See *Brunner's Glands*.

PHENO'GAMOUS (φαίνω, to show, γάμος, nuptials). *Phanerogamous.* A term applied to those plants in which the sexual organs are visible. All others are called *cryptogamous*.

PHÆORE'TINE (φαίός, red brown, ῥήτινη, resin). Brown resin of rhubarb. See *Erythroretine*.

PHAGEDÆ'NA (φάγω, to eat). An ulcer which spreads, and, as it were, *eats away* the flesh.

PHA'KIA (φακία, the fruit of the φακός, or lentil). The Greek

term for *lentigo* or *lenticula*, or freckles, said to resemble the *lentil* in colour and size. A dish of lentils was supposed to resemble a freckled skin. Dioscorides was called Phaeas from having a freckled face.

PHALAKRO'SIS (φαλάκρωσις, a becoming bald). *Calvities*. Baldness. The term φαλακρός, bald-headed, is derived from φαλαρός, having a patch of white; and this from φαλός, white or shining. The term φαλάκρωμα denotes a bald head, and is used by Cicero for a bald man. Hippocrates uses the expression φαλακρότης κεφαλῆς of a bone.

PHALANGO'SIS (φάλαγξ, a battalion of soldiers). Inversion of the cilia; deviation of the eye-lashes from their natural position.

PHALANX (φάλαγξ). A battalion in the Macedonian armies, composed of 16,000 men. Hence the term *phalanges* is applied to the bones of the fingers and of toes, from their regularity.

PHANERO'GAMOUS (φανερός, manifest, γάμος, nuptials). A term applied to those plants in which the reproductive organs are visible. It is synonymous with *phænogamous*.

PHA'NTASM (φαντάζω, to make appear). A perception of sensation in the organs of the senses, dependent on internal causes, and not excited by external objects. See *Hallucination*.

PHANTOM TUMORS. A characteristic designation of gaseous or fecal accumulations in the intestines, sometimes mistaken for tumors in the pelvic or abdominal regions.

PHARAOH'S SERPENT. A familiar toy composed of sulphocyanide of mercury enclosed in a cone of tinfoil.

PHARMACEU'TICS (φάρμακον, a medicine). That branch of medicine which consists in compounding drugs.

PHA'RMACON (φάρμακον). A poison. A medicine, or drug.

1. *Pharmaco-dynamics* (δύναμις, power). That branch of *Materia Medica* which treats of the power or effects of medicines.

2. *Pharmaco-gnosy* (γινώσκω, to know). That branch of *Materia Medica* which treats of the natural and chemical history of unprepared medicines or simples. It is also termed pharmacography, pharmacomathia, &c.

3. *Pharmaco-logia* (λόγος, a description). That branch of *Akology* which relates to medicines. *General* pharmacology treats of medicines generally, and embraces the subjects belonging to general pharmacodynamics. *Special* pharmacology treats of medicines individually. These are arranged by Pereira into two groups, the *inorganic* and the *organic*; the former is subdivided according to the chemical relations of its members, the latter according to its external or, as they are usually termed, natural history characters.

4. *Pharmaco-praxia* (ποιέω, to make). The process of *preparing* medicines. The term is now used to denote a standard code of medicines, published by the colleges of physicians with the sanction of government.

5. *Pharmaco-pola* (πωλέω, to sell). A seller of drugs; a druggist.

PHA'RMACY (φάρμακον, a drug). The application of chemical, and to a certain extent of physical, knowledge to the preparation of medicinal substances.

PHIA'RYNX (φάρυγξ, the throat). A musculo-membranous bag, situated at the back part of the mouth, leading to the stomach.

1. *Pharyngitis*. Inflammation of the pharynx. See *Cynanche*.
2. *Pharyngotomy* (τομή, section). The operation of cutting into the pharynx, for the purpose of extracting any foreign body.
3. *Pharyngotomus*. An instrument, invented by Petit, for scarifying the tonsils, and opening abscesses about the fauces.
4. *Pharyngo-staphylinus*. The second or middle portion of the palato-pharyngeus muscle.

PHE'NIC ACID. Another name for *carbolic acid*, obtained from coal tar-oil.

PHE'NYL (φήνη, the osprey, a chemical synonym of benzole, and ὕλη, matter). The name of a radical hydrocarbon. The *phenylie group* contains organic compounds belonging to the Benzoic Series.

PHILLYRIN. A silvery crystalline substance, obtained from the bark of the *Phillyrea media* and *latifolia*.

PHILO'NIUM. *Philo's Antidote*. A famous opiate electuary, invented by Philo, of Tarsus, in the time of Augustus. Hence the term is sometimes applied to a modern confection, as *Philonium Londinense*, for the confection of opium.

PHILOPROGE'NITIVENESS. A term in phrenology, indicative of affection towards offspring. It is common to man with the lower animals. Its organ is seated at the back of the head, immediately above Amativeness, extending to an equal distance on each side of the median line.

PHILO'SOPHERS' STONE. *Lapis philosophorum*. A mysterious substance supposed to possess the power of converting the base metals into gold. Of this stone, Ashmole says he knows enough to hold his tongue, but not enough to speak. See *Alechemy*.

PHILO'SOPHER'S WOOL. *Nil album*. A name given to the white flakes of light oxide of zinc.

PHILOSOPHICAL CANDLE. A bottle fitted with a cork through which a slender glass or metallic tube passes. On introducing the materials for generating hydrogen, and fixing the cork and tube air-tight, a jet of hydrogen is discharged, which may be ignited by the application of a burning body, or an electric spark.

PHILTRE (φίλτρον, from φιλέω, to love). A love-potion; a medicine supposed to be capable of inspiring love.

PHIMO'SIS (φίμος, a muzzle). *Capistratio*. An affection of the prepuce, in which it cannot be drawn back, so as to uncover the glans penis; this is the *incarcerating* phimosis of Good. Compare *Paraphimosis*.

PHLEBECTA'SIA (φλέψ, φλεβός, a vein, ἔκτασις, extension). Hypertrophica venarum; increment of the venules of the skin.

PHLEBI'SMUS (φλέψ, φλεβός, a vein). Closure of veins by muscular action.

PHLEBI'TIS (φλέψ, a vein). Inflammation of the veins; distinguished by a hard, cord-like, tender line, pursuing the course of a vein or veins, from an incision or wound. The varieties are the *adhesive*, and the *suppurative* (pyæmia).

PHLE'BOLITHE (φλέψ, φλεβός, a vein, λίθος, a stone). A vein-stone; a small calcareous concretion, formed by degeneration of coagula in the cavity of veins. It is of the size of a small pea, and consists of carbonate and phosphate of lime, with much animal matter.

PHLEBO'TOMY (φλέψ, a vein, τομή, section). *Venæsectio*. The opening of a vein, for the purpose of blood-letting.

PHLEGMA (φλέγμα, from φλέγω, to burn). Originally, a flame, fire, or heat. In medical language, the term acquired, in the time of Hippocrates, the sense of inflammation or heat. It afterwards corresponded with the Latin *pituita* or "phlegm"—a cold slimy humor of the body, connected with several diseases. "The Latin medical writers retained *flegma* in the sense of phlegm, but for inflammation and swelling they said *flemo* and *plemen*."—*Liddell & Scott*.

1. *Phlegm-agogues* (ἀγωγός, an exciter). The ancient name of purgatives, which produced glairy evacuations, from excitement of the mucous follicles.

2. *Phlegmatic*. A term applied to the *pituitous* temperament, the terms *phlegm* and *pituita* having formerly the same meaning; they are now discarded. See *Temperament*.

3. *Phlegmo-rrhagia* (ρήγνυμι, to burst forth). *Phlegmatorrhagia*. Profuse pituitous secretion.

4. *Phlegma, in Chemistry*, denotes a watery distilled liquor, as distinguished from a spirituous liquor. Hence the term *dephlegmation* signifies the depriving of any liquid of its superfluous water.

PHLEGMA'SIA DO'LENS (φλέγω, to burn). White leg. Obstruction, usually of an inflammatory character, of the femoral vein, or of the femoral and iliac veins. The term consists of a Greek substantive and a Latin adjective (!), and denotes painful inflammation—a barbarous combination, devoid of any specific meaning, and somewhat worse, if possible, than the term "delirium tremens."

PHLEGMA SIÆ (φλέγω, to burn). A general term, used by Cullen, Sauvages, &c., for local inflammations; "but, as *phlegmasia* and *phlegmatic* import, in medical language, a very different and almost an opposite idea," Mason Good prefers the term *phlogotica*, derived from the same root.

PHLEGMON (φλεγμονή, inflammation beneath the skin). Acute abscess, seated in the subcutaneous cellular tissue.

PHLÆUM (φλοιός, bark). *Peridermis*. The name given by Mohl to one of the layers of bark, the *epi-phlæum* of Link. See *Bark of plants*.

PHLOGISTIC THEORY (φλογιστός, set on fire). A theory propounded by Beeker and Stahl, according to which the phenomena of combustion were supposed to depend on the evolution of a peculiar subtle principle, called *phlogiston*.

PHLOGISTICATED AIR. The name given by Priestley to nitrogen, or the *mephitic air* of Rutherford.

PHLOGISTON (φλογιστός, set on fire, from φλέγω, to burn). A name given by Stahl to an imaginary substance, which was the principle of inflammability. Combustible bodies were supposed to consist of an incombustible base, united to this phlogiston, which escaped during *combustion*. This process is now attributed to the combination of combustible matter with oxygen, which is hence called a *supporter of combustion*.

PHLOGOSIS (φλογόω, to inflame). An inflammation; a flushing. The first genus of the order *phlegmasiæ* in Cullen's nosology: it is distinguished into simple phlegmon and erysipelas, and is succeeded by abscess, gangrene, or sphacelation.

PHLORIDZIN (φλοιός, bark). A substance discovered in the bark of the trunk and root of the apple, pear, cherry, and plum-tree. It has been considered as crystallized salicin *plus* two atoms of oxygen.

1. *Phloretin*. A compound obtained by boiling a solution of phloridzin with any acid, except the nitric and chromic.

2. *Phloretic acid*. Obtained by the action of nitric acid on phloridzin.

3. *Phlorizein*. A red substance obtained by the joint action of air and ammonia on humid phloridzin.

PHLO'NONE. A yellow oil obtained by the dry distillation of camphorate of lime.

PHLYCTÆNA (φλύκταινα, a vesicle, from φλύω, or φλύζω, to bubble or boil up or over). *Phlyctis*. A general term for a rising on the skin, whether vesicle, pimple, or pustule. *Phlyctænosis* is an eruption of phlyctænæ; *phlyctænodes* is phlyctænous.

PHLYCTÆ'NULA (dim. of *phlyctæna*). A small phlyctæna. A watery vesicle of the ciliary margin.

PHLYSIS (φλύζω, to boil up or over). A term formerly employed to denote a cutaneous eruption filled with any kind of fluid, generally ichorous or vesicular pimples. The term *phlyctæna* is now used.

PHLYZA'KIUM (φλυζάκιον, from φλύω or φλύζω, to boil up or over). A pustule commonly of a large size, raised on a hard circular base, of a vivid red colour, and succeeded by a thick, hard, dark-coloured scab. Compare *Psyltracium*.

PHOCE'NIC ACID (phocæna, a porpoise). *Delphinic acid*. A volatile acid contained in train-oil or seal-oil, and in the berries of *Viburnum opulus*.

Phocenin. A peculiar fatty substance contained in train-oil or seal-oil, mixed with elain.

PHÆ'NICIN (φοίνιξ, purple). Indigo-purple; supposed to be a hydrate of indigo, with two equivalents of water.

PHÆNICI'SMUS (φοίνιξ, purple). A purple, red, or crimson state; a synonym of measles.

PHÆNI'GMUS (φοινιγμός, reddening or making red; especially the irritation of the skin by rubefacients). A *reddening* of the skin; a term employed with the adjective *petechialis* by Sauvages, and as a synonym of varus by Ploucquet.

PHORA'NTHIUM (φέρω, to bear, ἄνθος, a flower). The term applied by Richard to that form of the *receptacle* in plants, which is not fleshy, but is surrounded by an involucre, as in Compositæ. It is also termed *clinanthium*, and more commonly *thalamus*.

PHO'SGENE GAS (φῶς, light, γεννάω, to produce. *Orychloride of carbon*. Chloro-carbonic acid gas; a compound of chlorine and protoxide of charcoal. It is named from the peculiar power of the sun-beam in effecting this combination.

PHOSPHAS. A phosphate; a salt, formed by the union of phosphoric acid, with a salifiable base, as *phosphas calcis*, phosphate of lime, or the *cornu ustum* of the pharmacopœia.

Phosphas sodæ. Phosphate of soda. Tasteless purging salt, prepared from bones and carbonate of soda. It was first discovered combined with ammonia, in urine, by Stockwitz, and was called *fusible*, or *microcosmic salt*.

PHOSPHATIC DIA'THESIS. A morbid state of the constitution, characterized by the formation of the phosphates of magnesia, ammonia, and lime. See *Calculus*.

PHOSPHENE ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, light, $\phiαίνω$ to make to appear). The luminous image, or circle of light, produced by pressure on any part of the retina, and lasting as long as the pressure is continued.

PHOSPHITE. A salt formed by the union of phosphorous acid with a salifiable base.

PHOSPHORESCENCE ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, light, $\phiέρω$, to carry). A term applied to the luminous appearance of the sea, especially in the track of sailing vessels, occasioned, according to Meyen—1, by mucus dissolved in the sea-water; 2, by animals covered with a luminous mucus, as medusæ; and, 3, by animals possessing phosphorescent organs, as *oniscus fulgens*. The term "phosphorescence" is derived from the opinion that the phenomenon depends on the combustion of phosphorus at a low temperature. See *Solar Phosphorus*.

Phosphorescence in minerals. A term applied to a peculiar light produced in certain minerals by friction or simply by heat.

PHOSPHORUS ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, light, $\phiέρω$, to bring, so called from its luminous appearance in the dark). A yellow, waxy substance, originally prepared from urine, and afterwards from bones. *Amorphous* or *red phosphorus* is an allotropic variety, prepared by keeping ordinary phosphorus for several days at a temperature of 450° or 460° Fahr.; it forms a red or purple, friable, amorphous mass. *Black phosphorus* is another amorphous variety, obtained by very suddenly cooling melted phosphorus.

1. *Oxide of phosphorus.* A red matter, obtained by burning phosphorus in air or oxygen. Its composition is uncertain.

2. *Hypo-phosphorous acid.* An acid obtained by the action of water upon the phosphuret of barium.

3. *Phosphorous acid.* An acid produced, in the form of a white volatile powder, by the slow combustion of phosphorus. Its salts are called *phosphites*.

4. *Phosphoric acid.* An acid obtained, in the form of white flakes, by igniting phosphorus under a large bell jar. Its salts are called *phosphates*.

5. *Diluted phosphoric acid.* Phosphoric acid dissolved in water, and corresponding to 10 per cent. by weight of anhydrous phosphoric acid.

6. *Meta-phosphoric acid.* A provisional name for a modification of phosphoric acid (from $\muετά$, together with), implying phosphoric acid and something besides.

7. *Pyro-phosphoric acid* ($\piῦρ$, fire). A term indicative of phosphoric acid as modified by heat.

8. *Phospho-mesitic acid.* An acid obtained by Dr. Kane, by causing chloride of phosphorus to act upon acetone.

9. *Phosphuret.* A compound of phosphorus with a combustible or metallic oxide.

10. *Phosphuretted hydrogen.* A gaseous compound, formed by heating phosphorus in a retort completely filled with liquor potassæ. Gaseous bubbles escape, which take fire spontaneously in the air.

11. *Phospham.* The name given by Gerhardt to nitride of phosphorus, a compound of phosphorus, nitrogen, and hydrogen.

12. *Phosphorus of Baldwin* is the ignited muriate of lime; *phosphorus of Canton*, oyster-shells, calcined with sulphur; and *phosphorus of Bologna*, the sulphate of barytes. These are consequently, misnomers.

PHOSPHORUS-BOTTLE. A contrivance for obtaining instantaneous light. It is made by stirring a piece of phosphorus about in a dry bottle with a hot wire; the phosphorus undergoes a partial combustion, and forms a highly combustible coat over the interior; a common sulphur match rubbed against the inside of the bottle, and drawn out into the air, immediately inflames.

PHOTOGENIC DRAWING ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, $\phi\omega\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, light, $\gamma\epsilon\nu\nu\acute{\alpha}\omega$, to produce). A process of drawing by the action of light, introduced by M. Daguerre. See *Daguerreotype*.

PHOTOGRAPHY ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, $\phi\omega\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, light, $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega$, to paint). *Helio-graphy*. A term commonly applied to the modern art of taking sun-pictures; but the term is incorrect, for it indicates the agency of light, whereas it appears that the picture is produced, not by light, but by a chemical agent accompanying light, termed *actinism*. The term transcends the limits of the art which it designates.

PHOTOMAGNETISM ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, $\phi\omega\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, light). A term sometimes applied to Faraday's discovery of the relation of the phenomena of magnetism to those of light.

PHOTOMETER ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, $\phi\omega\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, light, $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\nu$, a measure). An instrument for measuring the intensity of light. It consists of Leslie's differential thermometer with one of the balls blackened. The clear ball transmits all the light that falls upon it, and therefore its temperature is not affected; the black ball, on the contrary, absorbs all the light, and a corresponding elevation of temperature takes place. The action of the photometer depends, therefore, on the heat produced by the absorption of light.

PHOTOMETRY ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, $\phi\omega\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, light, $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\nu$, a measure). A method for estimating the relative value of different illuminating agents.

PHOTOPHOBIA ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, $\phi\omega\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, light, $\phi\acute{o}\beta\omicron\varsigma$, fear). Intolerance of light; a heightened sensibility of the retina, accompanied by a dread of light; a symptom of amaurosis.

PHOTOPSIA ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, $\phi\omega\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, light, $\omicron\psi\iota\varsigma$, sight). *Visus lucidus*. Luminous vision, a symptom of amaurosis. It is the *marmarage* of Hippocrates.

PHRENES (plural of $\phi\rho\eta\acute{\nu}$, the mind). The diaphragm; so called because the Ancients supposed it to be the seat of the mind. Hence the terms—

1. *Phrenic*. A designation of the internal respiratory nerve, which goes to the diaphragm.

2. *Phrenica*. Diseases affecting mental faculties, the first order of the class *Neurotica* of Good. Also, medicines which affect the mental faculties, as narcotics, inebriants, &c.

3. *Phrenitis*. Phrensy; inflammation of the brain. A term under which have been confounded *arachnoiditis* and *encephalitis*. It constitutes the third genus of the order *phlegmasiæ* of Cullen. $\Phi\rho\epsilon\nu\iota\tau\iota\varsigma$ is strictly a fem. adjective, and requires $\nu\acute{o}\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ to complete its meaning.

4. *Phreno-logy* ($\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, an account). A description of the mind; a science, introduced by Gall and Spurzheim, by which particular cha-

racters and propensities are indicated by the conformation and protuberances of the skull.

5. *Phreno-pathia* (πάθος, disease). A general term for mental disease or insanity; synonymous with *phrenica*.

PHTA'LAMIDE. A crystalline solid, obtained by acting on anhydrous phthalic or naphthalic acid by ammonia.

PHTA'LIC ACID. Another name for *naphthalic acid*, formed by the action of nitric acid on chloride of naphthaline.

PHTHEI'RIASIS (φθειρίασις, the lousy disease, from φθείρ, a louse). *Morbus pedicularis*. Lousiness; a variety of *malis*, or cutaneous vermination, occasioned by the several kinds of pediculus which infest the human body. See *Pediculus* and *Dermatozoa*.

PHTHI'SIS PULMONA'LIS (φθίσις, consumption). Pulmonary consumption; tubercular deposit in the lungs, giving rise, in most cases, to suppuration and hectic fever. It is also termed *marasmus*, *tabes pulmonalis*, &c.

Phthisis oculi. Collapse or shrinking of the eye-ball.

PHTHOE' (φθίνω, to corrupt). Ulceration of the lungs. This, and *phthisis*, are the two branches under which the Greek pathologists generally treated of consumption.

PHTHORE (φθέω, to corrupt). The name given by Orfila to the hypothetical radical of fluoric acid.

PHYCIC ACID (φύκος, fucus, sea-weed). A nitrogenous acid, contained in the *Protococcus vulgaris*, or the Red-snow plant.

PHYGE'THLON (φύγεθλον). A swelling and inflammation of the glands, especially of the groin, like βουβών, or the Latin *panus*. The term should probably be φρύγεθλον, *phrygethlon*, from φρύγω, or φρύσσω, to roast or broil.

PHYLLO'DIUM (φύλλον, a leaf). A term applied to the petiole of a leaf, when it is expanded and leafy, and the lamina abortive, as in many species of *Acacia*.

PHYLLORE'TIN (φύλλον, a leaf, ρητίνη, resin). A crystalline resin found native in the peat of Denmark.

PHYLLOTA'XIS (φύλλον, a leaf, τάξις, arrangement). The arrangement of leaves on the stem. Leaves are called *radical*, when they rise from the stem close to the ground; *alternate*, when each leaf is developed singly, and follows the preceding leaf in a certain order; *opposite*, when the leaves are placed opposite to each other on the stem; *verticillate*, when they are placed in whorls or circles on the same plane; *decussate*, when they are placed alternately across in pairs at right angles.

PHY'MA (φῦμα, tuber, a tumor, from φύω, to spring forth). A term applied by Hippocrates, and the older writers, to a suppurating tumor, and employed by Willan as a *generic* term, including furunculus, anthrax, and hordeolum. See *Dermatopostasis*.

PHYMA'TOID (φῦμα, tuber, εἶδος, likeness). Phyma-like; a term applied to a form of cancer, called by Miller *reticular*. See *Cancer*.

PHYSAGO'GA (φῦσα, flatus, ἀγωγός, carrying off). Physagogues or caruinitives; medicines for dispelling flatulence and relieving colicky pain.

PHY'SALIN. A bitter amorphous body, contained in the *Physalis alkekengi*, and sometimes employed as a remedy in intermittent fever.

PIIYSCO'NIA (φυσάω, to inflate). Inflation; a term substituted

for the *megalosplanchnus*, or big-bowel, of Hippocrates. Mason Good uses *parabysma*, generally, for visceral turgescence.

PHY'SETER MAKROKE'PHALUS (*μακρός*, great, *κεφαλή*, the head). The Spermaceti Whale, characterized by its enormous head, which sometimes contains several tons of oily substance. On the death of the animal, this substance congeals into a white unctuous mass, from which are obtained *pure whale-oil*, in considerable quantity, by expression, and *spermaceti*, or cetaceum, the residuum, purified by washing, &c. *Physetoleic acid* is an oily acid, obtained from the oil of the sperm-whale.

PHY'SIC NUT. The seed of the *Curcas purgans* and *C. multifidus*. The expressed oil, called *jatropha-oil*, has been lately imported under the name of *oil of wild castor-seeds*.

PHYSICAL SALT. The name by which sulphate of magnesia is known at Lympington in Hampshire.

PHYSICIAN (*ὁ φυσικός*, from *φύσις*, nature). This term once designated the *natural philosopher*, who was also the medical man; but when the investigation of nature was separated from the art of healing, the name 'physician' continued to designate the latter only, the former being obliged to seek some other distinctive title. In classical literature, the *φυσικός*, or *physical philosopher*, was distinguished from the *ἠθικός*, or *moral philosopher*, without regard to the healing art, the professor of which was called in Greek *ιατρός*, and in Latin *medicus*.

PHYSICS (*φύσις*, nature). The science which is employed in observing the phenomena of nature. The term *meta-physics* denotes a science which is distinct from, or *beyond*, physics, as abstractions, accidents, relations, &c.

PHYSIOGNOMY (*φύσις*, nature, *γιννώσκω*, to judge of). The study of the general character, or of diseased states, from the features of the face, and the cast of the countenance. The three principal traits observable in the countenances of young children are—

1. The *oculo-zygomatic* trait, commencing at the greater angle of the eye, and lost a little below the projection formed by the cheek-bone. This is the index of disorders of the cerebro-nervous system.

2. The *nasal* trait, beginning at the upper part of the ala nasi, and embracing in a semicircle, more or less perfect, the outer line of the orbicularis oris. A trait is sometimes observed towards the middle of the cheek, forming a kind of tangent with the nasal trait, and sometimes constituting the dimple of the cheeks; this is called the *genal* trait. These indicate disorders of the digestive passages and abdominal viscera.

3. The *labial* trait, beginning at the angle of the lips, and lost on the lower portion of the face. It indicates diseases of the heart and air-passages.

4. To these may be added the *face grippée*, or *pinched-in face*, a term applied by the French to the expression of the countenance in peritonitis; the features are altered, and appear drawn up towards the forehead, which is wrinkled, and the nose pointed.

PHYSIOLOGY (*φύσις*, nature, *λόγος*, an account). The science which treats of the properties of organic bodies, animal and vegetable, of the phenomena which they present, and of the laws which govern their actions.

PHYSOMETRA (*φυσάω*, to inflate, *μήτρα*, the uterus). Infla-

tion of the uterus; the presence of air within the uterus, or uterine tympany.

PHYSOSTIGMATIS FABÆ. Calabar Bean. The seed of the *Physostigma venenosum* (Western Africa), containing a poisonous principle, called *physostigmine*.

PHYTEUMACOLLA (φύτευμα, a plant, κόλλα, jelly). Vegetable jelly.

PHYTO-ALOPEKIA (φυτόν, a plant, and ἀλοπεκία, baldness). The name given to common ringworm by Gruby, who considers the granules of the complaint, as well as the abnormal cell-tissues of favus, as vegetable formations. Under the same impression, Dr. Malmsten, of Stockholm, names the disease *trichophyton tonsurans*.

PHYTODERMATA (φυτόν, a plant, δέρμα, skin). Diseases of the skin, occasioned by the presence of vegetable fungi.

PHYTOGRAPHY (φυτόν, a plant, γράφω, to write). An account of the rules observed in describing and naming plants.

PHYTOLACCIN. An American remedial agent, procured from the root of the *Phytolacca decandra*, or Poke-root; of high repute in chronic diseases.

PHYTOLOGY (φυτόν, a plant, λόγος, an account). That branch of science which treats of the forms and properties of plants.

PHYTOPHAGOUS (φυτόν, a plant, φάγω, to eat). Feeding or subsisting on vegetables; a term applied to those animals which subsist on vegetable diet.

PHYTOSIS (φυτόν, a plant). A term proposed by Mr. E. Wilson as a substitute for the generic term *pityriasis*, suggestive of the plant-like character of the disease.

PHYTOTOMY (φυτόν, a plant, τέμνω, to cut). Vegetable anatomy; the display of the tissues of plants by means of dissection.

PIA MATER. *Meninx media*. A very vascular fibrous tissue, investing the whole surface of the brain and spinal cord, and continued, more or less extensively, into the substance of these organs, along with the vessels. See *Dura Mater*.

PIAN (a raspberry). The name given, on the American coast, to *Frambæsia*, or Yaws. Mr. E. Wilson says that pian conveys the idea, though incorrectly, of the disease being of syphilitic origin. See *Frambæsia*.

PICA (*pica*, a pie, magpie). *Malakia*. Depraved appetite; morbid propensity to swallow innutritious substances, as coal, sponge, &c. Paulus Ægineta says that the affection is so called either from the variety of colours which the bird (*pica*) possesses, or from its being subject to this complaint. As bulimia denotes depraved appetite in respect of *quantity*, in *pica* the morbid appetite is indicated by the *quality* of the substances. See *Allotriophagia* and *Malakia*.

PI'CAMAR (*in pice amarum*). The bitter principle of tar, and of all pyrcumatic products.

PI'COLINE (*pix, picis*, pitch). A volatile oily base, isomeric with aniline, and found in coal-tar; it is probably identical with *odorine*.

PICRÆNA EXCELSA. The lofty Bitterwood-tree; a Simarubaceous plant, which yields *quassia-wood*, sometimes called Jamaica quassia-wood, in order to distinguish it from the wood of *Quassia amara*. It contains a bitter principle, called *quassite*. The intensely bitter timber furnishes the *quassia chips* of the shops.

PICRIC ACID. The last product of the action of nitric acid upon indigo or Welter's bitter.

PICRI'N. A bitter substance, procured from *Digitalis purpurea*, and said to be identical with *digitalin*.

PICRO (πικρός, bitter). A Greek adjective denoting *bitterness*.—

1. *Picro-glycion* (γλυκύς, sweet). *Dulcarin*. A principle obtained from the *Solanum dulcamara*, or Bitter-sweet, supposed by Pelletier to be sugar combined with solanine.

2. *Picro-lichenin*. An intensely bitter crystalline compound, found in the lichen *Variolaria amara*. It is principally febrifuge.

3. *Picro-mel* (μέλι, honey). Literally, *bitter-sweet*. The characteristic principle of bile, or bile-sugar.

4. *Picro-toxic acid* (τοξικόν, poison). *Picrotoxin*. A white crystalline, intensely bitter substance, procured from *cocculus indicus*. At first it was supposed to be an alkaline substance, and was called *picro-toxia*.

5. *Picro-toxin* (τοξικόν, poison). A non-nitrogenised, crystalline, neutral principle, found in the fruit or berry, called *cocculus indicus*.

6. *Picr-yl* (ύλη, matter). A substance obtained by the action of sulphide of ammonium on oil of bitter almonds, and distillation of the product.

PIGMENTUM NIGRUM (*pingo*, to paint). *Pigment-cells*. A dark-brown substance, which covers the inner surface of the choroïd membrane, and is separated from the retina only. The absence of this substance in the *Albino* gives the red colour to the iris and the pupil. Pigment-cells occur in other parts of the body.

Membrana pigmenti. A delicate membrane which retains the pigmentum in its place. Under the microscope it is seen to be composed of regular hexagonal plates, and resembles a tessellated pavement.

PILA'RE MA'LUM (*pilus*, a hair). *Trichiasis*. Hair-disease; morbid organization or deficiency of hair.

PILE, GALVANIC. An apparatus for exhibiting the phenomena of galvanism, and consisting of a *pile*, or column of metallic plates of zinc and copper, and discs of wet card, placed in succession to one another, in the same regular order throughout the series.

1. *Pile of de Luc*. An "electrical column," constructed of pieces of paper, silvered on one side by means of silver-leaf, and alternating with thin leaves of zinc; the silvered surfaces of the paper-discs being always in the same direction.

2. *Dry pile*. The inappropriate name of an arrangement of pairs of metallic plates, separated by layers of farinaceous paste, mixed with common salt. The apparatus evidently owes its efficacy to the *moisture* of the paste.

3. *Secondary piles*. Piles formed simply of discs of copper and moistened card, placed alternately. These have no power of developing electricity by their own action, but are capable of receiving a charge, by being placed in the circuit of a powerful Voltaic battery, and of thus acquiring, though in an inferior degree, the properties of the battery itself.

PILES. The common vernacular designation of hæmorrhoids. See *Hæmorrhoids*.

PI'LEUS. A cap. The uppermost part of an Agaric, resembling an umbrella in form.

PILINE (*pilus*, a hair). *Impermeable spongio-piline*. A kind of cloth, composed of a mixture of sponge and wool, felted together, so as to form an even and soft fabric, and afterwards rendered waterproof by a coating of caoutchouc; employed as a substitute for poultices and fomentation-cloths.

PILLARS. A term applied, from its obvious significance, to the borders of the aponeurosis which bound the external *abdominal ring* on either side; to the right and left lateral half of the lumbar portion of the *diaphragm*; and to the two curved folds of mucous membrane constituting the *arches of the palate*.

PILOCYSTIC TUMOR (*πίλος*, wool or hair wrought into felt, *κύστις*, a bladder). An encysted tumor containing hair and fatty matters.

PILLOSE (*pilosus*, hairy). Covered with long, soft, and erect hairs, as applied to surfaces; or consisting of hair-like processes, as the limb of the calyx in composite plants.

PILO'SITY (*pilosus*, hairy). A term applied to that kind of hairiness, in which the hairs are long, soft, and erect, as in *Daucus carota*.

PILULA (dim. of *pila*, a ball). A pill. A mass of a consistence sufficient to preserve the globular form, yet not so hard as to be of too difficult solution in the stomach.

PILUS. The general term for the hair of the head, beard, or other part of any creature. *Pili congeniti* are the hairs which grow during the foetal state, as those of the head, the eyebrow, the eyelash; *pili postgeniti* are the hairs which grow after birth, as distinguished from the congenital hairs.

PIMARIC ACID. An acid obtained from the white resin or *galipot* of Bordeaux turpentine.

PIMELIC ACID. A dibasic acid, obtained by the action of nitric acid upon oleic acid, bees'-wax, spermaceti, linseed-oil, &c.

PIMENTA. Pimento; the dried unripe berries of the *Eugenia pimenta*, the Pimento or Allspice-tree, a Myrtaceous plant, growing in the West Indies.

1. *Pimentie acid*. Heavy oil of pimento, a constituent of the oil of pimento or allspice. The other constituent, or light oil, is called *pimento-hydro-carbon*.

2. *Pimentates, alkaline*. Crystalline compounds, formed by combination of pimentic acid with the alkalies.

3. *Ovate Pimento*. The fruit of the *Myrtus pimentoïdes*, resembling the common allspice, except in shape.

PIMPINE'LLA ANISUM. The Anise; an Umbelliferous plant, cultivated in Spain and Germany for the sake of its fruit, incorrectly termed *aniseed*.

PIMPLE. A small acuminate elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base. See *Papula*.

PIN, or **PIN-EYE**. A variety of synizesis, or contracted pupil, so called from its being sometimes contracted to nearly the diameter of a pin's head. Hence the words of Shakspeare:—"Wish all eyes blind with the *pin* and *web*."

PINCHBECK. An alloy of copper and zinc, made in imitation of gold. It is sometimes called *tombac*, *similar*, and *petit or*.

PINEAL GLAND (*pineus*, of pine). A soft grey substance of the brain, situated above the tubercula quadrigemina; it is of a conical

form, resembling a pine-cone, and hence is also termed *conarium*. It is very improperly called a gland.

Pineal concretions. Calculi of the pineal gland, proved by Dr. Wollaston to consist of phosphate of lime.

PINGUE'CULA (*pinguis*, fat). A form of pterygium, occurring in elderly persons, and consisting of little yellow, apparently adipose, granules towards the angles of the eye, under the conjunctiva.

PINGUE'DO (*pinguis*, fat). Fat or fatness. It is said that *pinguedo* melts quicker, and hardens slower, than *adepts*; and that, while *adepts* lies at the extremity of the muscles, and adheres to the membranes, *pinguedo* lies between the flesh and the skin. *Pinguitudo* is fatness, but it is only used figuratively.

PINIC ACID (*pinus*, the pine). An acid obtained from resin; it may be regarded as an oxide of oil of turpentine.

PINK DYE. A dye made by macerating safflower and carbonate of potash in spirit of wine and water, and then adding distilled water or lemon-juice to produce a fine rose colour, and straining.

PINK SALT. A double chloride of tin and ammonium, used as a mordant by dyers.

PINNA. The fin of a fish. A portion of the external ear, termed *pinna auriculæ*, or the auricle, representing a kind of funnel, which collects the vibrations of the atmosphere. The other portion is termed *meatus*, and represents a tube, which conveys the vibrations to the tympanum.

PINNATE (*pinnatus*, feathered). The form of leaf in which simple leaflets are placed on each side of a common petiole, as in *poly-pody*. The same modifications occur as in the palmate leaf, with similar terms, as *pinnatifid*, *pinnatifid*, *pinnatifid*, and *pinnatifid*.

PINT. *Octarius*. A term of High Dutch origin, signifying a little measure of wine. The imperial liquid measure contains 34.659 cubic inches: it is equivalent to sixteen fluid ounces.

PINTA. A partial melasma, endemic in Mexico. The term is derived from *pinta*, a spot; *pintar*, to paint, to begin to deepen in colour, like ripening grapes; hence *pintas roxas*, the petechiæ of *pura*.—*E. Wilson*.

PINUS. The name of a genus of plants of the order *Coniferæ*, or the Fir tribe. The term Pine, derived from the Celtic *pin* or *pen*, a rock or hill, appears to suggest the place of growth, and to indicate a mountain tree.

1. *Pinus sylvestris*. The Wild Pine, Scotch Fir, or Red Deal, yielding common turpentine, tar, and pitch.

2. *Pinus pinaster*. The Pinaster or Cluster-pine, yielding the Bordeaux turpentine, gallipot, tar, and pitch.

3. *Pinus palustris*. The Swamp or Long-leaved Pine, yielding the greater proportion of turpentine, tar, &c.

4. *Pinus tæda*. The Frankincense-pine, yielding a portion of the common turpentine of commerce.

5. *Pinus pinca*. The Stone-pine, yielding the cones called *pignoli-pines*, the seeds of which, named *pine-nuts*, are used as a dessert.

6. *Pinus pumilio*. The Mugho or Mountain Pine, yielding an oleo-resin called *Hungarian balsam*, and an essential oil called *oleum tem-plinum*.

7. *Pinus cembra*. The Siberian Stone-pine, yielding *Carpathian balsam*.

PIPER NIGRUM. Black Pepper. The dried unripe berries of the *Piper nigrum*, or Black Pepper, imported from the East Indies. When decorticated, the berries form *white pepper*.

1. *Piper longum*. Long Pepper, the unripe fruit of the *Piper longum* or *Chavica Roxburghii*.

2. *Piper cubeba*. Cubeb-pepper, yielding berries resembling black pepper, but brownish and stalked; from the latter circumstance it was formerly called *piper caudatum*.

3. *Piper betle*. The leaf of this plant, with quick lime and areca-nut, is much valued by the Malays as a masticatory.

4. *Piper angustifolium*. A Peruvian plant, recently introduced into this country, under the native name *Matteo*. The plant is now called *Artanthe elongata*.

5. *Piper methysticum*. The Ava or Cava-plant of the Sandwich or Tonga Islands; its specific name, derived from $\mu\theta\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, to be intoxicated, denotes its inebriating properties. Captain Cook and other travellers describe the "cava-drinking" habits of the natives of these islands. The root is the part principally employed.

6. *Piperin*. The crystalline principle of black, white, and long pepper, but not the cause of the acrimony of pepper, which is due to a peculiar soft resin.

7. *P. D.* The technical title of *pepper-dust*, consisting of the powdered husk of the mustard-seed mixed with powdered pepper.

PISCES (*piscis*, a fish). The first class of the *Enkephalata* or *Vertebrata*, consisting of fishes.

PI'SIFORM (*pisum*, a pea, *forma*, likeness). Pea-like; the designation of the fourth bone of the first row of the carpus.

PISTA'CIA. The name of a genus of plants, of the order *Terebinthaceæ*.

1. *Pistacia vera*. The species which yields the *pistacia-nut*, and a large quantity of fixed oil, used as an excellent emulsion in irritation of the urethra.

2. *Pistacia terebinthus*. The Turpentine Pistacia; the species which yields the *Chian* or *Cyprus turpentine*, and certain follicular, horn-like galls, used in the manufacture of a sanative balsam.

3. *Pistacia lentiscus*. The Mastic or Lentisk-tree, the species which yields the resin called *mastic*.

PISTI'LLUM. Literally, a pestle. The pistil, or the female organ of generation in plants, consisting of the *ovarium*, the *style*, and the *stigma*.

PITCH. *Pix nigra*. The altered resin which results on inspissating tar, or boiling it down to dryness.

PITCHBLENDE. A mineral of Saxony, in which the metal *uranium* was discovered; it was named from its black appearance.

PITCHER-PLANT. A plant in which the petiole is dilated and hollowed out, like a pitcher, the lamina being articulated to it, and closing the orifice. The pitcher is called *ascidium*, and the lid *operculum*. It occurs in *Nepenthes*, in *Sarracenia*, &c.

PITH. The *medulla* of plants; a cylindrical or angular column of cellular tissue, traversing the stem and branches of exogenous plants, and terminating in the leaf-buds.

PI'TTACAL (πίττα, pitch, καλός, beautiful). A beautiful blue colouring matter, discovered in the oil of tar.

PITTA'CIUM (πίττα, pitch). A piece of cloth covered with a salve; a soothing plaster for the head, or other part.—*Celsus*.

PITTED TISSUE. *Bothrenchyma*. A modification of the cellular tissue of plants, having its sides marked by *pits*, sunk in the substance of the membrane. It was formerly called *dotted ducts*, *vasiform tissue*, &c.

PITUI'TA. Phlegm; viscid mucus; serosity. Horace speaks of *lenta pituita*, the tough mucus secreted by the intestines.

1. *Pituitary membrane.* A designation of the Schneiderian membrane, which lines the cavities of the nose.

2. *Pituitary stem.* A portion of the brain, formerly called the *infundibulum*.

3. *Pituitary body.* A portion of the brain which is lodged in the sella turcica, and was formerly called the *pituitary gland*. It is not glandular.

PITYRI'ASIS (πιτυρίασις, from πίτυρον, furfur, bran). *Branny tetter*. Non-contagious desquamation of the cuticle; a chronic inflammation of the skin, characterized by the production of minute white scales or patches of irregular form, and named from the furfuraceous or *bran-like* desquamation by which it is attended. The varieties are—*pityriasis capitis*, dandriff of the head, occurring in infants; *pityriasis rubra*, red dandriff, occurring in advanced life; *pityriasis versicolor*, dandriff characterized by the variegated appearance of the skin; and *pityriasis nigra*, or black dandriff, occurring in children born in India.

PIVOT-JOINT. A joint in which a given bone furnishes an axis, or *pivot*, on which another turns, as in the atlas and axis; or itself turns on its own axis, resting on another bone, as in the fore-arm.

PIX, PICIS (πίττα). Pitch; the resin of the wood of coniferous plants, extracted by fire and inspissated.

1. *Pix Burgundica.* Burgundy pitch; a resinous exudation from the stem of the *Abies excelsa*, or Spruce-fir, melted and strained; imported from Switzerland. It was formerly called *pix arida*, or dried pitch.

2. *Pix liquida.* Tar. A bituminous liquid, prepared from the wood of the *Pinus sylvestris*, and other pines, by destructive distillation. See *Pitch*.

3. *Pix nigra.* Black pitch; the residuum after vegetable tar has been submitted to distillation.

PLACE'BO. Literally, though incorrectly, *I will please*; a term applied to any medicine given to humor the patient, as a *gold-pill*, &c.

PLACE'NTA (πλάξ, a plain). Literally, a cake. The after-birth; an organ formed for, and appropriated to, the service of the fœtus. The human placenta is composed of two parts, viz., the *fœtal placenta*, consisting entirely of dense tufts of branched vascular villi; and the *uterine placenta*, formed of the substance of the decidua, which penetrates between the villi of the former, even to the surface of the chorion, and completely encloses them.

PLADARO'SIS (πλαδαρός, wet). A fungous and flaccid tumor within the eyelid; supposed to be the purulent ophthalmia.

PLAGUE (πληγή, *plaga*, a stroke, from πλήσσω, to strike). A fever, usually of an adynamic type, accompanied with buboes, carbuncles, and pectchie. It is denominated λοιμός by the Greeks, *pestis* and *pestilentia* by the Latins, *la peste* by the French, *pestilenza* by the Italians, and *Pest* by the Germans.

PLAIED. A form of aestivation or veneration, in which the leaves are folded lengthwise, like the *plaits* of a fan, as in many palms.

PLANTA PEDIS. The sole or under surface of the foot.

PLA'NTAIN-MEAL. *Conquin-tay.* A whitish meal, obtained from the core of the *Musa Sapientum*, Plantain or Banana. A starch is also procured from this plant.

PLANTA'RIS (*planta*, the sole of the foot). A muscle arising from the external condyle of the femur, and inserted into the inside of the os calcis; it extends the foot. Also, the name given to two divisions, the *internal* and the *external*, of the posterior tibial nerve, at the posterior part of the inner ankle.

PLANUM OS (*planum*, smooth). The former name of the orbital portion of the ethmoid bone.

PLA'SMA (πλάσμα, any thing formed or moulded). The colourless fluid of the blood, also called *liquor sanguinis*, in which the yellowish-red particles, called *corpuscles*, are suspended.

PLASTER. *Emplastrum.* A solid and tenacious compound, produced by the action of oxide of lead on fixed oils and fats. See *Sapo*.

PLASTER OF PARIS. The white powder obtained by exposing gypsum to a high temperature, and named from its abounding in the vicinity of Paris.

PLASTER OF RIVERIUS. Composed of Armenian bole, terra sigillata, vinegar, and white of egg; used in cases of aneurysm.

PLASTIC ELEMENT (πλαστικός, fit for moulding). An element which contains the germ of a higher form. *Plastic force* is the generative or formative power of organized bodies, also called *visus formativus*. Surgeons call the liquor sanguinis *plastic lymph*.

PLASTIC SURGERY (πλάσσω, to mould). *Reparative Surgery.* The performance of operations for the repair of deficiencies in structure, whether resulting from injury, from disease, or from malformation.

-PLASTY. This term forms a suffix in several words, denoting artificial *formation*, as in rhino-plasty, &c. The complete expression is πλαστική τέχνη, plastic art, of which "plasty" is an irregular modification.

PLATEIA'SMA (πλατύς, broad). A defect in speech, characterized by the term *lobber-tipped*, and observed in persons with very thick and broad lips.

PLA'TINOCYA'NOGEN. The supposed radical of a series of bodies, called *platinocyanides*. It is not known in the separate state.

PLA'TINUM. A heavy, dull, white metal discovered in the auriferous sand of certain rivers in America. Its name is a diminutive of *plata*, silver, and was applied to it on account of its whiteness. The protoxide of platinum is called *platinous oxide*; the peroxide, *platinic oxide*.

1. *Resin of platinum.* A residuary resinous matter, obtained by distilling bi-chloride of platinum with acetone.

2. *Platinum, spongy.* Platinum procured in a state of extreme division, though the particles adhere slightly together. It has the appearance of sponge, though perfectly metallic.

PLATYCORIA (πλατύς, broad, κόρη, the pupil). Dilatation of the pupil.

PLATY'SMA MYO'DES (πλάτυσμα, a flat piece, or plate, μύδης, fleshy or full of flesh; the terminal -ώδης denoting *fulness*). A muscular expansion, arising from the cellular substance of the neck, and inserted into the lower jaw, whence it extends superiorly to the face; it is also called *musculus cutaneus*, &c. It draws the skin of the cheek downwards; and, when the mouth is shut, brings the skin under the lower jaw upwards. It is commonly called *Platysma myoides*.

PLEDGET. A piece of lint, rolled up into an oval or orbicular form.

PLENCK'S DEPI'LATORY. *Pasta depilatoria*. One part orpiment, twelve parts quick-lime, and ten parts starch, made into soft paste with water.

PLENCK'S SOLUTION. Mercury suspended in water by being rubbed for a considerable time with gum-arabic.

PLETHO'RA (πληθώρα, fulness, from πλήθω, to fill). A state of the system characterized by an excessive quantity of blood or of its solid constituents. The term is synonymous with *hyperæmia* and *polyæmia*.

1. *Plethora ad molem, ad vasa, ad venas.* In this the redundancy absolutely exceeds what the healthy state of the individual constitution would require or bear.

2. *Plethora ad vires.* In this the redundancy is *relatively* excessive in reference to the actual strength of the system.

3. *Plethora ad spatium.* In this the redundancy is referred to reduced capacity of vessels, the actual quantity remaining the same.

4. *Plethora ad volumen.* In this the redundancy arises from increase of bulk without actual increase of quantity.

PLEURA (πλευρά, the side, pl. of πλευρόν, a rib). A serous membrane which encloses each lung; invests it as far as the root, and is then reflected upon the parietes of the chest. That portion of the membrane which is in relation with the lung is called *pleura pulmonalis*; that in contact with the parietes, *pleura costalis*. [The terms πλευρά and πλευρόν denote a *rib*, not a *membrane*. The *pleura* of modern writers is the ὑπεζωκώς (sc. ὑμῖν) of Arctæus and Galen, or the membrane which fastens together internally, or *undergirds*, the whole of the ribs.]

PLEURE'NCHYMA (πλευρά, the side, ἔγχυμα, any thing poured in). A designation of the woody tissue of plants, consisting of elongated tubes, tapering to each end.

PLEUR'ISY. The vernacular name of *pleuritis*, or inflammation of the pleura. The "small Latin and less Greek" that Ben Jonson allowed to Shakspeare, may, perhaps, explain the occurrence of a whimsical etymology, arising from incorrect spelling, of this word:—

"For goodness, growing to a *pleurisy*,
Dies of his own *too much*."

The etymology here is *plus, pluris*. But, in this sense, every complaint is "pleurisy."

PLEURITIS (πλευριτίς, sc. νόσος). Pleurisy; inflammation of the pleura, or membrane which lines the ribs.

1. *Pleur-odyne* (δόδυνη, pain). Pleuralgia. Intercostal rheumatism; inflammation of the external muscles of the pleura, unaccompanied by cough, expectoration, or hard pulse. It is also called "false pleurisy."

2. *Pleuro-pneumonia*. Acute pleurisy complicated with pneumonia.

PLEURO-ŒSOPHAGEA'LIS. A special muscle of the œsophagus, arising from the left wall of the posterior mediastinum, and uniting with the longitudinal fibres of the œsophagus.

PLEUROTHOTONOS (πλευρόθεν, from the side, τείνω, to stretch). Tetanus of the lateral muscles; a spasmodic disease in which the body is bent to one side. See *Emprosthotonos*.

PLEXIMETER (πληῖξις, percussion, μέτρον, a measure). A measurer of percussion; a term applied by M. Piorry to the ivory plate with which he performed *mediate* percussion.

PLEXUS (*plecto*, to weave). A kind of net-work of interlacing blood-vessels or nerves.

1. *Plexus choroides*. A small mass of blood-vessels and reddish granulations, found in the ventricle of the cerebellum, or fourth ventricle, and named from its resemblance to the chorion.

2. *Plexus retiformis*. A term applied to the erectile spongy tissue of the vagina, from its net-like appearance.

3. *Plexus solaris*. An assemblage of ganglia and interlaced and anastomosing filaments, surrounding the two semi-lunar ganglia of the abdomen. It gives off numerous filaments, which accompany, under the name of *plexuses*, all the branches given off by the abdominal aorta. Thus, from the solar plexus are derived the phrenic, the gastric, the hepatic plexus, &c.

PLICA (*plico*, to knit together). A fold, a plait, a duplicature. The classical word is *plicatura*.

1. *Plicæ longitudinales*. A term applied to the disposition of the mucous membrane of the œsophagus.

2. *Plicæ palmatæ*. A term applied to the folds of mucous membrane, observed on the surfaces of the cervix uteri. They are also termed *arbor vitæ uterina*.

3. *Plica semilunaris*. A slight duplicature of the conjunctiva, on the outer side of the caruncula; the rudiment of the third lid of animals, the *membrana nictitans* of birds.

4. *Plicæ signoidææ*. A term applied to the folds which form the boundaries of the sacculi of the large intestine.

PLICA POLO'NICA (*plico*, to knit together). Literally, the Polish plait or fold; a parasitical disease of the hair, so named from the manner in which the hair is plaited or matted together into a compact mass by a viscid and offensive secretion; occurring most frequently in Poland. This affection is said to be frequently preceded by perverted appetite; hence the proverb, "Sæpe sub *picâ* latet seu fœtus seu *plica*." Alibert distinguishes this affection, according to the form it assumes, into—

1. *Plique multiforme*, in which the hairs form a great number of ropes hanging round the face, like serpents round the Gorgon's head.

2. *Plique à queue, ou solitaire*, in which the whole hair is united into one long plica, or tail, principally occurring in females, and in those who wear their hair after the national Polish fashion.

3. *Plique en masse, ou larrée*, in which the hair is all melted into one cake, covering the head like a helmet.

4. Under the term *Trichosis plica*, Mr. Erasmus Wilson has described the Polish ringworm, which he considered to be a state of granular degeneration of the hair, analogous to ringworm of the scalp.

PLICIDENTINE (*plico*, to fold, *dens*, a tooth). A term applied to that modification of the fundamental tissue of the teeth, in which, on a transverse section, the *dentine* exhibits sinuous wavings, diverging from the central "pulp-cavity" of the tooth, as in the labyrinthodon.

PLOCA'RIA CA'NDIDA. Ceylon Moss; an Algaceous plant, abounding in mucilaginous and starchy matter, and yielding a *decoction* and a *jelly* employed in pharmacy.

PLUMBA'GIN. A bitter, non-azotized principle, extracted from the root of the *Plumbago Europæa*.

PLUMBA'GO. *Graphite*. A substance commonly called *black lead*, found in primary mountains, and supposed to be a carburet of iron. Essentially, it is nearly a pure form of carbon, the presence of iron being accidental. The best specimens are obtained from Borrowdale in Cumberland.

PLUMBERS' SOLDER. An alloy consisting of one part of tin and two of lead.

PLUMBIC ACID (*plumbum*, lead). A term sometimes applied to binoxide of lead, owing to its property of combining with potash and soda when fused with their hydrates.

PLUMBITE OF LIME. *Calcis plumbis*. A hair-dye, prepared by boiling oxide of lead with cream of lime.

PLUMBUM. Lead; a metal of a bluish-grey colour. *Plumbum* was formerly used as a general term; thus, according to Pliny, tin was called *Plumbum album*; and Agricola calls lead *plumbum nigrum*. By the alchemists lead was called *Saturn*. [*Plumb-um* is essentially the same word as μόλυβ-ος, or μόλυβδ-ος, and serves to illustrate the interchange which occurs, in the classical languages, between certain consonants.]

1. *Ores of lead*. Lead is combined with sulphur, forming *galena*; with chlorine, forming *horn-lead*; with oxygen, forming *native minium*; and with carbonic acid, forming *white lead-ore*.

2. *Oxides of lead*. These are the suboxide, of a grey colour; the oxide, protoxide or *massicot*, which is yellow; the *red oxide*, or *minium*; and the binoxide, peroxide, or puce oxide, of a brown colour. The last is also termed *plumbic acid*, a compound remarkable for the facility with which it yields oxygen to substances which have an affinity for that element.

PLUMMER'S PILL. The Compound Calomel-pill of the Pharmacopœia, consisting of calomel, antimony, guaiacum, and treacle. One grain of calomel is contained in six grains of the preparation of the London College.

PLU'MULE (*plumula*, a little feather). The ascending axis of the embryo of a seed. It is also called *gemmule*, from *geumula*, a small bud. See *Radicle*.

PLUNKETT'S OINTMENT. Arsenious acid, sulphur, and the

powdered flowers of *ranunculus flammula* and *cotula foetida*, levigated and made into a paste with the white of an egg, and applied, on a piece of pig's bladder, to the surface of the cancer.

PLURIO'ULAR (*plus, pluris*, many, *loculus*, a cell). A term applied to fruits which have several carpels, as the orange.

PLUVIO'METER (*pluvius*, rain, *μέτρον*, a measure). A rain-gauge; an instrument or vessel for catching the rain as it falls, with a view of determining, at any given period, the quantity of rain which has fallen within that period. The term is hybrid.

PNEUMA, PNEU'MATOS (*πνεῦμα, -ατος*). Wind; any æri-form fluid.

1. *Pneum-arthritis*. An effusion of air within the joints, which disappears spontaneously, and frequently in the course of a few days, and even hours. It often occurs in the knee during the convalescence from articular rheumatism, &c. *Pneumat-arthritis* is a better term.

2. *Pneumatic trough*. A trough or cistern of wood or japanned tin for collecting gases which are not capable of being absorbed by water. It is generally furnished with a shelf about two inches under the intended surface of the water, for supporting jars or phials while they are filling with gas.

3. *Pneumatica*. Pneumatics, or medicines which influence the functions of respiration and calorification.

4. *Pneumatics*. The science which treats of the mechanical properties of air, and other compressible fluids, as fluidity, weight, elasticity, &c.

5. *Pneumato-cele* (*κήλη*, a tumor). Hernia of the lung; the protrusion of a portion of the lung at some part of the thoracic walls, so as to form a tumor under the skin.

6. *Pneumatosis*. A distension of the cellular membrane by air.

7. *Pneumo-pericardium*; *pneumato-pericardium*. A collection of air within the pericardium, frequently observed in the examination of dead bodies, particularly such as have been kept for some time; it may exist also previously to death.

8. *Pneumo-thorax* (*θώραξ*, the thorax or chest). *Pneumato-thorax*. Air in the chest; a collection of æriform fluid in the cavity of the pleura, and collapse of the lung. As we have many terms relating to the *lungs* commencing with *pneumo*, and several relating to *air* commencing with *pneumato*, it might be better for the sake of uniformity to employ the term *pneumato-thorax*—a term which might be claimed also on classical grounds.

PNEUMO-GASTRIC NERVES. The par vagum, *nervi vagi*, or eighth pair of nerves, distributed to the lungs and the stomach. From its numerous distributions, it has been termed the *middle sympathetic nerve*.

Pneumo-gastric Lobule. A small foliated or lamellated tuft of the cerebellum, also called *flocculus*.

PNEUMO-HÆMORRHA'GIA (*πνεύμων, the lung, αἷμα, blood, ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth*). A term proposed by Andral, to denote pulmonary apoplexy, the term "apoplexy" having been originally applied to a determinate group of symptoms, and not to any particular form of organic lesion. See *Broncho-hæmorrhagia*.

PNEUMON'IA (*πνεύμων, πνεύμονος, the lung*). *Peripneumonia*; *pneumonitis*. Inflammation of the substance of the lungs. Laennec distinguishes acute pneumonia into *engorgement*, or inflammatory cou-

gestion; *hepatization*, or the red hepatization of Andral; and *purulent infiltration*, or the grey hepatization of that writer.

1. *Lobar, lobular, or vesicular pneumonia*. Terms applied to pneumonia, according as it affects whole or continuous parts of lobes, the polygonal subdivision of these, or the vesicles in general.

2. *Traumatic pneumonia* is the result of wound of a lung.

PNEUMO'NIC ACID (πνεύμων, the lung). *Pulmonic acid*. The name given to an acid supposed to exist in the lungs of most animals, partly free, but chiefly in the form of a soda-salt. It is incorrectly written *pneumic acid*.

PNEUMONO'METER (πνεύμων, the lung, μέτρον, a measure). *Pulmonometer*. An apparatus for ascertaining the power of the lungs, by measuring the quantity of air inhaled at a single inspiration. In diseases of the lungs, only two or three pints will be inhaled; in health, eight or nine pints may be inspired.

PO'DAGRA (πούς, ποδός, a foot, ἄγρυ, seizure). A local variety of regular gout attacking the foot. See *Gout*.

PODE'TIUM (πούς, ποδός, a foot). A little foot; the stalk-like elongation of the thallus, which supports the fructification of the *Cenomyce*, a plant of the order Lichenes.

PODOGY'NIUM (πούς, ποδός, a foot, γυνή, a female). A term applied to the stalk upon which the ovary is seated in certain plants, as the *Passiflora*. It is also called *gynophore* and *thecaphore*.

PODOPHY'LLIN. *Podophylli resina*. Resin of *Podophyllum*; a resin procured from the dried rhizome of the *Podophyllum peltatum*, called Mandrake, May-apple, or Wild Lemon; a Ranunculaceous plant, common in America, where it is reputed a complete substitute for mercury and its preparations, and has hence acquired the name of "vegetable calomel."

PODOSPE'RMIMUM (πούς, ποδός, a foot, σπέρμα, seed). A term applied by some writers to the funiculus or umbilical cord, by which the ovule of plants is connected with the placenta.

PODOTH'E'CA (πούς, ποδός, a foot, θήκη, a receptacle). The cuticle of the foot; an anatomical preparation. Thus *cheiro-thecca* (χείρ, χείρός, the hand) is the cuticle of the hand.

PÆC'I'LIA (ποικιλία, a marking with various colours, embroidery). A term applied to piebald skin.

POINTING OF ABSCESS. That part of an abscess at which softening takes place, the skin bulges over the part, and fluctuation becomes perceptible.

POISON-NUT. The vernacular and characteristic name of the *crow-fig* or *nux vomica*.

POISON-VALLEY OF JAVA. A valley of Java, affording the most remarkable natural example of an atmosphere overloaded with carbonic acid gas.

POISONS. *Pharmaca*. Substances which derange the vital functions and produce death, by an action not mechanical. These substances are arranged by Dr. Christison, according to their action upon the animal economy, into three classes, viz. :—

I. **IRRITANT POISONS**, or those which produce irritation or inflammation, as the mineral acids, oxalic acid, arsenic, mercury, copper, antimony, zinc, lead, baryta, and cantharides.

II. **NARCOTIC POISONS**, or those which produce stupor, delirium, and

other affections of the brain and nervous system, as opium, hydrocyanic acid, and poisonous gases.

III. NARCOTICO-ACRID POISONS, or those which produce sometimes irritation, sometimes narcotism, sometimes both together; these are all derived from the vegetable kingdom, as strychnia, nux vomica, and poisonous fungi.

I. IRRITANT POISONS.

1. The MINERAL ACIDS.—The principal of these are the Sulphuric, the Hydrochloric, and the Nitric.

Symptoms.—Sense of burning in the stomach and throat; eructations from the gases evolved in the stomach by chemical decomposition; the lips shrivelled, at first whitish, afterwards, if from nitric acid, yellowish, if from sulphuric acid, brownish; difficulty of swallowing; vomiting of brownish or black matter; costiveness, tenesmus, weak pulse; countenance glazed; extremities cold and clammy; suffocating fits.

Tests.—The common properties are those of reddening the vegetable blues, and of corroding all articles of dress, especially those made of wool, hair, and leather. The particular tests are—

1. For *Sulphuric acid*,—its property of evolving heat on being diluted; and the addition to it, in this state, of a little nitric acid, and afterwards of a solution of the nitrate of baryta, the precipitate being sulphate of baryta.

2. For *Hydrochloric acid*,—its peculiar vapour, or fumes, in the concentrated state; or the white vapour formed when a rod dipped in it is brought near a rod dipped in ammonia; when diluted, it forms, with nitrate of silver, a white precipitate, which is the chloride of silver.

3. For *Nitric acid*,—the action of copper, lead, or tin; nitric oxide gas is disengaged, and ruddy fumes of nitrous acid gas are formed when the gas comes in contact with the oxygen of the air.

Treatment.—Administer chalk, or magnesia, or, in the absence of both, the plaster of the apartment beat down and made into thin paste with water, solution of soap, &c. Dilute freely, both before and after the antidote is given, with any mild fluid, milk or oleaginous matters being preferred. The treatment of the supervening inflammation is the same as that of gastritis.

2. OXALIC ACID.—This is the most rapid and unerring of all the common poisons; it is frequently mistaken for Epsom salt.

Symptoms.—Excessive irritation; burning pain in the stomach and throat, generally followed by violent vomiting, though sometimes by none; feeble pulse, or total failure of the pulse; skin cold and clammy; nervous symptoms in lingering cases; occasionally convulsions.

Tests.—In the form of a pure solution, its acidity is ascertained by its effects on litmus-paper. With ammonia it produces a radiated crystallization, the oxalate of ammonia formed being much less soluble than the oxalic acid itself. The other tests are the hydrochlorate of lime, sulphate of copper, and nitrate of silver, forming oxalates.

Treatment.—Emetics may be administered, if vomiting is not already free, but waste no time in giving them, if no antidote is at hand; and especially avoid diluting with warm water. Administer, as soon as possible, large doses of magnesia, or chalk, suspended in water; and, in default of these, the plaster of the apartment. Alkalis are inadmissible, as they form only soluble salts.

3. **ARSENIC.**—All the arsenical poisons operate nearly in the same manner as the *white oxide*, and therefore require similar tests and treatment.

Symptoms.—Sickness and faintness; burning pain in the region of the stomach; violent vomiting and retching, often preceded by tightness and heat in the throat, and incessant desire for drink; hoarseness and difficulty of speech; the matter vomited is greenish or yellowish, sometimes streaked with blood; diarrhœa, or tenesmus; abdomen tense and tender, sometimes swollen, sometimes drawn in at the umbilicus; sometimes irritation of the lungs and air-passages, and of the urinary passages; cramps of the legs and arms; pulse small, feeble, rapid, and soon imperceptible, attended with great coldness, clammy sweats, and even lividity of the feet and hands; sometimes, though rarely, palpitation; the countenance collapsed from an early period, and expressive of great torture and anxiety; the eyes red and sparkling; the tongue and mouth parched; delirium and stupor; death.

Tests for the White Oxide.—1. Reduce the *solid oxide* to the metallic state with freshly ignited charcoal. Other tests are, its alliacous or garlicky odour, and the production of a silvery alloy, when the oxide is mixed with carbonaceous matter, and heated between two copper plates.

2. In *solution*, the oxide is detected by the reduction-process, the ultimate object of which is to exhibit metallic arsenic; and by the liquid tests, as sulphuretted hydrogen, ammoniacal nitrate of silver, and ammoniacal sulphate of copper, the indications of each of which must concur.

Treatment.—Evacuate the contents of the stomach by an emetic, administering milk, or strong farinaceous decoctions, both before and after the vomiting has begun. Allay the inflammation by blood-letting, and other antiphlogistic treatment.

4. **MERCURY.**—The most important of the mercurial poisons is the *Corrosive Sublimate*, or Hydrargyri oxymurias, as being the most active and most frequently used for criminal purposes.

Symptoms.—Similar to those of poisoning with arsenic; vomiting, especially when any thing is swallowed; violent pain in the pit of the stomach, as well as over the whole belly, and profuse diarrhœa.

Tests.—Reduce the mercury to its metallic state. The liquid tests are sulphuretted hydrogen gas, hydriodate of potass, protochloride of tin, and nitrate of silver.

Treatment.—Give white of egg, diluted in water, which converts the bichloride of mercury into a protochloride and albumen; if albumen or gluten cannot be had, milk should be used; iron filings reduced to the metallic state; meconic acid, from its tendency to form insoluble salts with the metallic oxides, is a good antidote; alkaline meconates are also useful. The treatment for salivation consists in exposure to a cool pure air, nourishing diet, purgatives, and sometimes venesection.

5. **COPPER.**—The most important among the poisonous salts of this metal are the sulphate, or *blue vitriol*, and the mixed acetate, or *artificial verdigris*.

Symptoms.—Generally the same as those caused by arsenic and corrosive sublimate. Some peculiarities have been observed, as violent headache, then vomiting, and cutting pains in the bowels, and afterwards cramps in the legs, and pains in the thighs. Sometimes, throughout the whole course of the symptoms, there is a peculiar coppery taste in the mouth, and a singular aversion to the smell of copper; occa-

sionally there is jaundice; death is generally preceded by convulsions and insensibility.

Tests.—The four following tests, taken together, are sufficient for copper in solution:—

1. *Ammonia*,—which causes a pale azure-coloured precipitate, which is re-dissolved by an excess of the test, forming a deep violet-blue, transparent fluid.

2. *Sulphuretted hydrogen gas*,—which causes a dark brownish-black precipitate, the sulphuret of copper.

3. *Ferro-cyanate of potass*,—which causes a fine hair-brown precipitate, the ferro-cyanate of copper.

4. *Metallic iron*,—a polished rod or plate of which, held in a solution of copper, soon becomes covered with a red powdery crust, which is the copper in its metallic state.

Treatment.—The best antidotes are the white of eggs, ferro-cyanate of potass, and metallic iron. Avoid vinegar, which must be more injurious than useful, on account of its solvent power over the insoluble compounds formed by the salts of copper with animal and vegetable matters.

6. **ANTIMONY.**—Poisoning with the preparations of antimony is not common; accidents, however, sometimes occur, from their extensive employment in medicine. The principal preparation is *Tartar Emetic*.

Symptoms.—Vomiting, attended with burning pain in the pit of the stomach, and followed by purging and colic pains; tightness in the throat, and violent cramps.

Tests.—The tests for the solution of *tartar emetic* are—

1. *Caustic potass*, which precipitates it white, if tolerably concentrated.

2. *Lime-water*, which also precipitates it white, when the solution contains more than half a grain to an ounce.

3. *Subcarbonate of potass*, which throws down a white precipitate when it contains more than a quarter of a grain to an ounce.

4. *Muriatic and Sulphuric acids*, which throw down a white precipitate, and take it up again when added in excess.

5. *Infusion of gall-nuts*, which causes a dirty, yellowish-white precipitate, but will not act on a solution which contains much less than two grains per ounce.

6. *Sulphuretted hydrogen*, the best re-agent, which, in a solution containing only an eighth part of a grain per ounce, strikes an orange-red colour, which, when the excess of gas is expelled by heat, becomes an orange-red precipitate.

Treatment.—Administer large draughts of warm water, and tickle the throat, to induce vomiting; and while that is doing, prepare a decoction of yellow bark, to decompose the poison; administer the bark in powder, before the decoction is ready. Afterwards opium may be given, and venesection employed, if signs of inflammation of the stomach be obstinate.

7. **ZINC.**—The only important compound of this metal is the sulphate, or *White Vitriol*.

Symptoms.—In a case in which about two ounces of white vitriol in solution were swallowed, the countenance became immediately pale, the extremities cold, the eyes dull, the pulse fluttering; burning pain was felt in the stomach, and violent vomiting ensued.

Tests.—The solution of the pure salt is precipitated white by—

1. The *Caustic alkalis*, by which an oxide is thrown down, which is soluble in an excess of ammonia.

2. The *Alkaline carbonates*,—the carbonate of ammonia being the most delicate of these re-agents. The precipitate is soluble in an excess of carbonate of ammonia, and is not thrown down again by boiling.

3. *Sulphuretted hydrogen*.—The colour of the precipitate distinguishes the present genus of poisons from all those previously mentioned, as well as from the poisons of lead.

4. The *Ferro-cyanate of potass*.

Treatment.—Potass in syrup has been successfully administered; also cream, butter, and chalk.

8. **LEAD**.—The principal preparations of this metal are Litharge, Red Lead, White Lead, Sugar of Lead, and Goulard's Extract. The first three are much used by house-painters and glaziers; the last two in surgery, and the sugar of lead in the arts.

Symptoms.—These are of three kinds: one class of symptoms indicates inflammation of the alimentary canal, the leading feature of which is violent and obstinate colic; another, spasm of its muscles; the third, injury of the nervous system, sometimes apoplexy, more commonly palsy, and that almost always partial and incomplete. Each of these classes of symptoms may exist independently of the other two; but the last two are more commonly combined.

Tests.—These may be distinguished, according to the several compounds of lead, in—

1. *Litharge* and *Red Lead* may be known by their colour—the former being generally in the form of a grayish-red, heavy powder, the latter of a bright-red powder, resembling vermilion; by their becoming black when suspended in water, and treated with a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen gas; and by the former becoming entirely, the latter partly, soluble in nitric acid.

2. *White Lead* is known by its being blackened by sulphuretted hydrogen; by being soluble, with effervescence, in nitric acid; and by becoming permanently yellow when heated to redness.

3. *Sugar of Lead* is known, in the *solid* state, by its solubility in water, and by the effects of heat. It first undergoes the aqueous fusion, then abandons a part of its acid empyreumatized, next becomes charred, and finally the oxide of lead is reduced to the metallic state by the charcoal of the acid. In the *fluid* state, the acetate of lead, as well as all its soluble salts, may be detected by the following tests, provided they act characteristically:—

Sulphuretted hydrogen gas,—which causes a black precipitate, the sulphuret of lead; a test of extreme delicacy.

Chromate of potass,—which, in the state of proto-chromate and bi-chromate, causes a fine gamboge-yellow precipitate, the chromate of lead. For the characteristic action of this re-agent, it is desirable that the suspected liquid be neutral.

Iodide of potass,—which causes also a lively gamboge-yellow precipitate, the iodide of lead.

A piece of zinc, held for some time in a solution not too diluted; it displaces the lead, taking its place in the solution, and the lead is deposited in the form of a crystalline arborescence. This is a very characteristic test.

4. *Goulard's Estract* is distinguished from sugar of lead by the effect of a stream of carbonic acid, which throws down a copious precipitate of carbonate of lead.

Treatment.—For the *irritant* form of poisoning, administer any of the soluble alkaline or earthy sulphates; in default of them, the alkaline carbonates, particularly the bi-carbonates, which are less irritating than the former. The phosphate of soda is an excellent antidote. If the patient does not vomit, give an emetic of the sulphate of zinc. In other respects, the treatment is the same as that of poisoning with the irritants generally. In the advanced period, when *palsy* is the chief symptom remaining, the treatment depends almost entirely on regimen.

9. *BARYTA.*—The preparations of this earth are of importance, from their being very energetic, and easily procured. These are the pure earth, or oxide, the muriate, and the carbonate.

Symptoms.—In a case in which an ounce of the muriate was swallowed by mistake for Glauber's salt, a sense of burning was felt in the stomach; vomiting, convulsions, head-ache, and deafness ensued; and death took place within an hour. Violent vomiting, gripes, and diarrhœa, have been produced by a quantity not much exceeding the usual medicinal doses.

Tests.—The *Carbonate* is known by its white colour, insolubility in water, solubility, with effervescence, in muriatic acid, and the properties of the resulting muriate of baryta. The tests for the *Muriate* are the following:—

1. *Sulphuretted hydrogen* distinguishes it from all other metallic poisons, as it causes no change in the barytic solutions.

2. The *Alkaline sulphates* distinguish it from the alkaline and magnesian salts, as they do not act upon these compounds, but cause, in all solutions of baryta, a heavy white precipitate, which is insoluble in nitric acid.

3. It is distinguished from the muriates of lime and strontia, by evaporating the solution till it crystallizes. The crystals are known not to be muriate of lime, because they are not deliquescent. The crystals of the muriate of strontia, which is not poisonous, are delicate six-sided prisms, while those of the barytic salt are four-sided tables, often truncated on two opposite angles, sometimes on all four: the muriate of strontia is further distinguished from the poison by its solubility in alcohol, which does not take up the muriate of baryta: and by its effect on the flame of alcohol, which it colours rose-red, while the barytic salts colour it yellow.

4. It is distinguished from the other soluble barytic salts, by the action of nitrate of silver, which throws down a white precipitate.

Treatment.—Administer speedily some alkaline or earthy sulphate, as that of soda or magnesia, which immediately converts the poison into the insoluble sulphate of baryta, which is quite inert.

10. *CANTHARIDES.*—The principle of this poison appears to be, according to M. Robiquet, a white, crystalline, scaly substance, termed *cantharidin*.

Symptoms.—In a case in which a drachm of the powder was taken by a young man, there was a sense of burning in the throat and stomach, and in about an hour violent pain in the lower belly; the voice became feeble, the breathing laborious, and the pulse contracted; there was

excessive thirst, and unutterable anguish in swallowing any liquid; there was also priapism. To these symptoms may be added tenesmus, strangury, salivation, and occasionally signs of injury of the nervous system, headache, and delirium.

Tests.—When the case has been rapid, the remains of the powder will probably be found in the stomach, and may be easily discovered by its resplendent green colour. It appears that it does not undergo decomposition for a long time when mixed with decaying animal matters.

Treatment.—No antidote has yet been discovered. If vomiting has not begun, emetics may be given; if otherwise, they should be discouraged. Oleaginous and demulcent injections into the bladder generally relieve the strangury. The warm bath is a useful auxiliary. Leeches and blood-letting are required, according to the degree of the inflammation.

II. NARCOTIC POISONS.

1. OPIUM.—The principles contained in this substance, and which are thrown down by boiling a watery infusion of it with magnesia, are *morphia*, the alkaloïd of opium; *narcotine*, a poison, not an alkaloïd; a peculiar acid named the *meconic*; and a resinoid substance.

Symptoms.—Giddiness and stupor; the person becomes motionless and insensible to external impressions, breathes slowly, and lies quite still, with his eyes shut, and the pupils contracted, the whole expression of the countenance being that of deep and perfect repose. As the poisoning advances, the features become ghastly, the pulse feeble and imperceptible, the muscles excessively relaxed, and, unless assistance is speedily procured, death ensues. If the person recovers, the sopor is attended by prolonged sleep, which commonly ends in twenty-four or thirty-six hours, and is followed by nausea, vomiting, giddiness, and loathing of food. It should be remembered, that the possibility of rousing the patient from the lethargy caused by opium is in general a good criterion for distinguishing the effects of this poison from apoplexy and epilepsy.

Tests.—These may be distinguished according to their action upon the different principles of opium.

(1) *Morphia*, when treated with nitric acid, is dissolved with effervescence, and becomes instantly orange-red, which, if too much acid has been used, changes quickly to yellow. When suspended in water, in the form of fine powder, and treated with a drop or two of permuriate of iron, it is dissolved, and forms a deep greenish-blue solution. *Morphia* is precipitated from its solutions by the alkalis.

(2) *Narcotine* does not undergo the changes produced on *morphia* by nitric acid and the permuriate of iron. When crystallized together from alcohol, and not quite pure, the narcotine forms tufts of pearly, thin, tabular crystals, while the *morphia* is in short, thick, adamantine, prismatic crystals.

(3) *Meconic acid*, when heated in a tube, is partly decomposed, and partly sublimed; and the sublimate condenses in filamentous, radiated crystals. When dissolved, even in a very large quantity of water, the solution acquires an intense cherry-red colour with the permuriate of iron. The sublimed crystals have the same property. Its solution gives a pale-green precipitate with the sulphate of copper; and if the precipitate

is not too abundant, it is dissolved by boiling, but re-appears on cooling.

Treatment.—The primary object is to remove the poison from the stomach; this is done by emetics of *sulphate of zinc*, in the dose of half a drachm, or two scruples; by the stomach-pump; by the injection of tartar-emetic into the rectum; or, as a last resource, by the injection of a grain of tartar-emetic into the veins, care being taken not to introduce air into the vein. The next object is to keep the patient constantly roused, by dragging him up and down between two men. Cold water, dashed over the head and breast, has succeeded in restoring consciousness for a short time, and appears to be an excellent way to insure the operation of emetics. Internal stimulants have been given with advantage, as assafoetida, ammonia, camphor, musk, &c. Venesection has also been successfully used; and, in desperate cases, artificial respiration may be adopted with propriety. When the opium has been completely removed, the vegetable acids and infusion of coffee have been found useful for reviving the patient, and subsequently in subduing sickness, vomiting, and headache.

2. HYDROCYANIC ACID.—This poison is found in the essential oils and distilled waters of the *Bitter Almond*, the *Cherry Laurel*, the *Peach-blossom*, &c.

Symptoms.—A person who swallowed an ounce of the alcoholized acid, containing about forty grains of the pure acid, was observed immediately to stagger, and then to sink down without a groan, apparently lifeless; the pulse was gone, and the breathing was for some time imperceptible. After a short interval, he made so forcible an expiration, that the ribs seemed drawn almost to the spine. The legs and arms became cold, the eyes prominent, glistening, and quite insensible; and after one or two more convulsive expirations he died, five minutes after swallowing the poison.

Tests.—(1) Its *Peculiar Odour*, which, when diffused through the air, has a distant resemblance to that of bitter almonds, but is accompanied with a peculiar impression of acridity in the nostrils and back of the throat.

(2) The *Sulphate of Copper* forms with it, when rendered alkaline with a little potass, a green precipitate, which becomes nearly white on the addition of a little hydrochloric acid.

(3) If the acid is rendered alkaline by potass, the *Salts of the Protoxide of Iron* produce a greyish-green precipitate, which, on the addition of a little sulphuric acid, becomes of a deep Prussian-blue colour. The common green vitriol answers very well for this purpose.

(4) The *Nitrate of Silver* produces, in a very diluted solution, a white precipitate, which, when dried and heated, emits cyanogen gas, which is easily known by the beautiful rose-red colour of its flame.

Treatment.—This consists in the use of the cold effusion, and the inhalation of diluted ammonia or chlorine. Venesection is also probably indicated by the signs of congestion in the head.

3. POISONOUS GASES.—1. *Sulphuretted Hydrogen*, the most deleterious of all the gases. The *Symptoms*, in cases where the vapours are breathed in a state of concentration, are sudden weakness, and all the signs of ordinary asphyxia. When the emanations are less concentrated, two varieties of affections have been observed, the one consisting of pure coma, the other of coma and tetanic convulsions.

Test.—The presence of this gas, in all noxious emanations, is best proved by exposing to them a bit of filtering paper moistened with a solution of lead. The smell alone must not be relied on, as putrescent animal matter exhales an odour like that of sulphuretted hydrogen, though none be present.

2. *Carbonic acid* is the most important of the deleterious gases, being the daily source of fatal accidents. A person immersed in this gas diluted with air was at first affected with violent and irregular convulsions of the whole body and perfect insensibility, afterwards with fits of spasm like tetanus; and during the second day, when these symptoms had gone off, he continued to be affected with dumbness.

3. The *Fumes of Burning Charcoal* appear to have produced, in a certain case, slight oppression, then violent palpitation, and next confusion of ideas, gradually ending in insensibility. Sometimes there are tightness in the temples, and an undefinable sense of alarm; at other times, a pleasing sensation.

Treatment.—This consists chiefly in the occasional employment of the cold affusion, and in moderate blood-letting from the arm or from the head.

III. NARCOTICO-ACRID POISONS.

1. *STRYCHNIA.*—This is the most energetic poison next to the Prussic acid.

Symptoms.—[In a case in which Strychnia had been prescribed in too large doses, the patient was seized with spasm of the muscles about the larynx and those of one arm; she felt as if strangled. On a repetition of the dose, the same symptoms were renewed; she felt and looked as if strangled.—*Marshall Hall.*]

Tests.—An intensely bitter taste; its alcoholic solution has an alkaline reaction; it forms neutral and crystallizable salts with the acids; in its ordinary form it is turned orange-red by the action of nitric acid, owing to the presence of a yellow colouring matter, or of brucea; pure strychnia is not turned orange-red by nitric acid; the orange colour is destroyed by proto-chloride of tin.

2. *NUX VOMICA.*—This is the most common species of *Strychnos*; no poison causes so much torture. It is very often found in the stomach of those poisoned with it.

Symptoms.—In the most characteristic case yet published, there were convulsions, with much agitation and anxiety; during the fits "the whole body was stiffened and straightened, the legs pushed out, and forced wide apart; no pulse or breathing could be perceived; the face and hands were livid, and the muscles of the former violently convulsed." In the short intervals between the fits the patient was quite sensible, had a quick, faint pulse, complained of sickness, with great thirst, and perspired freely. "A fourth and most violent fit soon succeeded, in which the whole body was extended to the utmost from head to foot. From this she never recovered: she seemed to fall into a state of asphyxia, relaxed her grasp, and dropped her hands on her knees. Her brows, however, remained contracted, her lips drawn apart, salivary foam issued from the corners of her mouth, and the expression of the countenance was altogether most horrific." She died in an hour after swallowing the poison.

Tests.—1. The powder has a dirty greenish-grey colour, an intensely

bitter taste, and an odour like powder of liquorice. It inflames on burning charcoal; and when treated with nitric acid, acquires an orange-red colour, which is destroyed by the addition of proto-chloride of tin. Its infusion also is turned orange-red by nitric acid, and precipitated greyish-white with tincture of galls.

2. It may be detected in the stomach by boiling the contents—or the powder, if it can be separated—in water acidulated with sulphuric acid. The liquid, after filtration, is neutralized with carbonate of lime, and then evaporated to dryness. The dry mass is then acted on with successive portions of alcohol, and evaporated to the consistence of a thin syrup. The product has an intensely bitter taste, precipitates with ammonia, becomes orange-red with nitric acid, and will sometimes deposit crystals of strychnia on standing two or three days.

Treatment.—Little is known of the treatment. Evacuate the stomach thoroughly with the stomach-pump, or emetics; the powdered nux vomica adheres with great obstinacy to the inside of the stomach. If the patient is not attacked with spasms in two hours, he will generally be safe.

3. POISONOUS FUNGI.—The general *symptoms* present a well-marked conjunction of deep narcotism and violent irritation. Emetics are of primary importance; the sopor and inflammation of the bowels are to be treated in the usual way. No antidote is known.

POLA'RITY. A disposition in the particles of matter to move in a *regular* and determinate manner, and not confusedly, when affected by other agents.

1. *Magnetic polarity.* The tendency of a magnet, when freely and horizontally suspended, to settle spontaneously in a position directed nearly north and south. The two ends of the magnet are called its *poles*—that which turns to the north, the *north pole*; that to the south, the *south pole*. The straight line joining the two poles of a magnet is called its *axis*.

2. *Two polarities.* A term expressive of two antagonist energies, each of which repels that which is similar, and attracts that which is opposite, to itself. Thus, the two north or two south poles of two magnetic needles mutually repel each other; but the north pole of one needle, and the south pole of another, mutually attract each other.

3. *Reversion of terms.* The earth itself being considered as a magnet, or as containing within itself a powerful magnet, lying in a position nearly coinciding with its axis of rotation, the *south pole* of a magnetic needle would point towards the *north pole* of the earth; so that the *north end* is the *south pole*, and the *south end* the *north pole* of a magnetic needle.

4. *Boreal and Austral polarities.* To avoid the above confusion of terms, the words Boreal and Austral have been applied to the magnetism of the earth, while the terms north and south have been restricted to that of the needle: what had been called *northern* polarity, being now *Austral* polarity; what had been called *southern*, being *Boreal* polarity.

5. *Chemical and cohesive polarities.* Two hypothetical forces, supposed by Prout to reside in the ultimate molecules of matter: the *chemical* being of a binary character, existing between molecule and molecule, and chiefly between molecules of *different* matter; the *cohe-*

sive determining, under certain circumstances, the cohesion of the molecules of the *same* matter.

POLARIZATION. The property by which a ray of light, under certain circumstances, acquires *poles*, or sides with different properties, like those of a magnetic bar. See *Light*.

1. *Polarization, circular.* The name given to a supposed circular rotation of the particles of ether in certain media, when a pencil of plane polarized light is allowed to pass through those media.

2. *Polarization, elliptic.* The name given, in the undulatory theory, to a supposed rotation of the particles of ether in the peripheries of ellipses, when a pencil of plane polarized light is made to suffer reflections on the interior of glass, or at the surfaces of polished metals.

3. *Polarization, movable.* The name given by Biot to a supposed oscillatory movement of the molecules of polarized light in passing through a plane of doubly refracting crystal; and the hypothesis was proposed to account for certain variations of tint observed in the coloured images produced by the *ordinary* and *extraordinary* pencils of light.

POLARIZED RINGS. The coloured rings which are seen when polarized light is transmitted through plates of a doubly refracting crystal.

POL-, POLY-(πολύς, many). A Greek prefix, denoting *many* or *much*.

1. *Pol-akenium.* A term applied by Richard to a fruit consisting of several akenia (see *Achenium*). When there are two cells, the fruit is a *di-akenium*; when three, a *tri-akenium*; and so on. The diakenium is found in the Umbelliferae. See *Meri-carp*.

2. *Poly-adelphia* (ἀδελφός, a brother). The eighteenth class of plants in the Linnæan system, in which the stamens are associated in several parcels, as in *Hypericum*.

3. *Poly-andria* (άνήρ, a man). The thirteenth class in the Linnæan system of plants, comprising those which have more than twenty stamens inserted beneath the ovary.

4. *Poly-atomic bases.* A term explanatory of the theory of M. Millon respecting the constitution of *subsals*. He assumes that two, three, four, and even six equivalents of water, or a metallic oxide, may together constitute a single equivalent of base, and unite as such with a single equivalent of acid to form a neutral salt.

5. *Poly-chrestus* (χρηστός, useful). A term applied to medicines which have many virtues, or uses, as sal polychrest, or the sulphate of potash.

6. *Poly-chroism* (χρόα, colour). A curious peculiarity of colour connected with the phenomenon of double refraction, and exhibited in the transmission, in the case of certain minerals, of different colours in different directions. Thus tourmalines, viewed parallel to their axis, are generally opaque; perpendicularly to it, they appear to be green, red, brown, &c.

7. *Poly-chroite* (χρόα, colour). The name given by Bouillon, &c., to the extractive matter of saffron, from the fact of its watery infusion assuming different colours when treated with different agents.

8. *Poly-chrome* (χρώμα, colour). A peculiar crystalline principle, found in some vegetables, as quassia. It gives to water the quality of exhibiting a curious play of colours, among which blue predominates, like that of the opal, when the solution is viewed by reflected light; one part will give this property to 1,500,000 of water.

9. *Poly-chromic acid* is obtained by the action of nitric acid on aloes.

10. *Poly-choria* (χόριον, a membrane). Impaired vision, caused by the presence of numerous cobweb-like membranes, moving up and down incessantly in the vitreous chamber of the eye.

11. *Poly-dipsia* (δίψα, thirst). Excessive thirst; insatiable desire of drinking. It is analogous to *bulimia*, or the insatiable desire of eating.

12. *Poly-gala* (γάλα, milk). A genus of plants, so named from the abundance of their milky juice. By boiling the powder of the root of the *Polygala senega*, an acid is procured, called *polygalic acid*, the *senegine* of Gehlon, the *polygaline* of others.

13. *Poly-gamia* (γάμος, nuptials). The twenty-third class of the Linnæan system of plants, comprising those which bear hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers on the same individual; or hermaphrodites on one individual, males on a second, and females on a third.

14. *Poly-gastrica* (γαστήρ, a stomach). The first class of the *Diplo-neura*, or *Helminthoïda*, consisting of minute, transparent, soft, aquatic animals, with numerous stomachs or cæca communicating with an internal alimentary cavity, without perceptible nerves or muscles, moving by external vibratile cilia.

15. *Poly-gonum* (πολυγόνος, producing much). The name of an extensive genus of plants, comprising the knotgrasses, bistorts, persicarias, and buckwheats of our waysides, fields, and gardens. The term has been referred to γόνυ, a knee or knot, the stems of the plants being *many-jointed*; but in that case it should be *poly-gonatum*.

16. *Poly-gynia* (γυνή, a woman). An order of plants in the Linnæan system, in which there is an indefinite number of pistils.

17. *Poly-hæmia* (αἷμα, blood). An excessive fulness of blood—a term synonymous with *plethora*.

18. *Poly-merie* (μέρος, a part). A term applied to compounds in which the ratio of the elements is the same in different compounds, but the total number of each is greater in one compound than in the others. *Polymerism* is multiple relation of composition.

19. *Poly-merides* (μέρος, a part). Chemical compounds which have the same per-centage composition, but a different molecular arrangement. Thus, acetate of methyl and formate of ethyl are *polymerides*.

20. *Poly-petalous* (πέταλον, a flower-leaf). A term applied to a corolla, of which the petals are distinct from one another.

21. *Poly-phagia* (φάγω, to eat). Excessive desire of eating. See *Bulimia*.

22. *Polypi-fera*. The second class of the *Cyclo-neura*, or *radiata*, consisting of soft, aquatic animals, of a plant-like form, which develop small tubular digestive sacs, called *polypi*.

23. *Poly-pus* (πούς, a foot). A pendulous, pedunculated tumor, generally of a pyriform shape, occurring in the nose, uterus, &c., named from an erroneous idea that it has several feet, or roots, like the animal so called. There are the true *mucous* or *gelatinous*, and the so-called *fibrous* or *medullary polypus*.

24. *Poly-sarcia* (σάρξ, flesh). Corpulency; obesity; bulkiness of the body, from accumulation of fat. The etymology is inaccurate.

25. *Poly-sepalous*. A term applied to a calyx of which the sepals are distinct from one another.

26. *Poly-spermous* (σπέρμα, seed). A term applied to fruits which

contain many seeds, as distinguished from those which have few, or the *oligo-spermous*.

27. *Poly-theionic* (θεῖον, sulphur). A term applied to a series of three new acids of sulphur, all containing, like hyposulphuric acid, five equivalents of oxygen, but evidently more related in constitution and properties to hyposulphurous acid. These acids are named by Berzelius *trithionic*, or monosul-hyposulphuric; *tetrathionic*, or bisul-hyposulphuric; and *pentathionic*, or trisul-hyposulphuric.

28. *Poly-uria* (οὔρος, urine). Excessive discharge of urine.

POLE, POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE (πόλος, a pivot or hinge upon which any thing turns). A term applied, in electricity, to each extremity of the wire of a galvanic or voltaic battery, the extremity connected with the last *zinc*-plate of the battery being called the *negative* pole, that connected with the last *platinum*-plate being called the *positive* pole.

POLING. An operation performed in the smelting of copper. A pole of green wood, generally birch, is thrust into the molten metal and rapidly moved about, for the purpose of reducing the oxide by the deoxidising gases given off by the wood. A few minutes' *overpoling* would determine the formation of carburet of copper, and necessitate re-roasting.

POLIOSIS (πολιώσις, a becoming gray, from πόλιος, gray). *Canities*. Grayness of the hair; a species of *trichosis* of Mason Good.

POLLEN. Literally, fine flour; a term applied to the powdery matter, or *grains*, enclosed within the anthers of plants. They contain a fluid, termed *fovilla*, charged with molecular matter.

1. *Pollen-tube*. A delicate transparent tube, emitted by the pollen-grain; when this falls upon the stigma, the *fovilla* passes down the tube, until the grain is emptied.

2. *Pollen-mass*. A term applied to the peculiar state of the pollen in *Aselepiadaceæ* and *Orchidaceæ*, in which the pollen-grains cohere into a solid waxy mass.

3. *Pollenin*. A peculiar substance, obtained from the pollen of tulips.

PO'LYPARY. A term sometimes employed to express the common connecting basis of the polypes of a composite zoophyte; at other times applied to the solid protective structures, whether forming for the zoophyte an external covering or constituting an internal axis. To obviate this ambiguity, Dr. Allman employs the term *cænosarc* in the former sense, restricting the term *polypary* to the latter.

PO'LYPE. An ambiguous term, often employed to designate the entire composite fabric of a zoophyte, the aggregate result of gemmation; at other times it is intended to indicate each of those peculiar organisms, which, almost always furnished with a mouth and tentacula, are developed upon various points of a common living basis, and are eminently characteristic of zoophytic form. To obviate this ambiguity, Dr. Allman employs the term *polype* strictly in the latter signification, applying the term *zoophyte* to the entire mass, whether consisting of a single polype, as in *hydra*, or of many united into a more or less definite assemblage.

PO'MPHOLYX (πومφόλυξ, a water-bubble). Water-blebs; an eruption of bullæ or blebs, without inflammation round them, and without fever, breaking and healing without scale or crust. The term

is connected with *πομφός*, a blister on the skin, and with *φυσαλís*, a water-bubble. See *Pemphigus*.

POMUM. An apple. A fruit consisting of two or more inferior carpels united together, the pericarp being fleshy, and formed of the floral envelope and ovary closely cohering.

POMUM ADAMI (Adam's apple). The prominent part of the thyroïd cartilage, so called from its projecting more in men than in women.

PO'NDERABLE (*pondus*, weight). A term applied to matters possessing *weight*, as metals, gases, &c., and used in contra-distinction to the imponderable agents, as light, heat, and electricity.

PONDO (*pondus*, weight). A pound-weight; a term indeclinable both in the singular and the plural numbers.

PONS (PONTIS). A bridge; a medium of communication between two parts.

1. *Pons hepatis.* A portion of the substance of the liver, which passes from one lobe to the other, frequently converting the lower half of the *longitudinal fissure* into a true canal.

2. *Pons Tarini.* A layer of whitish-gray substance, connected on either side with the *crura cerebri*. From its being perforated by several thick tufts of arteries, it is also called *locus perforatus*. It forms part of the floor of the third ventricle.

3. *Pons Varolii.* A broad, transverse band of white fibres which arches, like a bridge, across the upper part of the medulla oblongata. It is the commissure of the cerebellum, and associates the two lateral lobes in their common function. It is also called *protuberantia annularis*, *nodus encephali*, &c.

POPLES (-ITIS). The ham of the leg behind the knee.

Popliteus. A muscle arising from the external condyle of the femur, and inserted into the superior triangular surface at the back of the tibia. It bends the thigh and leg.

PO'PULIN. An alkaloïd found in the bark and leaves of the *Populus tremula*, or Poplar, where it is accompanied by salicin. It is employed in America as a remedial agent in indigestion, accompanied by flatulence and acidity.

PORCELAIN-BISCUIT. A substance invented by Mr. Wedgwood, nearly as hard as agate, capable of resisting the action of all corrosive matters, and consequently peculiarly adapted for mortars in the chemist's laboratory.

PORCUPINE DISEASE. *Ichthyosis sebacea spinosa*; *Sauroderma spinosum*. The spinous variety of ichthyosis, in which the hardened masses of altered sebaceous substance acquire by growth the form, thickness, and length of short spines.

PORENKEPHALUS (*πόρος*, a pore or opening, *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain). Under this term Heschel has described those cerebral defects in which a large portion of the convolutions and centrum semiovale is wanting, so that a person may look through the aperture straight into the ventricle.

PORI'FERA (*porus*, a pore, *fero*, to bear). The first class of the *Cycloneura* or Radiata, consisting of soft gelatinous animals, which have their body traversed internally by numerous anatomising canals, commencing from superficial minute pores and terminating in larger open vents.

PORO'SITY (*porus*, from *πόρος*, a passage). A property of all matter by which its component molecules are kept apart from one another, the intervals between them being called *pores*. See *Impenetrability*.

PO'RPHYRA (*πορφύρα*, the purple-snail, purple). The Greek synonym for *purpura*. In the use of the two terms may be observed the Greek preference for the *aspirate*, and the Latin for the *tenuis*. See *Purpura*.

PO'RPHYRIC ACID (*πορφύρα*, purple). One of the acids yielded by Euxanthone. See *Euxanthic Acid*.

PORPHYRIZA'TION. The process of reducing a substance to powder by operating on a slab with a muller, the slab being made of a species of porphyry.

PORPHYRO'XIN (*πορφύρεος*, purple, *όξύς*, acid). A supposed new principle, contained in opium, and said to be a crystalline resin.

PORRIGO. Moist scall; an eruption of straw-coloured pustules, concreting into yellow or brownish crusts, or cellular scabs. Mr. E. Wilson defines it as "scurfiness or scaliness, especially of the head; dandriff; the equivalent of pityriasis." The species, as given by Willan, are—

1. *Porrigo larvalis*. Milk-scald, or the crustea lactea of authors. It envelopes the face of infants, like a *larva*, or mask.
2. *Porrigo furfurans*. An eruption of pustules which successively issue in *thin* scabs, like *furfur*, bran, or scurf.
3. *Porrigo lupinosa*. An eruption of pustules which terminate in *small* scabs, like *lupine*-seeds.
4. *Porrigo scutulata*. An eruption of pustules leading to thin scabs, and eventually becoming *ringworm*, which affects the whole scalp like a *scutulum*, or little shield.
5. *Porrigo decalvans*. An eruption obscurely pustular, and consisting in *calvities*, or bald patches of the scalp.
6. *Porrigo favosa*. An eruption occurring in all parts of the body, and resembling a *favus*, or honeycomb.
7. Mr. Erasmus Wilson observes that "the genus *Porrigo* of Willan contains diseases of the most opposite kind, and has been the source of much confusion; so much, indeed, that it would be well that the term should, for the future, become obsolete and forgotten."

PO'RRIGOPHY'TON (*porrigo*, and *φυτόν*, a plant). The Porrigo-plant. Under this name Gruby has described a mucedinous plant, to the diffusion of the spores of which he refers the production of *favus*. See *Mentagrophyte*.

PORTAL CIRCULATION. A subordinate part of the venous circulation, in which the blood makes an additional circuit before it joins the rest of the venous blood. There are in the vertebrate classes two portal circulations: one of the liver, the other of the kidneys. The former exists in all the vertebrata; the latter only in reptiles, amphibia, and fishes.

PORTAL VEIN. *Vena portæ*. A vein originating from all the organs within the abdomen, except the kidneys and bladder, and the uterus in the female. It has two principal trunks, the *splenic* and the *superior mesenteric* veins.

PORTFIRE. A composition consisting of saltpetre, sulphur, and

mealed gunpowder, moistened with spirit of wine, and rammed into a paper-case; it is used for firing artillery, in blasting rocks, &c.

PORTIO DURA. The *hard portion* of the seventh pair of nerves, or *facial*, arising from the upper part of the respiratory tract, where it joins the pons Varolii.

1. *Portio mollis.* The *soft portion* of the seventh pair of nerves, or *auditory*, arising from the anterior wall or floor of the fourth ventricle, by means of the *linæ transversæ*, or white fibres, of the calamus scriptorius.

2. *Portio intermedia* of Wrisberg. A third nerve exposed to view on separating the two "portions" above described.

PORTLAND SAGO. *Portland Arrowroot.* A fecula, prepared in the island of Portland from the cormus of the *Arum maculatum*, Wake-robin, or Cuckoo-pint.

PORTLAND'S POWDER. Equal quantities of the roots of *gentian*, and birthwort (*aristolochia rotunda*), the tops and leaves of germander (*chamædrys*), ground pine (*chamæpitys*), and lesser centaury (*chironæa centaurium*), powdered and mixed together.

PORUS. A pore; a minute orifice of a perspiratory duct, hair-follicle, and sebiparous gland. Also, a small interstice between the particles of matter which compose bodies.

1. *Porus opticus.* An opening in the centre of the cribriform lamella, for the transmission of the arteria centralis retinæ to the eye.

2. *Pori biliarii.* Biliary pores; the slender roots of the hepatic duct, arising from the granulations of the liver.

POSCA. A term used by Celsus for sour wine mingled with water, and probably derived from *poto*, to drink, as *esca* is from *edo*, to eat.

POSO'LOGY (πόσος, how much, λόγος, description). That branch of medicine which treats of *quantity*, or doses.

POSSET. Milk curdled with wine or an acid. The term is probably derived from *posca*, an acid draught.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION. A barbarous expression for the opening and examination of the dead body. *Sectio* is not satisfactory. *Autopsia* is unintelligible.

POSTERIOR AURIS. A muscle situated behind the ear, and consisting of one or more bundles of fleshy fibres, sometimes called *musculi retrahentes auriculam*.

POSTHITIS (πόσθη, the foreskin). The designation of the disease in which inflammation of the prepuce, or *balanitis*, is complicated by affection of the mucous membrane of the glans penis.

P'OSTUMOUS CHILD (*postumus*, sup. of *posterus*, coming after). A child born after the death of its father. The term is usually incorrectly spelled *posthumous*.

POT-METAL. A mixture of copper and about a fourth of its weight of lead.

POT-POURRI. A mixture of fragrant flowers, roots, gums, &c., either mixed together dry, or preserved with salt.

POTA'SSA. Potass, or potash; the Vegetable Alkali, so called from its being obtained by the incineration of vegetables. It is the hydrated protoxide of potassium, and is known by the names, *potassa fusa*, kali causticum, lapis infernalis, causticum commune acerrimum,

&c. The term *potash* is derived from the circumstance that the water in which the ashes are washed is evaporated in iron *pots*.

Potassa caustica. Caustic potash. Hydrate of potash, containing some impurities.

POTA'SSIUM. *Kalium*. One of the kaligenous metals, discovered by Davy, constituting the base of potassa. It combines with sulphur, forming *sulphurets* or *sulphides* of *potassium*, formerly believed to be compounds of sulphur and potassa.

POTA'TO. The tuber occurring on the subterranean stem of the *Solanum tuberosum*. It is multiplied by means of its buds, or *eyes*, which are separated, together with portions of the tuber, and planted under the name of *sets*. The name appears to have been derived from its resemblance to the *Convolvulus battatas*, or sweet potato, an aphrodisiac.

1. *Potato-starch*. A fecula obtained from the potato, and called *English Arrow-root*.

2. *Potato-sugar*. A species of sugar manufactured from potato-flour, and called *patent sugar*. A sugar of this kind has been sold in Paris as a substitute for manna.

3. *Oil of Potatoes*. A peculiar oil which gives the taste and smell to spirits made from corn or potatoes. It appears to be an alcohol.

POTATO-FLY. The *Cantharis vittata*; a coleopterous insect, employed for vesicatory purposes in North America.

PO'TIO (*poto*, to drink). A potion, or compound, commonly called a mixture, or *mistura*.

Potion pectorale (Majendie). Potion of hydrocyanic acid; consisting of fifteen drops of medicinal prussic acid, two ounces of infusion of ground ivy, and one ounce of syrup of marsh-mallows. A tea-spoonful to be taken every six hours, in the same cases as the acid.

POTT'S FRACTURE. Fracture of the fibula about three inches above the ankle, the tip of the malleolus internus being also splinted off.

POTULE'NTA (*potus*, drink). Drinks; liquids taken by the mouth to quench thirst.

POTUS ANTATRO'PHICUS. A remedy extolled by Hufeland against the emaciation resulting from mesenteric disease of children. He directs, according to the age, half or a whole yolk of an egg to be treated with a quart of water, so as to form a milky fluid; to this a little salt is to be added, and the child is to take it as its ordinary drink.

POU'LTICE, CHARCOAL-. Prepared by taking wood-charcoal red hot from the fire, extinguishing it by sprinkling dry sand over it, reducing it to a very fine powder, and adding it to the simple cataplasm warm.

POUNCE. The powder of gum sandarac, sifted very fine.

POUPART'S LIGAMENT. The lower border of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, which is stretched between the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium and the spine of the pubis.

POX. The vulgar name of syphilis; formerly called *great pox*, to distinguish it from *Variola*, or *small pox*, on account of the larger size of its blotches.

PRÆ and **PRO**. These prepositions are the same word; they are the Sanskrit *pra*, the Greek *πρό*, and the English *for* and *fore*.

PRÆCO'RDIA (*præ*, before, *cor*, the heart). The fore part of the region of the thorax. This term is, however, generally used in the sense of *epigastrium*.

PRÆDO'RSO-ALTOI'DEUS. A designation of the *longus colli*, a long, flat muscle, consisting of two portions.

PRÆFLORA'TION (*præ*, before, *floreo*, to flower). *Æstivation*. A term denoting the manner in which the floral envelopes of plants are arranged previously to their expansion.

PRÆMORSE (*præmorsus*, bitten in front). Abruptly bitten off; the appearance presented by the main root of *scabiosa succisa*.

PRÆPU'TIUM (vox hybr. *præ* *πόσθιον*, dim. of *πόσθη*, membrum virile). The prepuce; the foreskin of the penis. It is connected to the under part of the glans by a triangular fold, termed the *frænum præputii*.

PRE-ACTION. A term applied by Dr. Richardson to a transient hyperæmia of the skin, induced by the operation of the ether spray in procuring insensibility, while the hyperæmia which follows the state of insensibility, or *inertia* of the nervous element of the skin, constitutes *reaction*.

PRECIPITATE (*præceps*, headlong). A solid substance *precipitated*, or thrown down, from a solution, by adding a reagent. Hence the terms *red precipitate*, or peroxide of mercury; *white precipitate*, or ammoniated submuriate of mercury; *sweet precipitate*, or calomel; *precipitate per se*, or red oxide of mercury, &c.

Purple precipitate of Cassius. Solution of gold in nitro-muriatic acid one ounce, distilled water a pint and a half; mix, and dip rods of tin into the mixture as a precipitant.

PRECIPITA'TION (*præceps*, headlong). The process of *throwing down* solids from solutions in which they are contained. The substance so separated is called a *precipitate*; and the substance employed to produce this effect, a *precipitant*.

PRECO'CITY (*præcoctus*, ripe before its time). Premature development of sexual organization or power.

PRECU'RSOR (*præ*, before, *curro*, to run). A term applied to symptoms which precede, or indicate the approach of, a disease.

PREDISPOSING CAUSE. A state which renders the body susceptible of disease, as temperament, age, sex, &c.

PREGNANCY (*prægnans*, quasi *gignere præ*, pregnant). Uterogestation; the period of child-bearing. In classic writers, *prægnans* is said of a woman whose lying-in is near at hand, and *gravida* of a woman with child, whether the time of her delivery be near or distant. But this distinction is not constant.

1. *Spurious pregnancy*. An affection described by Dr. Gooch, in which the mammae are swollen, and discharge a serous fluid resembling thin milk; being precisely what takes place in real pregnancy.

2. Madame Boivin describes three kinds of *Mole*, which always consist in a morbid product of conception; these are the false germ, the fleshy mole, and the vesicular or hydatid mole.

PREMO'LAR (*præ*, before, *molaris*, a molar tooth). A term applied to the teeth which appear, in the diphyodont mammalia, between

the true molars and the canines. In human anatomy they are called *bicuspidis*.

PRESBYOPIA (*πρέσβυς*, old, *ὤψ*, the eye). Far-sightedness; failure of vision when directed to near objects; a state of the eye observed in advanced age. It is the opposite of *myopia*.

PRESCRIPTION (*præscribo*, to write before). A medicinal formula. It has been divided into four constituent parts, suggested with a view of enabling the basis to operate, in the language of Asclepiades, "*citò*," "*tutò*," et "*jucundè*"—quickly, safely, and pleasantly.

These are—

1. The *Basis*, or principal medicine.
2. The *Adjuvans*; that which promotes its operation—" *Citò*."
3. The *Corrigens*; that which corrects its operation—" *Tutò*."
4. The *Constituens*; that which imparts an agreeable form—" *Jucundè*."

Abbreviations used in Prescriptions:

<i>A. Aa.</i> Ana, of each ingredient.	<i>Applic.</i> Applicetur, let there be applied.
<i>Abdom.</i> Abdomen, the belly.	<i>Aq. bull.</i> Aqua bulliens, boiling water.
<i>Abs. febr.</i> Absente febre, in the absence of fever.	<i>Aq. dest.</i> Aqua destillata, distilled water.
<i>Ad 2 vic.</i> Ad duas vices, at twice taking.	<i>Aq. ferv.</i> Aqua fervens, boiling water.
<i>Add.</i> Adde et addantur, add, let there be added; addendus, to be added; addendo, by adding.	<i>Aq. font.</i> Aqua fontana, spring-water.
<i>Ad def. animi.</i> Ad defectionem animi, to fainting.	<i>Baln. tep.</i> Balneum tepidum, warm bath.
<i>Ad gr. acid.</i> Ad gratum aciditatem, to an agreeable sourness.	<i>BB. Bbds.</i> Barbadosensis, Barbadoes.
<i>Ad lib.</i> Ad libitum, at pleasure.	<i>Bis ind.</i> Bis indies, twice a day.
<i>Admov.</i> Admove, apply; admoveatur or admoveantur, let there be applied.	<i>Bull.</i> Bulliat, let it boil.
<i>Ad recid. præc.</i> Ad recidivum præcavendum, to prevent a relapse.	<i>Cap.</i> Capiat, let him take.
<i>Adst. febre.</i> Adstante febre, when the fever is on.	<i>Cærul.</i> Cæruleus, blue.
<i>Aggred. febre.</i> Aggrediente febre, while the fever is coming on.	<i>Cat.</i> Cataplasma, a cataplasm.
<i>Altern. horis.</i> Alternis horis, every other hour.	<i>Cath.</i> Catharticus, cathartic.
<i>Aliquant.</i> Aliquantillum, a very little.	<i>C. C.</i> Cucurbitula cruenta, a eupping-glass.
<i>Alt. noct.</i> Alternis noctibus, every other night.	<i>C. M.</i> Cras mane, to-morrow morning.
<i>Alvo adst.</i> Alvo adstrictâ, when the belly is bound.	<i>C. N.</i> Cras nocte, to-morrow night.
<i>Amp.</i> Amplus, large.	<i>Coch. ampl.</i> Cochleare amplum, a large spoon.
<i>Anodyn.</i> Anodynus, anodyne.	<i>Coch. infant.</i> Cochleare infantis, a child's spoon.
<i>Apert.</i> Apertus, clear, &c.	<i>Coch. magn.</i> Cochleare magnum, a large spoon.
	<i>Coch. mod.</i> Cochleare modicum, a dessert spoon.
	<i>Coch. med.</i> Cochleare medium, the same as cochleare modicum.

- Coel. parv.* Coehleare parvum, a small spoon.
- Col.* Colatus, strained.
- Colat.* Colatur, let it be strained; colaturæ, of or to the strained liquor.
- Colent.* Colentur, let them be strained.
- Comp.* Compositus, compounded.
- Cont. rem.* Continuantur remedia, let the medicines be continued.
- Cop.* Copiosus, plentiful.
- Coq.* Coque, boil; coquantur, let them be boiled.
- Crast.* Crastinus, for to-morrow.
- C. V.* Cras vespere, to-morrow evening.
- Cucurb. cruent.* See *C. C.*
- Cuj.* Cujus, of which.
- Cujusl.* Cujuslibet, of any.
- Cyath. theæ.* Cyatho theæ, in a cup of tea.
- Deaur. pil.* Deaurentur pilulæ, let the pills be gilt.
- Deb. spiss.* Debita spissitudo, a proper consistence.
- Decub.* Decubitûs, of lying down.
- De d. in d.* De die in diem, from day to day.
- Dej. alvi.* Dejectiones alvi, stools.
- Det.* Detur, let it be given.
- Dext. lat.* Dextra lateralis, right side.
- Dieb. alt.* Diebus alternis, every other day.
- Dieb. tert.* Diebus tertiis, every third day.
- Dilue.* Diluculo, at day-break.
- Dim.* Dimidium, one half.
- Dir. prop.* Directione propriâ, with a proper direction.
- Diuturn.* Diuturnus, long-continued.
- Donce. alv. bis dej.* Donce alvus bis dejieiat, until two stools have been obtained.
- Donec alv. sol. fuer.* Donec alvus soluta fuerit, until a stool has been obtained.
- Efferv.* Effervescentia, effervescence.
- Ejusd.* Ejusdem, of the same.
- Elect.* Electuarius, electuary.
- Emp.* Emplastrum, a plaster.
- Encm.* Euema, a elyster; enemata, elysters.
- Ex. vel cat.* Extractum, extract.
- Ext. sup. alut.* Extende super alutau, spread upon leather.
- F. fl.* Fiat, let a — be made.
- F. h.* Fiat haustus, let a draught be made.
- F. pil. xij.* Fac pilulas duodecim, make 12 pills.
- Feb. dur.* Febre durante, during the fever.
- Fem. intern.* Femoribus internis, to the inner part of the thighs.
- F. venæs.* Fiat venæsectio, bleed.
- Fist. arm.* Fistula armata, a clyster-pipe and bladder fit for use.
- Fl.* Fluidus, liquid; also, by measure.
- Fontic.* Funiculus, an issue.
- Fot.* Fotus, a fomentation.
- Garg.* Gargarisma, a gargle.
- Gel. quâv.* Gelatinâ quâvis, in any kind of jelly.
- G. G. G.* Gummi guttæ Gambiæ, gamboge.
- Gr.* Granum, a grain; grana, grains.
- Gtt.* Gutta, a drop; guttæ, drops.
- Gutt. quibusd.* Guttis quibusdam, with a few drops.
- Har. pil. sum. iij.* Harum pilularum sumantur tres, let three of these pills be taken.
- H. d. or hor. decub.* Horâ decubitûs, at going to bed.
- Hebdom.* Hebdomada, a week.
- Hestern.* Hesternus, of yesterday.
- Hirud.* Hirudo, a leech; hiru-dines, leeches.
- H. S. or hor. som.* Horâ somni, just before going to sleep; or, on retiring to rest.
- Hor. un. spatio.* Horæ unius spatio, at the end of an hour.
- Hor. interm.* Horis intermediis, at the intermediate hours between what has been ordered at stated times.

Ind. Indies, from day to day, or daily.

In pulm. In pulmento, in gruel.

Inf. Infusum, infusion.

Inj. enem. Injiciatur enema, let a clyster be given.

Inject. Injectio, an injection.

Lat. dol. Lateri dolenti, to the side affected.

lb. Libra, a pound weight, or wine pint: when preceded by Arabic figures, avoirdupois weight is meant; but when succeeded by Roman numerals, troy weight, or pint measures.

Lot. Lotio, lotion.

M. Misce, mix; mensurâ, by measure; manipulus, a handful.

Mane pr. Mane primo, very early in the morning.

Mediet. Medietas, half.

Medioc. Mediocris, middle-sized.

Min. Minimum, the 60th part of a drachm measure.

Mist. Mistura, a mixture.

Mitt. Mitte, send; mittatur, or mittantur, let there be sent.

Mitt. sang. ad Țrij. salt. Mittatur sanguis ad uncias duodecim saltem, take away at least 12 ounces of blood.

Mod. præ. Modo præscripto, in the manner directed.

Mor. sol. More solito, in the usual way.

N. Nocte, at night.

Narthec. Narthecium, a gallipot.

N. M. Nux moschata, a nutmeg.

O. Octarius, a pint.

Ol. lini s. i. Oleum lini sine igne, cold-drawn linseed-oil.

Omn. alt. hor. Omnibus alternis horis, every other hour.

Omn. hor. Omui horâ, every hour.

Omn. bid. Omni biduo, every two days.

Omn. bih. Omui bihorio, every two hours.

Omn. man. Omni mane, every morning.

Omn. noct. Omni nocte, every night.

Omn. quadr. hor. Omni quadrante horæ, every quarter of an hour.

O. O. O. Oleum olivæ optimum, best olive-oil.

Oz. The ounce avoirdupois, or common weight, as distinguished from that prescribed by physicians in their orders.

P. Pulvis, powder; pondere, by weight; pilula, pill.

P. Æ. Partes æquales, equal parts.

P. D. Pharmacopœia Dublinensis.

P. E. Pharmacopœia Edinensis.

P. L. Pharmacopœia Londinensis.

P. U. S. Pharmacopœia of the United States.

Paracent. abd. Paracentesis abdominis, tapping.

Part. aff. Partem affectam, the part affected.

Part. dolent. Partem dolentem, the part in pain.

Part. vic. Partitis vicibus, to be given in divided doses, instead of all at once.

Per. op. emet. Peractâ operatione emetici, when the operation of the emetic is finished.

Per. salt. Per saltum, by leaps, i. e. from an artery.

Plen. riv. Pleno rivo, in a full stream.

Post sing. sed. liq. Post singulas sedes liquidas, after every loose stool.

Ppt. vel prep. Præparata, prepared.

P. r. n. Pro re natâ, according as circumstances may require.

P. rat. æt. Pro ratione ætatis, according to the age of the patient.

Pro pot. com. vel pro pot. ord. Pro potu communi, or ordinario, for a common drink.

Prox. luc. Proximâ luce, the day before.

- Pug.* Pugillus, a gripe between the finger and thumb; *lit.* a little fist.
- Q. p.* Quantum placet, as much as you please.
- Q. Q. H. vel quaq. quart. hor.* Quâque quartâ horâ, every four hours.
- Q. s.* Quantum sufficiat, as much as is sufficient.
- Quadrihor.* Quadrihorio, every four hours.
- Quadrupl.* Quadruplicato, four times as much.
- Quamp.* Quamprimum, immediately.
- Quâq. vel quisq.* Quâque or quisque, every one.
- Quor.* Quorum, of which.
- R.* Recipe, take; but for this the old authors, and the French to this day, use the sign \mathcal{R} , being the old heathen invocation to Jupiter, seeking his blessing upon the formula; equivalent to the usual invocation of the poets, and of Mahomedan authors; or the *Laus Deo* of book-keepers and merchants' clerks. Dr. Paris observed, that the astrological symbol is at present so disguised by the addition of the down stroke, which converts it into \mathcal{R} , that, were it not for its cloven foot, we might be led to question the fact of its superstitious origin.
- Red. in pulv.* Redactus in pulverem, powdered.
- Redig. in pulv.* Redigatur in pulverem, let it be reduced into powder.
- Reg. hep.* Regio hepatis, region of the liver.
- Reg. umb.* Regio umbilici, region of the navel.
- Repet.* Repetatur, or repetantur, let it, or them, be repeated.
- S. A.* Secundum artem, according to art.
- Scap.* Scapula, the shoulder-blade.
- Scrob. cord.* Scrobiculis cordis, the pit of the stomach.
- Sed.* Sedes, a stool.
- Semidr.* Semidrachma, half a drachm.
- Semih.* Semihora, half an hour.
- Sept.* Septimana, a week.
- Sesunc.* Sesuncia, an ounce and a-half.
- Sesquih.* Sesquihora, half an hour.
- Setac.* Setaceum, a seton; also a sieve.
- Seq. luce.* Sequenti luce, the following day.
- Si n. val.* Si non valeat, if it does not answer.
- Si op. sit.* Si opus sit, if there be occasion.
- Si vir. perm.* Si vires permittant, if the strength will bear it.
- Sign. n. pr.* Signetur nomine proprio, write upon it the usual name, not the trade name.
- Signat.* Signatura, a label.
- Sing.* Singulorum, of each.
- S. S. S.* Stratum super stratum, layer upon layer.
- Sol.* Solutio, solution.
- S. O. S. vel si op. sit.* Si opus sit, if there be occasion.
- Ss.* Semis, a half.
- St.* Stet, let it stand; stent, let them stand.
- Sub fin. coct.* Sub finem coctionis, when the boiling is nearly finished.
- Sub-sulph.* Sub-sulphas, a sub-sulphate.
- Subtep.* Subtepidus, lukewarm.
- Suc.* Succus, juice.
- Sum.* Sumo, to take; sumendus, to be taken.
- Sum tal.* Sumat talem, let the patient take one like this.
- S. V.* Spiritus vinosus, ardent spirit of any strength.
- S. V. R.* Spiritus vinosus reectificatus, spirit of wine.
- S. V. T.* Spiritus vinosus tenuis, proof spirit, or half and half spirit of wine and water.
- Temp. dext.* Tempori dextro, to the right temple.
- T. O.* Tinctura opii, tincture of opium; generally confounded

with laudanum, which is, properly, the wine of opium.

T. O. C. Tinctura opii camphorata, paregoric elixir.

Tr. vel tinct. Tinctura, tincture.

Troch. Trochiscus, a troch or lozenge.

Ult. præscr. Ultimo præscriptus, the last ordered.

Umb. Umbilicus, the navel.

Ung. Unguentum, ointment.

Usq. ut liq. anim. Usque ut liquerit animus, until fainting is produced.

Utend. Utendus, to be used.

PRESPE'NOID (*præ*, before, *sphenoides*, the sphenoid bone). The name of a bone in the human skull, which, in Prof. Owen's Homologies, constitutes the "centrum" of the frontal vertebra, viewed in relation to the archetype vertebrate skeleton.

PRESTON SALTS. Prepared by adding a few drops of liquor ammoniæ fortior and some volatile oils to coarsely-powdered sesquicarbonate of ammonia.

PRI'APISM. Erection of the penis without concupiscence. The term is derived from *Priapus*, as satyriasis from Satyrus.

PRICKLY HEAT. The popular name for *lichen tropicus*, or summer rash.

PRIMÆ VIÆ. The first passages, viz. the stomach and intestinal tube, as distinguished from the lacteals, or *secundæ viæ*, the second passages.

PRIMARY ATOMS. *Elementary atoms.* The atoms which enter into the composition of a *compound atom*, being themselves undecomposed.

PRIMARY DISEASE. The first in a succession of diseased conditions, as a primary venereal sore. See *Secondary Disease*.

PRIMINE (*primus*, first). The first or outermost sac of the ovule in plants.

PRIMI'PARA (*primus*, first, *pario*, to bring forth). One who is delivered of her first child.

PRIMULIN. A bitter tincture obtained by digesting the roots of the *Primula veris*, or cowslip, in water or spirit.

PRINCE'S METAL. *Prince Rupert's metal.* An alloy of copper and zinc.

PRISM (*πρίσμα*, from *πρίω*, to saw). A solid glass in the form of a triangle, so termed from its *separating* a ray of light into its constituent parts.

PRO'BANG. A long, slender piece of whalebone, with a piece of sponge at the ends, for examining the œsophagus, or removing any obstruction in it. The *ball-probang* consists of an ivory ball attached to a piece of whalebone or flexible wire.

PROBE (*probo*, to try). An instrument with which the depth and extent of wounds are *tried*.

PROCE'RUS (*long*). A synonym of the *pyramidalis nasi*, a small slip of the occipito-frontalis muscle.

Vent. Ventriculus, the stomach.

V. O. S. Vitello ovi solutus, dissolved in the yolk of an egg.

Vom. urg. Vomitione urgente, when the vomiting begins.

V. S. Venæsectio, bleeding.

Zz. Zingiber, ginger.

℥. Scrupulum, a scruple, equal to 20 grains troy.

ʒ. Drachma, a drachm, equal to three scruples; or, in liquids, the 8th part of an ounce measure.

℥. Uncia, an ounce troy; or, in liquids, the 16th part of a wine pint.

PROCE'SSUS (*procedo*, to issue forth). *Apophysis*. A process or eminence of a bone. Also a lobe or portion of the brain.

1. *Processus a cerebello ad testes*. The name of two cords, which pass from the nates and testes of the brain to the cerebellum. They are the *superior peduncles*; the corpora restiformia are the *inferior peduncles*.

2. *Processus clavatus*. The enlarged extremity of each posterior pyramid of the corpus restiforme.

3. *Processus cochleariformis*. A small, *spoon-like*, bony plate, on the anterior wall of the pyramid.

4. *Processus mammillares*. A name formerly given to the *olfactory nerves*, from their being considered as emunctories, or canals, by which the serum and pituita, separated by the brain, were conveyed away.

5. *Processus vermiformes*. Two *worm-like* lobes of the cerebellum, connecting the lateral hemispheres superiorly and inferiorly.

6. *Process, zygous*. The rostrum, or ridge, on the median line of the guttural aspect of the sphenoid bone.

7. *Process, digital*. A name given to the extremity of the cornu ammonis, from its bulbous form, resembling the point of a finger.

8. *Process of Raw*. A very elongated slender process, supported anteriorly by the neck of the malleus.

9. *Processes of bones*. *Sec Os, ossis*.

PROCIDENTIA (*pro*, before, and *cado*, to fall). *Prolapsus*. The falling down of a part, as of the anus, uterus, &c.

PROCÆLIAN (*πρό*, before, *κοῖλος*, hollow). A designation of those vertebræ which have a cavity in front of the "centrum" or body, and a ball at the back part.

PROCTALGIA (*πρωκτός*, the anus, *ἄλγος*, pain). Neuralgia of the anus; pain or derangement about the anus, without primary inflammation. Mason Good uses the term *proctica*.

PROFLU'VIA (*profluo*, to flow down). Fluxes; pyrexia, attended with an increased excretion of a matter not naturally bloody; the fifth order of the *Pyrexia* of Cullen's nosology, including the genera catarrhus and dysenteria.

PROFUNDUS. Literally, deep, or deep-seated. A designation of one of the flexors of the fingers, from its being situated more deeply than the flexor sublimis.

PROFUSIO (*profundo*, to pour forth). A loss of blood; a genus of the order *Apœnoses*, or increased secretions, of Cullen's nosology.

PROGNA'THUS SKULL (*πρό*, forward, *γνάθος*, the jaw). Under this term Dr. Pritchard describes that form of the skull which is characterized by the forward prominence of the jaws, and which is most marked in some of the Negro races of the Guinca-coast, and in some of the Polynesian and Australian races. A jaw may be so prognathous as to be almost a *muzzle*.

PROGNO'SIS (*πρόγνωσις*, foreknowledge). Foreknowledge, prognostication, or the faculty of foreseeing and predicting what will take place in diseases.

PROLABIUM (*pro*, before, *labium*, the lip). The membrane which invests the front part of the lips.

PROLA'PSUS (*prolabor*, to fall forward). *Procidencia*. The falling down of any part.

Prolapsus ani consists in the protrusion of the mucous membrane of

the rectum through the anal orifice. *Internal prolapsus* is another name for invagination of the rectum.

Prolapsus iridis denotes protrusion of the iris through an ulcer or wound of the cornea.

PROLIFEROUS (*proles*, offspring, *fero*, to bear). A term applied, in botany, to a flower which produces another flower from its centre, as in certain roses, &c.

PROLIFEROUS CYSTIC TUMOR. A variety of cystic tumor, also called sero-cystic sarcoma. See *Sarcoma*.

PROMETHEAN LIGHTS (*Prometheus*, the fire-stealer). Small glass-bulbs, filled with concentrated sulphuric acid, and surrounded with an inflammable mixture, which it ignites on being pressed, affording an instantaneous light.

PROMONTORIUM. A promontory; an eminence of the internal ear, formed by the outer side of the vestibule, and by the corresponding scala of the cochlea.

PRONATION (*pronus*, bending downward). The act of turning the palm of the hand downwards, by rotating the radius upon the ulna by means of the pronator muscles. See *Supination*.

PRONATOR TERES (*pronus*, bending downward). A muscle arising from the inner condyle of the humerus and the coronoid process of the ulna, and inserted into the middle of the radius.

Pronator quadratus. A muscle arising from the edge of the ulna, and inserted into the edge of the radius. This, and the preceding muscle, turn the radius and the hand inwards.

PROOF-SPIRIT. *Spiritus tenuior*. A term generally applied to a mixture of equal parts of water and alcohol; but proof-spirit is legally defined to be "such as shall, at the temperature of 51° Fahr., weigh exactly $\frac{1}{3}$ ths of an equal measure of distilled water." Such a mixture consists by weight of 50.76 water and 49.24 alcohol; and its specific gravity is .920.

PROPA'GO. A term applied by the older botanists to the branch laid down in the process of *layering*.

PROPA'GULUM. The term applied by Link to the offset in certain plants. See *Offset*.

PROPHYLA'XIS (*πρό*, before, *φυλάσσω*, to guard). The employment of means for the preservation of health. The means so employed are called *prophylactic agents*.

PRO'PHYSIS (*πρό*, before, *φύσις*, growth). *Symblepharon*. Adhesion of the globe to the eyelid.

PRO'PIONYL (*πρώτος*, first, *πίων*, fat). The radical assumed to exist in a number of organic compounds, collectively known as the *propionic group*. The name is derived from the position of *propionic acid*, as the first in the series of fatty acids which separates as an oily layer when liberated in aqueous solutions of its salts.

PROPTO'SIS (*πρό*, before, *πτῶσις*, a falling). Protrusion of the globe of the eye between the palpebræ.

PROPYL. *Trityl*. The assumed root of the members of the propylic, or tritylic, group of organic compounds. Among these are propylene, propylamine, &c.

PROSE'CTOR (*pro*, before, *seco*, to cut). One who prepares the subjects for anatomical lectures.

PROSE'NCHYMA. A term applied by Link to that form of

parenchyma in plants, in which the cells taper to each end, and overlap each other; the term *parenchyma* being restricted to that form of the tissue, in which the cells have truncated extremities.

PROSOPALGIA (πρόσωπον, the face, ἄλγος, pain). Pain of the face; face-ague; neuralgia, or tic douloureux of the face.

PROSTATE (προστάτης, one who stands before). *Prostata*. A "gland" (so called), situated *before* the vesiculæ seminales, and surrounding the commencement of the urethra in the male. It is essentially a muscular body.

1. *Prostatic urethra*. The most dilated part of the urethra, a little more than an inch in length, situated in the prostate gland.

2. *Prostate concretions*. Calculi of the prostate gland, proved, by Dr. Wollaston, to be phosphate of lime, not distinctly stratified, and tinged by the secretion of the prostate gland.

3. *Prostato-rrhœa* (ρέω, to flow). A discharge of clear, glairy *mucus* from the prostate, owing to irritation of that organ.

PROSTRATION (*prostratio*, an overthrowing). Another name for collapse, or shock to the nervous system. See *Collapse*.

PROTEIN (πρωτεῖν, to hold the first place). The name given by Mulder to the precipitate obtained by adding acetic acid to a solution of caustic potash, containing fibrin, albumen, or gelatine, animal or vegetable, in solution. Its name is derived from its occupying the *first* or most important place in relation to the albuminous principles.

PROTEINACEOUS PRINCIPLES. *Proteids*. A term applied to albuminous alimentary principles, from their analogy in composition to *protein*. Their composition is identical with that of the constituents of the blood, and hence they may be called the "flesh-and-blood making principles." To this class belong the *gluten* of flour; the *albumen* of white of egg and of blood-serum; the *syntonin*, or principal constituent of muscle; and *casein*, the chief constituent of cheese; while *gelatin* and *chondrin* may be considered as outlying members of the same group. See *Gelatigenous Principles*.

PROTIDE. One of the products yielded by boiling *protein* with potash. The other products are erythroprotide and leucin.

PROTO- (πρῶτος, the first). This prefix denotes the *lowest* degree in which one body unites with another, as *prot-oxide*. *Per* denotes the *highest* degree, as *per-oxide*.

PROTO-COMPOUND. A binary compound of single equivalents of salt-radical and basyl, as hydrochloric acid, protochloride of tin, &c.

PROTOPLASMA (πρῶτος, first, πλάσμα, any thing formed or moulded). A term applied by Mohl to the mucilaginous granular contents of the vegetable cell, which he supposes to be especially concerned in the elaboration of new cells.

PROTOPLAST (πρῶτος, first, πλάσσω, to form). An organized individual, capable (either singly or as one of a pair) of propagating individuals; itself having been propagated by no such previous individual or pair. Hence—

1. A *species* is a class of individuals, each of which is hypothetically considered to be the descendant of the same protoplast, or of the same pair of protoplasts.

2. A *variety* is a class of individuals, each belonging to the same species, but each differing from other individuals of the species in the points wherein they agree amongst one another.

3. A *race* is a class of individuals, concerning which there are doubts as to whether they constitute a separate species, or a variety of a recognized one.—*Latham*.

PROTRA'CTOR (*protraho*, to draw forward). An instrument for drawing extraneous bodies out of a wound.

PROTU'BERANCE (*pro*, before, *tuber*, a swelling). An eminence or projecting part; thus, the pons Varolii is called the *annular protuberance*; the cornua Ammonis are termed by Chaussier *protuberances cylindroides*, &c.

PROXIMATE CAUSE (*proximus*, nearest). A term often used to denote the first link in the chain of diseased effects—the *nearest* cause.

PROXIMATE ORGANIC ANALYSIS. The separation of an organic mixture into its immediate components.

PROXIMATE PRINCIPLE. A term applied in analyzing any body to the principle which is *nearest* to the natural constitution of the body, and more immediately the object of sense, as distinguished from intermediate or ultimate principles. *Ultimate principles* are the elements of which proximate principles are composed.

PRU'NA (*prunu*, a live coal). A term applied by Avicenna to a carbuncle surmounted by a black eschar. The term has been supposed to be derived from *prunum*, a plum, from its fancied resemblance to this fruit in a ripe state. See *Terminthus*.

PRUNUM. The Prunc; the dried drupe of the *Prunus domestica*, or common Plum-tree, a Rosaceous plant, growing in Syria and various parts of Europe.

Prunin. A substance procured from the bark of the *Prunus Virginiana*, or Wild Cherry, and used in America for its stimulant, tonic, and expectorant properties.

PRURI'GO (*prurio*, to itch). Pruriginous rash; a chronic affection of the skin, characterized by a thickened and discoloured state of that membrane, attended by excessive pruritus, or *itching*, and generally an eruption of papulæ. The *varieties* are—

1. *Prurigo milis*. Mild prurigo, in which the affection of the skin is less severe than in the following varieties.

2. *Prurigo formicans*. Formicating prurigo, in which the skin feels as if stung by ants or pierced with hot needles.

3. *Prurigo senilis*. Prurigo of aged persons, resembling the former variety, but more obstinate.

4. *Prurigo podicis*; *scroti*; *pudendalis*. These are *local* varieties of prurigo.

PRURITUS (*prurio*, to itch). A painful sensation of itching, occasioned by morbid change or simple augmentation of the sensibility of the skin. The term differs from *prurigo*, as it merely denotes *itching*, while the latter is applied to the cutaneous disease attended with itching.

PRUSSIAN BLUE. Under the generic name of Prussian blue are comprehended several important cyanogen compounds of iron; the principal are common *Prussian blue*, obtained by adding yellow prussiate of potash to a persolution of iron; and *Turnbull's Prussian blue*, generated by adding red prussiate of potash to a protosalt of iron. The combination of Prussian blue and peroxide of iron is called *basic Prussian blue*.

PRU'SSIAS. A prussiate; a name now exploded, except in com-

merce, in which it denotes a cyanide: what is termed the *yellow prussiate* of potash, is a ferro-cyanide of potassium; the *red prussiate* of potash is the ferrid-cyanide of potassium.

PRUSSIC ACID. *Zootic acid*. A designation of *hydrocyanic acid*, from its being an ingredient in Prussian blue.

PRUSSINE. *Prussic gas*. The cyanogen of Gay Lussac. See *Cyanogen*.

PSALLOIDES. See *Corpus psaloides*. [On the etymology and meaning of this word, Dr. Mayne, after observing that there is no such word as *ψαλλός*, a stringed instrument, says—"Instead, however, appears *psaloides* (Castellus), the analogue of *ψαλοειδής*, for *ψαλιδοειδής* (Gorræus), signifying—arched like a vault, and applied to a *hard body borne or raised on three arches forming the roof of the third or middle ventricle of the brain*. It thus ought, strictly, to be *Psulidoides*, being derived, from *ψαλίς*, *ίδος*, an arched work, and *εἶδος*, resemblance; and it means—like or resembling an arched work, arch, or vault. The *Corpus psaloides*, therefore (adopting the contracted form of this word), cannot be a synonym of *Lyra*, which is the correct name for the appearance of cords or lines, on the under surface, posteriorly, of the *Fornix*, but is another term for the *Fornix* itself, viz., the arch-like or arched body."]

PSALTE'RIUM (*ψαλτήριον*, a stringed instrument). *Lyra*. A part of the brain, consisting of lines impressed upon the under surface of the posterior part of the body of the *fornix*.

PSELLISMUS (*ψελλιζω*, to stammer). Misenunciation; inaccurate articulation; a genus of the *Dyscinesia* of Cullen, comprising the following species:—

1. *Psellismus balbutiens*. Lispings; faulty multiplication of labials.
2. *Psellismus emolliens*. Faulty substitution of soft for harsher letters.
3. *Psellismus lallans*. Lullaby-speech; mispronunciation of the letter *l*.
4. *Psellismus ringens*. Rotacismus; mispronunciation of the letter *r*.
5. *Psellismus lagostomatum*. Mispronunciation occasioned by hare-lip.
6. *Psellismus aheilos*. Mispronunciation arising from defect of lip.
7. *Psellismus hæsitans*. Hesitation.
8. *Psellismus metallicus*. The stammering which sometimes attends tremor mercurialis.

PSEUDO- (*ψευδής*, false). A prefix denoting *spuriousness*; thus, *pseudo-* membrane signifies *false* membrane.

1. *Pseudo-acetic acid*. A name given to a peculiar acid, strongly resembling acetic acid, said to be occasionally formed during the manufacture of tartaric acid.

2. *Pseudo-alkanin*. The name given by some chemists to the colouring matter of alkanet.

3. *Pseudo-blepsis* (*βλέπω*, to see). False or depraved sight: a genus of the *Dysæsthesia* of Cullen, comprising the species *imaginaria*, in which objects are supposed to appear, which have no real existence; and the species *mutans*, in which objects are really present, but appear somewhat changed.

4. *Pseudo-bulb*. A term applied to the enlarged aerial stem of Orchidaceous plants. It resembles a tuber.

5. *Pseudo-erythrin*. A substance similar to *erythrin*, occasionally obtained, and occasionally altogether wanting, in the alcoholic solutions of the lichens.

6. *Pseudo-gall*. A term applied to certain anomalous excrescences upon trees and other plants, which, though they much resemble galls, are not so distinctly traceable to the operations of any insect. One of these occurs on the common bramble, and bears some resemblance to the bedeguar of the rose. They appear to be simply hypertrophic diseases, like wens in animals.

7. *Pseudo-jaundice*. A synonym for the "choloid" jaundice of Dr. Macleod. Sec *Icterus choloides*.

8. *Pseudo-membrane*. A false membrane, resulting from inflammation, as that formed in pleurisy, in peritonitis, in croup, &c.

9. *Pseudo-morphia*. A base discovered in certain species of opium. Pelletier thinks it is some combination of morphia, in which this substance has lost its poisonous properties.

10. *Pseudo-morphous* crystal (μορφή, form). A crystal which occasionally assumes crystalline forms belonging to other minerals. Thus, quartz may assume the form of the cube of fluor-spar, of the lenticular crystal of gypsum, and of the dodecahedron of calc-spar.

11. *Pseudo-plasma* (πλάσμα, any thing moulded or formed, especially of clay or wax). A false formation; a faulty structure. The term *pseudo-plasmata* constitutes Hebra's ninth class of cutaneous diseases, comprising cancer and tubercle.

12. *Pseudo-quina*. A species of *Strychnos*, the bark of which, called *quina do campo*, is employed in the Brazils as a substitute for cinchona-bark.

13. *Pseudo-scope* (σκοπέω, to see). An instrument invented by Mr. Wheatstone for producing the "conversion of the relief" of any solid object to which it is directed, thus conveying to the mind a *false* perception of all external objects, by transposition of the distances of the points which compose them. The inside of a tea-cup appears a solid convex body; and a small terrestrial globe appears a concave hemisphere.

14. *Pseudo-syphilis*. A disease resembling syphilis, but not of the same nature. By some writers it is supposed to be syphilis, more or less modified by the mercurial disease.

15. *Pseudo-toxin*. A brownish-yellow substance, obtained from the watery extract of belladonna.

PSO'AS (ψόαι, the loins). The name of two muscles of the loins, anciently called ἀλώπεκες, the foxes. They are:—

1. *Psoas magnus*. A muscle arising from the last dorsal and the four superior lumbar vertebræ, and inserted into the lesser trochanter of the os femoris. It moves the thigh forwards.

2. *Psoas parvus*. A muscle arising from the last dorsal vertebra, and inserted into the brim of the pelvis; it is very often wanting. It bends the spine upon the pelvis.

PSOAS-ABSCESS. Another name for lumbar abscess, the femoro-coxalgic of Chanssier.

PSO'RA (ψώρα, the itch, from ψάω or ψάω, to rub). A synonym of ekzema among the Greeks, now restricted to *scabies*. Mason Good derives the term from the Hebrew word *tsora*, to smite malignantly or with a disease. The name has been applied to the lichen of certain trees.

PSORIA'SIS (ψωρίασις, a being itchy or mangy). Dry scall, or sealy tetter: the squamous form or stage of *psora*, of which it is an

obvious derivative. Mr. E. Wilson says that the term has been erroneously assigned to the *Alphos* of the Greeks, the *Lepra vulgaris* of Willan.

1. *Psoriasis guttata*. Small red patches, covered with very fine white scales.

2. *Psoriasis diffusa*. Spots large and irregular, often confluent, and covered with thick scaly incrustations.

3. *Psoriasis inveterata*. The whole texture of the skin thickened and hard, the surface covered with a furfuraceous deposit.

4. *Psoriasis gyrata*. Patches occurring in stripes of a tortuous or serpentine form.

5. Local varieties occur on the palms of the hands from contact of irritating substances, and are commonly termed *bakers'*, *bricklayers'*, and *washerwomen's* itch.

PSOROPHTHALMIA (ψώρα, the itch, ὀφθαλμία, inflammation of the eye). Inflammation of the eyelids, frequently attended with pruritus, suggesting a psoric origin.

PSYCHIATRIA (ψυχή, the soul, the mental powers, *ιατρεία*, medical treatment). The treatment of mental diseases.

PSYCHICAL REMEDIES (ψυχικός, belonging to the ψυχή, psyché, or soul). These consist in the employment of the mental affections, to promote the healthy functions of the body, or to modify the progress of disease.

PSYCHOLOGY (ψυχή, the soul, λόγος, a description). A description of the intellectual and moral faculties.

PSYCHOTRIA EMETICA. A plant of the order Cinchonaceæ, the root of which constitutes the *striated Ipecacuanha* of Pereira, the *black* or *Peruvian Ipecacuanha* of others.

PSYCHROMETER (ψυχρός, cold, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the tension of the aqueous vapour contained in the atmosphere. It is a particular kind of *hygrometer*, a general term for every kind of apparatus employed for ascertaining the hygrometric condition of the atmosphere.

PSYDRACIUM (ψυδράκιον, dim. of ψύδραξ, a white blister on the tip of the tongue). A blister. The Greeks seem to have connected the term with the *lie-blisters*, ψεῦμα or ψεῦσμα being a lie. We find ψυχρά ὑδράκια, cold blisters, as distinguished, perhaps, from φλυζάκια, or hot blisters.

PTARMICS (πταίρω, to sneeze). *Sternutatories*. Medicines which excite sneezing. See *Errhines*.

PTEROCARPUS (πτερόν, a wing, καρπός, fruit). A genus of Leguminous plants, with legumes surrounded by a wing.

1. *Pterocarpus draco*. The species which yields the *dragon's blood* of commerce.

2. *Pterocarpus marsupium*. The species which yields the *kino indicum*, or *kino* of commerce. This substance has been referred also to the *pterocarpus erinaceus*. The former is an Indian, the latter an African species.

3. *Pterocarpus santalinus*. Three-leaved *Pterocarpus*; the species which yields the *red sandal-wood* of commerce and of the pharmacopœia; imported from Ceylon.

PTEROPODA (πτερόν, a wing, πούς, ποδός, a foot). The fourth class of the *Cyclo-gangliata* or *Mollusca*, consisting of small, soft, floating

marine animals, which swim by the contraction of two lateral musculo-cutaneous fins, as the cleodora, clio, &c.

PTERYGIUM (πτερύγιον, dim. of πτέρυξ, a wing). A thickened state of the conjunctiva, probably so called from its *triangular* shape.

PTERYGIUM UNGUIS (πτερύγιον, a little wing, *unguis*, a nail). A disease in which the epidermis of the margin of the nail-follicle remains attached to the surface of the nail, and advances with its growth, until the nail is more or less completely covered.

PTERYGOIDEUS (πτέρυξ, πτέρυγος, a wing, εἶδος, likeness). Resembling a wing; the name of a process of the sphenoid bone.

1. *Pterygoideus internus*. A muscle arising from the inner plate of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, and inserted into the inside of the angle of the lower jaw.

2. *Pterygoideus externus*. A muscle arising from the outer plate of the pterygoid process, &c., and inserted into the condyle of the lower jaw, &c. This, and the preceding muscle, move the jaw from side to side, and perform the action of grinding with the teeth.

3. *Nervus pterygoideus*. The pterygoid or Vidian nerve, which passes backwards from the sphenopalatine ganglion, through the pterygoid canal, and is divided into the *carotid* and *petrosal* branches.

4. *Pterygo-pharyngeus*. A synonym of the *constrictor superior* muscle, from its arising from the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.

5. *Pterygo-staphylinus* (σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes). The name of a muscle arising from the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, and inserted into the velum palati.

PTILO'SIS (πτίλωσις, the moulting of birds). *Madarosis*; *Alopekia*. Loss of the eyelashes, occasioned by chronic inflammation of the eyelids.

PTISAN (πιτσάνη, from πτίσσω, to pound or peel). Barley-broth; a term applied to decoctions of *pearl-barley*. Horace speaks of the "ptisanarium oryzae," or ptisan-drink of rice; and Celsus has *cremor ptisanæ*, or the thick juice of barley.

PTO'SIS (πτῶσις, prolapsus, from πίπτω, to fall). A falling of the upper eyelid, with a partial or complete want of power to elevate it, caused by paralysis of the third nerve. It is also called *blepharo-ptosis*, *lapsus palpebræ superioris*, &c. It appears to be the same affection as Becr terms *atonía palpebrarum*, or relaxation of the eyelids.

PTYALIN (πτύαλον, saliva). A peculiar animal matter, constituting less than one five-hundredth part of the whole weight of the saliva, and possessing the property, like *diastase* in plants, of changing the starch of the food into sugar.

PTYALISM (πτύω, to spit). Salivation; an involuntary flow of saliva; a genus of the *Arocenoses*, or increased secretions, of Cullen's nosology.

PTYALOGUES (πτύαλον, saliva, ἄγω, to induce). Medicines which cause salivation, or a flow of saliva.

PUBERTY (*pubes*, the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty). Literally, the appearance of the first downy hair on young people; the hair itself; the vigour of youth, usually at the fourteenth year for the male, and the twelfth for the female. It varies, however, in different climates.

PUBES and **PUBER**. These terms are adjectives, denoting that

which is adult or of ripe age. *Pubes* is also a substantive, denoting the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty.

PUBE'SCENCE (*pubes*, the hair of puberty). The down of plants, consisting of soft, short hairs, which partly cover the cuticle, as in *Geranium molle*.

PUBE'SCENT (*pubesco*, to reach the age of puberty). Covered with down or pubescence, consisting of soft, short hairs, as applied to surfaces.

PUBIO-SUBUMBILICA'LIS. A designation of the *pyramidalis* muscle, indicative of its origin and insertion.

PUBIS OS. The pubic, or share-bone; a part of the os innominatum.

PUDE'NDUM (*pudor*, shame). *Vulva*. A term applied to the external parts of generation in the female.

PUDIC (*pudeo*, to be ashamed). *Nervus pudendalis superior*. The name of a branch of the sciatic plexus.

PUE'RPERAL FEVER (*puerpera*, a woman recently delivered). Under this term are included *acute puerperal peritonitis*, and *adynamic* or *malignant puerperal fever*; two forms of childbed-fever, arising from uterine phlebitis.

PUFF-BALL. The *Lycoperdon giganteum*; a fungaceous plant, used for staunching blood, and for making tinder.

PUGI'LLUS (dim. of *pugnus*, a fist). A little handful; the eighth part of a handful; a gripe between the finger and thumb.

PULEX. A species of insect, in which a single impregnation suffices for at least six or seven generations. It is also remarkable that in the warmer summer months the young of this insect are produced viviparously, and in the cooler autumnal months oviparously. The same phenomena apply to the *Aphis* (puccron, or green-plant louse), with the additional fact, that many of its offspring are winged, and many without wings, or distinction of sex; in this respect making an approach to the working-bees, and still more nearly to the working-ants, known, till of late, by the name of neuters.—*Good*.

Pulex irritans is the common flea of this country; *pulex penetrans*, the chigoe or chiggre, a flea occurring in the West Indies and South America. They occasion, respectively, the irritation and the disease known as *malis pulicis*.

PULMO (PULMO'NIS). The lungs; the organs which occupy the sides of the chest, separated from each other by the heart and the mediastinum.

1. *Pulmonic circulation*. The passage of the blood from the right side of the heart through the pulmonary arteries to the lungs, and back to the left side of the heart through the pulmonary veins. This is also called the *lesser circulation*, in order to distinguish it from the *greater circulation*, or the passage of the blood from the left side of the heart through the arteries of the body, and back again through the veins to the right side of the heart. See *Portal Circulation*.

2. *Pulmonary transpiration*. The aqueous vapour which escapes in the process of expiration.

3. *Pulmonitis*. A barbarous term for *pneumonia*, or inflammation of the substance of the lungs.

4. *Pulmonum gangraena*. Gangrene of the lungs.

PULP OF TOOTH. A term applied to the nucleated cells of the

primary basis of the tooth. It is contained in the hollow of the tooth, or *pulp-cavity*.

PULPA. Pulp; a piece of meat without bones. The nucleus of the teeth, a bulbous prolongation of their mucous membrane.

PULQUE. *Ocili* or *Agave-wine*. A Mexican beverage, produced by fermenting the sap of the *Agave Americana*, or *Mexicana*, the Maguey or American Aloe.

PULS (PULTIS). A thick porridge used by the Ancients; also water-gruel, panada, &c. From this term are derived *pulmentum* and *pulmentarium*, words of similar meaning; *pultarius*, a pipkin, and *pul-ticula*, gruel, or panada, used by Celsus.

PULSUS (*pulsus*, a stroke). A beating or striking; and, hence, the stroke or beat of an artery; the pulse.

1. *Pulsus cordis*. The impulse of the heart, or the shock communicated by the apex of the heart to the walls of the thorax in the neighbourhood of the fifth and sixth ribs. This must not be confounded with the arterial pulse.

2. *Pulsus dicroticus, bisferiens, bisaliens*. Redoubled pulse; when two strokes follow each other rapidly, and are separated from the two succeeding strokes by a pause.

3. *Pulsus incidens, inciduus*. Incident pulse; when the second pulsation is weaker than the first, the third than the fourth, the fifth resuming the strength of the first—the “critical pulse” of old writers.

4. *Pulsus caprisans*. A small pulse, soon succeeded by a large one, conveying the impression of an unsuccessful effort, followed by the overcoming of an obstacle.

5. *Pulsus pulmonicus*. A term applied by Dr. Mollison to a phenomenon which occurs in operations of the chest, and consists in the expulsion of a certain quantity of the air in the chest, synchronously with each contraction of the heart, and beat of the pulse.

6. *Pulsus venosus*. The regurgitation, or rather periodic arrest of the blood in the great venous trunks. The term is more correctly applied to the visible pulsation communicated to the veins by the transmission of the heart's impulse through the capillary vessels.

PULSELESSNESS. The Entasia acrotismus of Dr. Good. Failure or cessation of the pulse, often accompanied with pain in the epigastrium; the perception and the voluntary muscles remaining undisturbed.

PULTA'CEOUS (*puls*, porridge). A term applied to substances which have the consistence of porridge.

PULVERIZATION (*pulvis*, powder). The process of reducing a substance to powder by contusion, trituration, grinding, friction, porphyzation, &c. When substances are added to assist the process, and are afterwards washed out, the operation is termed *mediate pulverization*.

PULVE'RULENT (*pulvis*, powder). Any thing reduced to powder, or covered over with powder.

PULVINAR. A pillow, or cushion. Hence *pulvinar seu cervicale lupuli* denotes a pillow of hops, occasionally employed in mania.

PULVIS. A powder; a substance reduced to extremely minute particles.

1. *Pulvis anti-lyssus*. Mead's powder against the bite of a mad dog,

consisting of ash-coloured liver-wort in powder, with an equal quantity of black pepper.

2. *Pulvis Cobbii*, or *Tunguinensis*. The famous Tonquin-powder, introduced into this country by Mr. Cobb, as a specific in lassa, and consisting of musk, cinnabar, and arrack.

PULVIS FU'LMINANS. A mixture of 3 parts of saltpetre, 1 part of sulphur, and 2 of carbonate of potash, all carefully dried. Heated on an iron plate, it melts and then explodes violently.

PU'MICE. A light, spongy, vitreous stone, usually found in the neighbourhood of volcanoes. It appears to be the *scum* or froth of lava, suddenly cooled by ejection. The Island of Lipari is chiefly formed of this substance.

PUNCTUM (*pungo*, to prick). A point; that which is without extent.

1. *Punctum cæcum*. The blind spot; a term applied to that part of the retina which is situated immediately above the point of union with the optic nerve, and is found to be insensible to the stimulus of light.

2. *Punctum ossificationis*. The centre of ossification in the development of bone.

3. *Punctum saliens*. A name given to the first rudiments of the heart, the pulsations of which are perceived through the enveloping mucous organs.

4. *Puncta lacrymalia*. The external commencements of the lacrymal ducts, situated on the lacrymal tubercles near the inner canthi of the eyelids.

5. *Puncta vasculosa*. Numerous small red spots observed on the *centrum ovale minus* of the brain.

PU'NICA GRANA'TUM. The Common Pomegranate; a plant which yields tannin and a principle called *punicin*.

PUPILLA (dim. of *pupa*, a puppet). The pupil, or round aperture in the centre of the iris of the eye.

1. *Pupillæ considentia vel subsidentia*. Closure of the pupil.

2. *Artificial pupil*. An alteration in the shape or position of the pupil; or a new aperture in the iris, effected by surgical operation, for the purpose of allowing the rays of light to reach the retina.

PUPILLO'METER. A barbarous designation of an instrument for determining the size of the pupil.

PURGATIVES (*purgo*, to cleanse). Active cathartics; medicines which stimulate secretion and promote evacuation. See *Cathartic*.

PURIFORM FLUID (*pus*, *puris*, matter, *forma*, likeness). A fluid formed by the softening down of a fibrinous exudation, without the development of real pus-globules.

PURKINJE'S FIGURES. The appearance of the retinal blood-vessels and the yellow spot, to a person moving a lighted candle close to the outer side of his eye in a room otherwise dark.

PURKINJEAN CORPUSCLES. Minute cells, scattered numerous through the substance of bone, and named from Purkinje, who first described them.

PURPLE OF CASSIUS. A purple-coloured powder, precipitated when protochloride of tin is added to a dilute solution of gold.

PU'RPURA. *Porphyra*. This term originally denoted the mollusc from which the purple-dye was produced; hence it was used for the dye

itself; it is now applied to a *symptom* common to many diseases, viz., the occurrence of hæmorrhage in the cutis. It must not be confounded with *scorbutus*.

Purpura simplex is the variety in which hæmorrhage is confined to the skin; in *purpura hæmorrhagica* blood escapes also from the mucous surfaces; *purpura "urticans"* is a complication of erythema with *purpura simplex*; and *purpura senilis* is a form of cutaneous hæmorrhage occurring in the arms of old women, from exposure.

PURPURIC ACID. An acid first described by Dr. Prout, and named by Dr. Wollaston from its remarkable tendency to form red or purple-coloured salts with alkaline bases. It is obtained from uric or lithic acid. Its salts are termed *purpurates*.

PURPURINE. *Oxylizarinic Acid*. Madder-purple; a substance differing little from alizarine.

PURREE (πυρρός, yellowish-red). A beautiful yellow pigment, adapted for oil or water-colour painting, and known by the names of Indian yellow, or *jaune indien*. Its origin is uncertain. An acid has been obtained from it, called *euxanthinic* and *purreic* acid.

PUR'SINESS (*pursy*, from *poussif*, French). The colloquial term for obesity in stunted persons.

PURULENT (*pus*, matter). Of the nature of pus; attended with pus.

PUS (πύον, matter). The fluid formed by the process of suppuration; a matter consisting of globules larger than those of the blood. When chemically composed of water containing albumen, fibrin, saline and fatty matters in solution and admixture, pus is termed *healthy* or *laudable*, not because suppuration is ever other than a morbid process, but because it may accompany other processes tending to a beneficial result; when admixed and tinged with blood, pus is termed *sanious*; when thin, watery, and acrid, *ichorous*; when containing cheesy-looking flakes, *curdy*; and when diluted with mucus or serum, it is frequently termed *mucopus* or *seropus*. When pus is formed on the free surface, the process is termed *purulent secretion*; when it is formed in the substance of parts, it gives rise to *abscess*.

Pus-cells. The name given to the "exudation-cells" found in inflammatory lymph, where they undergo suppurative degeneration.

PUSH. A small cutaneous phlegmon, differing from a boil or furunculus in containing uniform and mature pus; that of the boil always containing a core.

PUSTULA (*pus*, pus, the white viscous matter produced by inflammation). Another form of the word *pusula*, denoting "an elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus." The term *Pustulæ*, as employed by Willan, corresponds with the genus *Ekpyresis* of Mason Good.

PUSTULE, MALIGNANT. A form of mortification, generally believed to originate in horned cattle, and to be communicated from them to man. It is the *charbon* of the French.

PUTAMEN (*puto*, to prune or cut). A synonymous term for the *endocarp*, or innermost layer of the pericarp, of osseous fruits.

PUTREFACTION (*putris*, putrid, *facio*, to make). The spon-

taneous decomposition of animal or vegetable matters, attended with fætor; a species of fermentation. See *Eremacausis*.

PUTRID FEVER. A name given to *typhus*, from its symptoms of putrescency. It has been called *spotted fever*, from its being attended with petechiæ, or flea-bite spots; and by the Spaniards, *tavardillo*, from *tavardo*, a spotted cloak.

PU'TRILAGE. A term applied to animal matters which are partly decomposed; a gangrenous slough.

PUTTY-POWDER. A powder consisting of metastannic acid, used for polishing.

PYÆ'MIA (πῦον, pus, αἷμα, blood). Literally, *pus in the blood*. A diseased state of the blood, caused by admixture with pus or sanious fluid. Its English synonyms are "purulent absorption" and "purulent infection." It is the simple "pyogenic fever" of Jenner.

PYELITIS (πύελος, pelvis, and -ιτις, the Greek termination for inflammation). Inflammation of the mucous membrane, &c., of the pelvis of the kidney.

PY'IN (πῦον, pus). A peculiar matter, besides albumen, found by Gueterbock in solution in pus. Vogel doubts whether it is an essential component of pus. The same matter is contained in mucus.

PYLO'RUS (πύλη, a gate; ὥρα, care). Literally, a *gate-keeper*. The lower and contracted orifice of the stomach, guarding the entrance into the bowels. See *Œsophagus*, or the *porter*.

Valve of the pylorus. An incorrect designation of a circular rim placed internally at the narrowest part of the pylorus; it is merely a replication of the coats of the stomach.

PYOG'E'NESIS (πῦον, pus, γένεσις, creation). Formation of pus; a direct product of inflammation. The term *pyogenic membrane* is applied to the consolidated lymph which forms the boundary of an abscess, from an idea that it constitutes the secreting organ of pus. See *Limiting Fibrin*.

PY'RAMID. A conical bony eminence situated on the posterior wall of the tympanum, immediately behind the fenestra ovalis. Also, a small obtusely-pointed eminence of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum. The term *Pyramid* has various applications:—

1. *Pyramids of Ferrein.* The name of numerous small fasciculi, of a pyramidal form, resulting from division of the tubuli uriniferi.

2. *Pyramids of Malpighi.* The name given to the conical masses forming the tubular portion of the kidney.

3. *Pyramidalis.* A muscle arising from the pubes, and inserted into the linea alba, near half-way between the pubes and the umbilicus. It assists the rectus.

4. *Pyramidalis nasi.* A slip of the occipito-frontalis muscle, which goes down over the nasal bones, and is fixed to the compressor nasi.

5. *Eminentia pyramidalis.* A small, hollow, conical eminence, situated behind the fenestra ovalis, and at the lower part of the prominence formed by the aqueduct of Fallopius.

6. The name *pyramidalis* was also given by Winslow, Casserius, and others, to the *levator labii superioris alæque nasi*, from its dividing into two small fasciculi, one of which is implanted into the alæ nasi, while

the other goes to the upper lip; it is thus *pyramidal*, with its base downward.

PYRA'MIDAL SKULL. Under this name Dr. Pritchard describes that form of the skull which Blumenbach terms *Mongolian*, and which is most characteristically seen in the Esquimaux. The whole face, instead of approaching the *oval* or *elliptical*, as in Europeans, is of a lozenge-shape; and the larger proportion which it bears to the capacity of the cranium indicates in the pyramidal skull a more ample extension of the organs of sensation.

PYRE'NE ($\pi\upsilon\rho$, fire). A crystalline substance obtained from gas-tar, much resembling paranaphthalin.

PY'RETHRI RADIX. Pellitory root; the root of the *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, or Pellitory of Spain, a composite plant, imported from the Levant. *Pyrethric acid* is the name of a resin contained in pyrethrum.

PYRE'TINE ($\pi\upsilon\rho$, fire). A pyrogenous or empyreumatic resin which, combined with acetic acid, exists in wood-soot or *fuligo ligni*.

PYRE'TINE, CRYSTALLIZED. The name given by Berzelius to a yellow light sublimate, observed in the neck of the retort, in the destructive distillation of amber. This was called by Vogel *volatile resin of amber*; by Gmelin, *amber-camphor*.

PYRETO'LOGY ($\pi\upsilon\rho\epsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, fever, $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, an account). A description or treatise of fevers.

PY'RIDINE. A volatile organic base found in bone-oil, and resembling picoline in its properties.

PYRIFO'RMIS (*pyrus*, a pear, *forma*, likeness). Pear-shaped; inversely conical; the name of a muscle arising from the hollow of the sacrum, and inserted into the cavity at the root of the trochanter major: it is also called *pyramidalis*. It moves the thigh.

PYRO-, PYR- ($\pi\upsilon\rho$, fire). Words compounded with this term denote the presence of *fire*, heat, fever, &c.

1. *Pyr-acid*. An acid produced by the destructive distillation of an organic acid, as the *pyro-citric*, by decomposition of the citric, &c.

2. *Pyrexia*. Inflammatory or symptomatic fever, presenting the varieties *sthenic*, or typical inflammatory fever; *asthenic*, or typhoid fever; and *irritative*, or nervous fever.

3. *Pyrites*. Native compounds of metals with sulphur; as iron-pyrites, or the sulphuret of iron. The term pyrites originally denoted a fire-stone, a sort of stone out of which *fire* could be struck.

4. *Pyro-acetic ether*. An ethereal fluid, procured by the distillation of acetic acid.

5. *Pyro-acetic spirit*. An inflammable fluid, also called *acetone*, evolved on heating some of the acetates of potash, lead, and copper.

6. *Pyro-conia*. Empyreumatic oil of hemlock; an oil obtained by the destructive distillation of hemlock, said to resemble that procured from foxglove.

7. *Pyro-daturia*. Empyreumatic oil of stramonium; an oil obtained by the destructive distillation of stramonium, resembling tar and the aqueous fluid which distils along with its acid. In its physical and chemical properties it resembles *pyro-digitalina*.

8. *Pyro-digitalina*. Empyreumatic oil of foxglove, obtained by destructive distillation of the dried leaves. Similar terms have been

suggested for the empyreumatic oils of other plants, as *pyro-daturia*, *pyro-hyoseyamia*, &c.

9. *Pyro-gallic acid*. An acid produced by heating gallic acid, which evolves carbonic acid, and is converted into the pyrogenous acid.

10. *Pyro-gen*. A term recently applied by Mr. Lake to the electric fluid, which, he considers, has a "materiality and existence as a chemical body," and exhibits an intimate connexion with fire. The term *electrine* might have been used; but, as the fluid has no more connexion with amber (ἤλεκτρον) than with many other bodies, he has adopted a complete change of name.

11. *Pyro-hyoseyamia*. Empyreumatic oil of henbane; an acid produced by the destructive distillation of henbane, and identical in its properties with *pyro-digitalina*.

12. *Pyro-lichnin*. A substance obtained from the *Variolaria amara*, said to possess antifebrile properties.

13. *Pyro-ligneous acid*. An acid obtained by distillation from wood. In its strongest form it is *acetic acid*.

14. *Pyro-ligneous ether*. An impure liquor, sometimes, but erroneously, called *naphtha*, obtained in the destructive distillation of wood. It is also termed *pyroxylic spirit*, hydrate of oxide of methyle, and bihydrate of methylene. *Pyro-ligneous* is a barbarous term.

15. *Pyro-ligneous spirit*. A substance produced during the distillation of wood. It is more volatile than alcohol, but burns very well in a spirit-lamp, and has the advantage of being cheap.

16. *Pyro-lusite* (λύω, to loosen). The name given by mineralogists to the binoxide of manganese, owing to the facility with which it may be decomposed by heat.

17. *Pyro-mania* (μαίνομαι, to be mad). Incendiary madness; a form of partial moral mania, inducing a propensity to incendiarism.

18. *Pyro-meter* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring high temperatures. Wedgewood's pyrometer is founded on the principle that *clay* progressively contracts in its dimensions, as it is progressively exposed to higher degrees of heat. The indications of Daniell's pyrometer result from a difference in the expansion and contraction of a platinum bar and a tube of black lead ware in which it is contained: these differences are made available by connecting an index with the platinum bar which traverses a circular scale fixed on to the tube.

19. *Pyro-metry* (μέτρον, a measure). That branch of science which investigates the dilatation of bodies by heat.

20. *Pyro-phlyctis* (φλυκτῖς, a vesicle). A fiery, hot vesicle; the pustula maligna of Alibert.

21. *Pyro-phorus* (φέρω, to carry). An artificial product, which takes fire on exposure to the air: hence it has been called, in Germany, *Luftzunder*, or *air-tinder*. It is prepared from alum, by calcination with various inflammable substances.

22. *Pyro-phosphate*. Professor Graham suggests the substitution of the terms pyro-phosphate of water and meta-phosphate of water for the terms pyro-phosphoric acid and meta-phosphoric acid: if the latter terms are employed at all, it is to be remembered that they are applicable to the proto- and deuto-hydrates, and not to the acid itself, which is the same in all the hydrates.

23. *Pyrosis* (πύρωσις, burning; from πῦρ, fire). Pain in the epigastrium, as of extreme heat (emphatically called by the French

fer chaud), with excretion of watery fluid. This disease is called in England *black water*; and in Scotland *water-brash*.

24. *Pyro-tartaric acid*. A crystalline acid yielded by the distillation of tartaric acid, together with an oily acid called *pyruvic acid*.

25. *Pyro-techny* (τέχνη, art). The art of fire, or the management and application of fire in chemical operations.

26. *Pyro-thonide* (ὀθόνη, linen). A liquid prepared by distilling rags, and then called *rag-oil*; but commonly procured by burning a cone of paper on a plate, and then termed *paper-oil*. It is a popular remedy for tooth-ache.

27. *Pyro-xanthin*; *pyroxylene*. A crystalline, orange-red substance, obtained from raw pyroxylic spirit.

28. *Pyro-xylic spirit* (ξύλον, wood). A classical name for pyro-ligneous, or wood-spirit, obtained as one of the products of the dry distillation of wood. This was formerly termed, by Mr. Taylor, pyro-ligneous ether.

29. *Pyro-xylin*. Gun-cotton; prepared by immersing cotton-wool in equal parts of sulphuric acid and nitric acid, then washing and drying; used in the preparation of collodion.

30. *Pyruvic acid* (uva, a grape). An acid derived from the destructive distillation of the racemic and tartaric acids.

PY'ROLA UMBELLA'TA. Ground-holly, Winter-green, or Pipsisewa; a plant much celebrated for its specific action on the urinary organs. It is now called *Chimaphila umbellata*. In America it is called the *King's Cure*.

PY'RRHIN (πυρρός, red). A term applied by Zimmermann to an atmospheric organic substance which reddens solutions of silver.

PY'RRHOL. A volatile oily alkaloid, of unknown composition, discovered by Runge in coal-tar.

PYRUS AUCUPA'RIA. The Mountain-ash; a Pomaceous plant, which yields a large quantity of hydrocyanic acid.

Pyrus cydonia. The former name of the Quince, now termed *Cydonia vulgaris*; it has all the characters of *Pyrus*, except that the cells of the fruit are many-seeded, and the seeds enveloped in a thick soluble mucus.

PYTHOGE'NIC (πύθω, to make putrid, γεννάω, to produce). A synonym for *enteric*, as applied to endemic contagious fever, generated by decomposing animal matter, and indicating the putrid source of the disease. See *Enteric Fever*.

PYXI'DIUM (*pyxis*, a box). A fruit which dehisces by a transverse incision, so that, when ripe, the seed and their placenta appear as if seated in a cup, covered by an operculum or lid, as in *hyoscyamus*, *anagallis*, &c.

Q.

Q. S. An abbreviation, employed in prescriptions, for *quantum sufficit*, or *quantum satis*, as much as is sufficient.

QUACK (*quacken*, Dutch, *quaken*, Ger., to make the noise of frogs, ducks, &c.). A term formed from a sound, as the comic term *κοᾶξ*, for the croaking of frogs, and applied, by way of derision, to a person who professes to cure all diseases by a single remedy; also to remedies which are sold under the protection of a patent. A *quack-salver* is a crier of salves, or a mountebank. A *quack-medicine* was formerly called *arcanum*, or secret remedy; now it is a *patent*, or, more properly, a *proprietary* medicine, the ingredients of which may be known by all.

QUADR-EQUIVALENT ELEMENTS. Another term for *tetra-tomic* or *tetrad* elements. See *Atomicity*.

QUA'DRANS. *Quarta pars libræ*. A quarter of a pound; three ounces (Troy).

QUADRANT ELECTRO'METER. An instrument for estimating the degree or intensity of electricity, invented by Mr. Henley. The differences of electric intensity are denoted by an index which traverses a quadrant divided into ninety equal parts, called *degrees*.

QUADRA'TUS. The name of several muscles, derived from their square, or oblong, form. These are—

1. *Quadratus lumborum*, arising from the crest of the ilium, and inserted into the last rib and the transverse processes of the first four lumbar vertebræ. It inclines the loins to one side; and when both act, they bend the loins forward.

2. *Quadratus femoris*, arising from the tuber ischii, and inserted into the intertrochanteral line. It moves the thigh backwards.

3. *Quadratus menti*. A name given to the muscle, otherwise called depressor labii inferioris.

QUADRI- (*quatuor*, four). A Latin prefix, denoting the number four, and corresponding with the Greek *tetra*, as in *quadri-ocular*, four-celled; *tetra-spermous*, four-seeded.

QUA'DRICEPS FEMORIS EXTENSOR. A collective designation of four muscles of the thigh, derived from their similarity of action. They are the rectus femoris, the vastus externus, the vastus internus, and the cruræus.

QUADRIGE'MINUS. Four double; a term applied to four *tubercles* situated on the upper part of the posterior surface of the brain; the two upper tubercles are called the *nates*, the two lower the *testes*.

QUADRU'MANA (*quatuor*, four, *manus*, a hand). Four-handed; the designation of an order of *Maunalia*, including the monkey, the lemur, &c., which have a movable thumb on their lower extremities, opposed to the fingers; all their extremities are in fact instruments of prehension.

QUANTITY. Under this article is shown the correspondence between the French and English Weights and Measures, as calculated by Dr. Duncan.

1. *Measures of Length: the Metre being at 32°, and the Foot at 62°.*

	English inches.					
Millimetre	=	·03937				
Centimetre	=	·39371				
Decimetre	=	3·93710				
Metre *	=	39·37100	Mil.	Fur.	Yds.	Feet. In.
Decametre	=	393·71000	= 0	0	10	2 9·7
Hectometre	=	3937·10000	= 0	0	109	1 1
Kilometre	=	39371·00000	= 0	4	213	1 10·2
Myriametre	=	393710·00000	= 6	1	156	0 6

* Decided by Capt. Kater to be 39·37079 inches. (Phil. Trans. 1818, p. 109.)

2. *Measures of Capacity.*

	Cubic inches.					
Millilitre	=	·06103				
Centilitre	=	·61028				
Decilitre	=	6·10280	<i>English.</i>			
Litre	=	61·02800	Tons.	Hhds.	Wine Gal.	Pints.
Decalitre	=	610·28000	= 0	0	0	2·1133
Hectolitre	=	6102·80000	= 0	0	2	5·1352
Kilolitre	=	61028·00000	= 0	0	26·419	
Myrialitre	=	610280·00000	= 1	0	12·19	
			= 10	1	58·9	

3. *Measures of Weight.*

	English grains.					
Milligramme	=	·0154				
Centigramme	=	·1544				
Decigramme	=	1·5444				
Gramme	=	15·4440	<i>Avoirdupois.</i>			
Decagramme	=	154·4402	Pounds.	Ounces.	Drachms.	
Hectogramme	=	1544·4023	= 0	0	5·65	
Kilogramme	=	15444·0234	= 0	3	8·5	
Myriagramme	=	154440·2345	= 2	3	5	
			= 22	1	2	

To these may be added the following English Weights and Measures.

a. Troy Weight.

Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Scruples.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	= 12	= 96	= 288	= 5760	= 372·96
	1	= 8	= 24	= 480	= 31·08
		1	= 3	= 60	= 3·885
			1	= 20	= 1·295
				1	= 0·06475

β. Avoirdupois Weight.

Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	= 16	= 256	= 7000·	= 453·25
	1	= 16	= 437·5	= 28·328
		1	= 27·34375	= 1·7705

γ. Measures.

Gallons.	Pints.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Cub. inches.		Litres.
1	= 8	= 126	= 1024	= 231	=	3.78515
	1	= 16	= 128	= 28.875	=	0.47398
		1	= 8	= 1.8047	=	0.02957
			1	= 0.2256	=	0.00396

N.B.—The English ale gallon contains 282 cubical inches.

QUARANTINE (*quarante*, forty). The trial which passengers and goods are obliged to undergo in ships supposed to be infected with some disease. It consists in their being stationed at a distance from the shore for a certain period—etymologically, *forty* days; but, as it is not always necessary to confine travellers in a wretched abode for this period, or to draw the life-blood of all our words from their etymology, we speak of a “quarantine” of five, ten, or any number of days *fewer than forty*, without any great violence to our philological sensibilities.

QUART (*quart*, fourth). The fourth part; a quarter; the fourth part, or a quarter, of a gallon.

QUARTAN AGUE. A species of intermitteut fever, in which the intermission is generally about seventy-two hours, the paroxysm commencing in the afternoon; the usual duration being under nine hours. The varieties, as given by Mason Good, are—

1. The *double quartan*, in which the paroxysms of the one set occur in the intermissions of the other, evincing a difference of duration or of violence, with an interval on the third day only.

2. The *triple quartan*, consisting of a single quartan with regularly returning paroxysms, while each of the intervening days is marked with a slighter or separate attack.

3. The *duplicate quartan*, consisting of a single quartan, with two paroxysms on the regular day of attack, the intervals being of ordinary duration.

4. The *triplicate quartan*, consisting of a single quartan, with three paroxysms on the regular day of attack, the intervals being undisturbed, and of ordinary duration.

QUARTATION (*quartus*, the fourth). An operation by which the quantity of one substance is made equal to a *fourth* part of the quantity of another: thus, in separating gold from silver, three parts of silver are added to the supposed gold, and they are then fused together, the gold thus becoming at most one fourth of the mass only. They are then *parted* by the action of nitric acid.

QUARTERN (*quartus*, fourth). A gill, or a fourth part of a pint.

QUARTINE (*quartus*, fourth). The name of the fourth membrane or envelope of the nucleus in plants, as described by Mirbel.

QUASS or RYE-BEER. A favourite Russian beverage, made by mixing rye-flour, and occasionally barley-flour, with water, and fermenting the mixture.

QUASSIÆ LIGNUM. *Quassia-wood.* The wood of the *Pieræna excelsa*, a native of Jauaica. It contains a bitter substance, called *quassin* or *quassile*.

QUATERNARY (*quaternarius*, of the number four). A term applied in chemistry to those compounds which contain *four* elements,

as gum, fibrin, &c. The term is also applied to any arrangement in which the prevailing number is *four*, as in the floral envelopes of Cruciferous plants, &c.

QUATE'RNI, QUATERNA'TI. Latin numerals occurring in compound terms, and denoting *four together*.

QUEEN'S BLUE. Finely powdered indigo mixed with starch-paste. It is also called stone-blue, fig-blue, thumb-blue, crown-blue, and Mecklenburgh blue.

QUEEN'S METAL. A white alloy, intermediate in properties between pewter and Britannia-metal. It consists of 9 parts of tin, 1 of antimony, 1 of bismuth, and 1 of lead.

QUEEN'S YELLOW. Another name for turpeth or *turbith mineral*, the subsulphate of mercury, prepared by boiling together mercury and oil of vitriol.

QUERCITA'NNIC ACID. The tannic acid of galls, derived from the *quercus*, or oak. See *Mimotannic acid*.

QUERCITRON. The bark of the *Quercus tinctoria*, or Dyer's Oak. It yields a yellow colouring matter, called *quercitrin*, and *quercitronic acid*.

QUERCUS. A genus of plants of the order *Cupuliferæ*, or the Oak tribe.

1. *Quercus pedunculata*. The Common British Oak, every part of which, but especially the liber, possesses an *astringent* property.

2. *Quercus infectoria*. The Gall- or Dyer's Oak, which yields the *nutgalls* of commerce.

3. *Quercus tinctoria*. The Black Oak, the bark of which, called *quercitron*, is used by dyers.

4. *Quercus suber*. The Cork-oak, the cortical layers of which constitute the cork of commerce.

5. *Quercus coccifera*. A species of oak infested by an insect belonging to the genus *Coccus*, and yielding the kermes-dye, from which scarlet cloths are often prepared.

6. *Quercin*. A neutral crystalline substance, procured from the bark of the oak.

7. *Quercite*. A variety of sugar contained in acorns.

8. *Quercus cortex*. Oak-bark. The dried bark of the small branches and young stems of *Quercus pedunculata*.—*Br. Ph.* 1867.

QUERCUS ÆGILOPS. A species of oak, of which the large cupules are imported from the Levant, under the name of *Velonia*, and employed by dyers.

QUICKLIME. The protoxide of calcium, a compound obtained by exposing carbonate of lime to a strong red heat, so as to expel its carbonic acid.

QUICKSILVER (*quick*, the old Saxon term for *living*, as expressive of mobility). *Argentum vivum*. A metal always occurring liquid in temperate climes. See *Mercury*.

QUINA DO CAMPO. The bark of the *Strychnos pseudo-quina*, employed in the Brazils as a substitute for cinchona-bark.

QUINARY (*quinarius*, of the number five). A term applied to a system in which the prevailing number is *five*. Thus, in dicotyledonous plants, the floral envelopes in most cases present this number, five sepals, five petals, separate or combined.

QUINCUNX (*quinque-uncia*, five twelfths of a whole). A form

of æstivation or vernation, in which there are five leaves, two of which are exterior, two interior, and the fifth covers the interior with one margin, while its other margin is covered by the exterior, as in rose.

QUINI, QUINA'TI. Latin numerals, occurring in compound terms, and denoting *five together*.

QUINIAE SULPHAS. Sulphate of quinia. The sulphate of an alkaloïd prepared from yellow Cinchona-bark, and from the bark of *Cinchona lancifolia*.—*Br. Ph.* 1867.

QUININE. *Quina.* An alkaloïd found in the bark of several species of *Cinchona*. The neutral *sulphate of quinine*, formerly called the *disulphate*, is the only compound of the cinchona-alkaloïds used in medicine. See *Cinchona*.

1. *Quinic* or *kinic acid*. An acid existing in cinchona-barks, in combination, probably, with the cinchona-alkaloïds and with lime.

2. *Quinidin*. A product of the action of heat on quinine and quinidin.

3. *Quinidin*. The name of one of the cinchona-alkaloïds, isomeric with cinchonine.

4. *Quinoidine*. Chinoidine, cinchoidine, or uncrystallizable quinine; a variable mixture of the cinchona-alkaloïds with colouring matter and resin.

5. *Quinolin* (*Cincholin*). A nitrogenous oily base, formed artificially by distilling quinine, cinchonine, or strychnine, along with caustic potash.

6. *Quino-tannic acid*. A variety of tannin found in combination with the alkaloïds of cinchona or Peruvian bark.

QUINOA. A variety of grain yielded by the *Chenopodium Quinoa*, a plant extensively cultivated in the high table-lands of Chili and Peru, and constituting a very nutritious food, approaching in its constitution very nearly to that of oatmeal.

QUINQUE. A Latin numeral denoting the number *five*, and corresponding with the Greek *πέντε*, as *quinque-fid*, *pent-andria*, &c.

QUINQUINO. The *Myrspermum peruiferum*, an Amyridaceous plant, which yields the balsam of Peru.

QUINSEY (*squinsey* or *squinancy* of the old writers; a term derived from the Greek root *eynanche*, through the intermediate corruption of the French word *esquinancie*). Paristhmitis; throat affection, inflammation of the throat, or sore throat. See *Cynanehe*.

QUINTAN. A form of intermittent which recurs every fourth day.

QUINTESSENCE (*quinta essentia*, a fifth being). A term denoting, in alchemical language, the *fifth* and last, or highest essence of any natural body. It is now applied to any extract which contains all the virtues of a substance in a small quantity; to the most volatile part of a substance, as being considered the most valuable; and sometimes to alcohol, when it contains some pharmaceutic agent.

QUINTINE (*quintus*, fifth). The name of the fifth membrane or envelopc of the nucleus in plants, as described by Mirbel. It is the *resicula annios* of Malpighi, the *additional membrane* of Brown, and the *sac of the embryo* of Adolphe Brongniart.

QUINTUPLICI (*quinque*, five, *plica*, a fold). A Latin numeral, denoting *five-fold*.

QUOTIDIAN AGUE. A species of intermittent fever, in which the intermission is about every twenty-four hours, the paroxysm com-

mencing in the morning; the usual duration being under eighteen hours. The varieties, as given by Mason Good, are—

1. The *partial quotidian*, in which the febrile attack is confined to a particular part or organ, and usually accompanied with distressing pain.

2. The *catenating quotidian*, in which the disease associates with, or gives rise to, various foreign symptoms, or other diseases.

3. The *protracted quotidian*, in which the intermission is inordinately short or imperfect. This is the *quotidiana continua* of the Latins, and the *amphimerina* of the Greeks.

4. The *anticipating quotidian* of Dr. Fordyce, in which the paroxysm precedes its antecedent period usually by about two hours, and continues the same foremarch at every recurrence. This is the *febris subintrans* of Frank, &c.

5. The *retarding quotidian* of Dr. Fordyce, forming a direct counterpart to the *anticipating*.

R.

R. An abbreviation of *Recipe*, take, placed at the beginning of prescriptions.

RABDOIDAL (*ράβδος*, a rod, *εἶδος*, likeness). *Rhabdoidal*. Rod-like; a term formerly applied to the sagittal suture.

RA'BIES. *Lyssa*. Madness occurring after the bite of a rabid animal. Celsus observes, "omnis ferè morsus habet quoddam virus." In this country the cases are mainly referrible to *hydrophobia*.

1. *Rabies canina*. Canine Rabies, produced by the bite of a rabid dog, wolf, or fox. The spastic constriction, for the most part, extends to the muscles of deglutition, which are violently convulsed at the appearance or idea of liquids.

2. *Rabies felina*. Feline Rabies, produced by the bite of a rabid cat. The spastic symptoms are less acute, and frequently intermitting.

RACE. The *Races* of man are different forms of one species, which are capable of fruitful union, and are propagated by generation. They are not different species of one genus, for in that case their hybrids would be unfruitful. Blumenbach distinguishes the following races:—

1. *Caucasian race*. Skin white, passing into flesh-colour, occasionally brownish; hair wavy, of a light or dark tint; face oval, facial angle large, viz. from 80° to 85°. The Europeans, excepting the Laplanders and Finns; the inhabitants of Western Asia, as far as the Ob, the Ganges, and the Caspian sea; and the North Africans.

2. *Mongolian race*. Skin yellow; hair black, straight, scanty; face broad, flat; glabella flat and broad. All the Asiatics, except those of the Caucasian variety and the Malays; the Laplanders and Finns; the most northern Americans, the Esquimaux, and Greenlanders.

3. *American race*. Skin brownish, copper-coloured; hair black, straight, scanty. All the Americans not included in the preceding variety.

4. *Ethiopian race*. Skin black or brownish black; hair black, coarse, short, woolly, and frizzly; skull narrow, long, facial angle of only 70° to 75° . All the Africans, excepting those of the Caucasian variety, viz. the African negroes, the negroes of New Holland and the Indian Archipelago, or the Papuas.

5. *Malay race*. Skin yellow-brown; hair black, soft, curling, and abundant; cranium moderately narrow. The brown islanders of the South Sea; the inhabitants of the Sunda Isles, the Moluccas, the Phillippine and Marianne Isles, and the true Malays of Malacca. See *Cranioscopy*.

RACE'ME (*racemus*, a bunch of grapes). A form of inflorescence, in which all the buds of an elongated branch are developed as flower-buds, and at the same time produce peduncles, as in hyacinth.

RACE'MIC ACID (*racemus*, a bunch of grapes). An acid, also called *paratartrac*, found, together with tartaric acid, in grapes.

RACE'MOSE (*racemus*, a bunch of grapes). A term applied to certain glands with numerous *branched* tubes, somewhat resembling a bunch of grapes, as the salivary glands and the pancreas.

RA'CHIS (ῥάχϊς). Properly, *Rhachis*. The spine; the vertebral column; strictly, the sharp ridge along the back of an animal, and so, the back-bone itself.

1. *Rachi-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). *Rhachialgia*. Literally, spine-ache, or backbone-ache; a designation of Painters' Colic, from the pains striking through the back.

2. *Rach-itis* (ῥαχϊτις, sc. νόσος, a spinal complaint). *Rhachitis*. Rickets; a disease occurring in infancy and childhood, and consisting in a want of due firmness in the bones, in consequence of a deficiency of earthy matter in their structure. The affection is named from its having been supposed to depend on disease of the *spinal marrow*.

RA'CHIS (IN BOTANY). *Rhachis*. That form of floral axis in which several pedicles, or flower-stalks, are developed at short distances from one another, as in Grasses.

RACK. *Arrack*. A spirit obtained, in Batavia, by distillation from fermented infusions of rice, and hence termed *rice-spirit*.

RADIANT HEAT (*radius*, a ray). The heat, or caloric, which is emitted from the surface of a heated body, equally in all directions, in the form of *radii* or rays. See *Caloric*.

RADIA'TA (*radius*, a ray). A designation of animals which are disposed around an axis in a radiated form, as the star-fish, constituting Cuvier's fourth division of the animal kingdom. See *Zoology*.

RADIA'TION (*radius*, a ray). The emission of heat, or of light, from the surface of a heated or of a luminous body, in the form of rays.

RA'DICAL (*radix*, a root). A term applied generally to any substance which is capable of combining with simple bodies. A radical is termed *simple*, when it is itself an elementary body, as chlorine in hydrochloric acid; or *compound*, when, though itself a compound, it acts as a simple body in its modes of combination, as cyanogen in the cyanides. In general terms, a *radical*, simple or compound, forms an *acid* with hydrogen, and a *salt* with a metal.

RA'DICAL LEAVES (*radix*, a root). Leaves which appear to arise from the radix, or root, and belong to what are called *acaulescent* plants.

RADICALS, COMPOUND. *Organic radicals.* Bodies consisting of two or more simple substances united together, and therefore *compound*, yet capable of acting, in many respects, as *simple* bodies; that is, they unite with sulphur, oxygen, and other bodies, without being themselves decomposed, and form with them new compounds, possessed of acid or basic properties.

The names of the compound radicals, as they are termed, are formed by affixing to some name which denotes their origin the termination *-yl* (ὕλη, matter); thus *ethyl* is the radical of ether, *amyl* of amylic alcohol, *acetyl* of acetic acid, *benzoyl* of benzoic acid. The termination *-yl* is indifferently used, whether the radical contains oxygen or not.

RADICALS, DOUBLE. A class of bodies formed by the union of any two single positive radicals, or of a positive with a negative radical. No double negative radical has yet been obtained.

RA'DICLE (*radicula*, dim. of *radix*, a root). The rudiment of the descending axis of plants, as it occurs in the embryo. See *Plumule*.

RA'DIUS. The spoke of a wheel; the semi-diameter of a circle. The small bone of the fore-arm; so called from its fancied resemblance to the spoke of a wheel.

RADU'LIFORM TEETH (*radula*, a rasp, *forma*, likeness). Rasp-teeth; a designation of the teeth of certain fishes, when conical, as close-set and sharp-pointed as the *villiform* teeth, but of larger size. The teeth of the sheat-fish (*Silurus glanis*) present all the gradations between the villiform and the raduliform types.

RAG TURNSOLE. Linen impregnated with the blue dye obtained from the juice of *Crotophora tinctoria*.

RAGWORT. The common name of the *Senecio jacobæa*, an indigenous Composite plant, recently recommended in gonorrhœa.

RAIN. When the temperature of the air is above 32°, or the freezing point, the water separated from the air falls to the earth in the state of *rain*. It is generally thought that the precipitation of water from the atmosphere is the effect of the mingling together of currents of warm and of cold air.

1. *Hail* may be considered as consisting of drops of rain, more or less suddenly frozen by a temperature below 32°.

2. *Frost-smoke* consists of frozen particles of water floating in the atmosphere in the form of crystallized spiculæ. When these occur in large quantities, they agglutinate together into *flakes*, forming *snow*, or the frozen visible vapour of which clouds are composed. *Sleet* is half-melted snow.

3. *Rain-gauge.* An instrument for estimating the amount of rain which falls upon a given surface. See *Pluviometer*.

RAINBOW WORM. The *Herpes Iris* of Bateman; a species of tetter, occurring in small circular patches, each of which is composed of concentric rings of different colours.

RAISINS. *Uvæ passæ.* Dried grapes. There are two kinds:—*uvæ passæ majores*, or raisins properly so called; and *uvæ passulæ minores*, Corinthian raisins or currants, obtained from a remarkably small variety of grape, called the *Black Corinth*.

RAKASI'RI. *Jordan's Balm of Rakasiri.* A nostrum prepared by disguising common gin with oil of rosemary.

RA'KIA. An intoxicating liquor, made in Dalmatia from the husks of grapes, mixed with aromatics.

RALE. A French term denoting a rhonchus or rattle. See *Auscultation*.

RAME'NTA (*rado*, to scrape off). Filings; as of iron, or of tin. In botany, the term denotes the thin, brown, foliaceous scales, which appear on the back of the fronds of Ferns, &c.

Ramentaceous. Covered with ramenta, or brown, shrivelled scales, as the stems of many ferns.

RAMIFICA'TION (*ramus*, a branch, *fio*, to become). The issuing of a small branch from a large one, as of the minute branches from the larger arteries.

RA'MOSE (*ramosus*, full of branches). Branched; having many branches; a plant only somewhat branched is termed *sub-ramose*.

RAMUS. A branch of a tree; and, hence, a branch of an artery, as the *ramus anastomoticus magnus*, a branch of the brachial artery. Also, the lower portion of the os pubis, and the anterior portion of the ischium, have been denominated the *branch* or *ramus* of those divisions of the os innominatum.

RAMUSCULE (dim. of *ramus*, a branch). A small branch, as those of the pia mater, which penetrate into the substance of the brain.

RANCIDITY. The change which oils undergo by exposure to the air, owing probably to fermentation, induced by the action of oxygen upon albuminous matters present in the oils.

RANI'NE ARTERY (*rana*, a frog). That portion of the *lingual artery*, which runs in a serpentine direction along the under surface of the tongue to the tip of that organ.

RA'NULA (dim. of *rana*, a frog). *Grenouille*. Frog-tongue; a tumor under the tongue. The term is derived, either from an imaginary resemblance of the swelling to a frog, or from the peculiar croaking noise which the patient makes when affected with it.

RAPE-OIL. An oil procured by expression from the seed of the *Brassica napus*, or Rape, and used in making ointments, &c.

RAPHAN'IA. An affection supposed to have been produced by eating the seeds of the *Raphanus raphanistrum*, or Wild Charlock; it is attended with spasm of the joints, trembling, &c.

RAPHE' (*ῥάπτω*, to sew). Literally, *a seam*. Hence the term is applied to lines having the *appearance of a seam*. By the older writers, the word *raphé* was used to denote a species of *synarthrosis*, or almost immovable joint.

1. *Raphé corporis callosi*. A linear depression along the middle of the corpus callosum, between two slightly elevated longitudinal bands.

2. *Raphé perinei*. An elevated line which runs along the middle of the perineum to the anus.

3. *Raphé, in Botany*. A fasciculus of vessels which connects the base of the ovule with the base of the nucellus, as in the orange.

RA'PHIDES (*ῥάπτω*, to sew). Small acicular crystals, found within the cells of the parenchyma of plants.

RAPTUS (*rapio*, to seize). A forcible seizure. Hence the terms *raptus nervorum*, or *cramp*; *raptus supinus*, or *opisthotonos*.

RAREFA'CTION (*rarus*, thin, *facio*, to make). The act of making a substance less dense; also the state of this diminished density. The term is generally applied to elastic fluids, which expand by means of heat, and thence become thinner or more rarefied.

RASHES. Patches of superficial redness of the skin. See *Exanthemata*.

RA'SPATORY (*rado*, to scrape). An instrument for scraping diseased bones.

RASU'RA (*rado*, to scrape off). A rasure, or scratch. The raspings or shavings of any substance.

RATAFI'A. A term denoting a sweet, aromatic, spirituous liquor, drunk at the *ratification* of an agreement. Ratafias are prepared by flavouring sweetened spirit with various kinds of fruit.

RA'TANHY-ROOT. The root of the *Krameria triandra*, a Peruvian plant, commonly used as a dentifrice.

RATTLE. The English equivalent for the Greek *ρόγχος* or *ρέγχος*, the Latin *rhonchus*, and French *râle*, denoting various sounds heard by *auscultation*. This is one of those words of which the *sound* suggests the *meaning*, by the process termed by grammarians *onomatopœia*.

RAUCE'DO (*raucus*, hoarse). *Raucitas*. Hoarseness; huskiness of voice.

RAY (*radius*, a shoot or rod). The smallest form in which light and caloric are emitted from bodies. Rays are distinguished into—

1. *Calorific rays*, which excite heat; the highest degree of caloric being indicated in the red ray of the prismatic spectrum.

2. *Luminous rays*, which impart light; the highest degree of illumination being confined to the brightest yellow or palest green of the prismatic spectrum.

3. *Chemical rays*, which cause neither heat nor light, but produce powerful chemical changes, as that of darkening the white chloride of silver; these are also termed *de-oxidizing* or *hydro-genating rays*, from their characteristic effect in withdrawing oxygen from water and other oxides. The greatest chemical action is found to be exerted just beyond the violet ray of the prismatic spectrum.

REA'CTION (*re*, again, *ago*, to act). A modification of the organic property of the animal system, a vital phenomenon, arising from the application of an external influence; the influence producing it is called *irritation*, and the cause of the irritation is termed the *stimulus* or *irritant*.

REA'GENT (*re*, again, *ago*, to act). A substance employed in chemical analysis, for ascertaining the quantity or quality of the component parts of bodies, by *re-acting* upon their elements. It is synonymous with *test*.

REA'LGAR. The *red* sulphuret of arsenic. It is either *native*, and dug out of the earth, in China; or *factitious*, procured by boiling orpiment, or the *yellow* sulphuret of arsenic, in subliming vessels.

RECEIVER. A vessel fitted to the neck of a retort, alembic, &c., for the purpose of receiving the products of distillation. It is either plain, tubulated, or quilled. It is also called *refrigeratory*, from its cooling the contents.

RECE'PTACLE. A term applied, in botany, to the dilated and depressed axis of the inflorescence termed the *Capitulum*, constituting the *seat* of the artichoke, &c.

RECEPTA'CULUM CHYLI. *Cisterna chyli*, or *Reservoir of Pecquet*. The receptacle of the chyle, an enlargement of the thoracic duct, near the aortic aperture of the diaphragm.

RECIPROCAL DECOMPOSITION. A term applied by chemists

to certain cases of decomposition in which the law of elective affinity appears to be reversed. Thus, though A may attract B more strongly than either A or B is attracted by C, yet, under some circumstances, C may be employed to decompose partially the compound A B. In the following cases it is asserted by Berthollet that the body first-mentioned in each line decomposes a compound of the second and third, although its attraction for the second is inferior to that of the third for the second :—

1. Potassa separates sulphuric acid from baryta.
2. Lime separates sulphuric acid from potassa.
3. Potassa separates oxalic acid from lime.
4. Nitric acid separates lime from oxalic acid.

RECLINATION (*reclino*, to turn backward). A term employed in Germany, to denote the operation of *turning* a cataract, so as to change the position of its anterior and posterior surfaces.

RECREMENTITIOUS FLUIDS (*re*, an inseparable particle denoting *back*, and *cerno*, to sift). Those secreted fluids which are retained in the body for useful purposes, as those of the liver, the pancreas, &c.

RECTIFICATION. The repeating of a distillation or sublimation several times, in order to render the substance purer and finer.

RECTIFIED SPIRIT. Ardent spirit which has been deprived of its volatile oil and water by the process of rectification.

RECTOCELE (*rectum*, and *κήλη*, a tumor). An unclassical term, denoting protrusion of the rectum, occasioned by prolapsus of the walls of the vagina.

RECTOR SPIRITUS. The aromatic principle of plants.

RECTUM (*rectus*, straight). The *straight* gut, the last of the intestines, extending from the last lumbar vertebra to the anus. The name is taken from the old anatomists, whose descriptions were derived from examination of brutes. It has been called *curvum*!

RECTUS (*straight*). The name of several muscles; viz.—

1. *Rectus superior*, arising from the upper part of the optic foramen, and inserted into the superior and fore part of the sclerótica. It is also named *altollens*, or *levator oculi*, from its office of raising the eye; and *superbus*, as giving an expression of pride. Its antagonist is the—

2. *Rectus inferior*, arising from the lower part of the optic foramen, and inserted opposite to the preceding muscle. It is also named *deprimens oculi*, from its drawing the eye downwards; and *humilis*, as giving an expression of modesty.

3. *Rectus internus*, arising from the margin of the optic foramen, and inserted into the inner side of the eye. It is also named *adducens*, from its drawing the eye towards the nose; and *bibitorius*, from its directing the eye to the cup, in drinking. Its antagonist is the—

4. *Rectus externus*, arising from the margin of the optic foramen, and inserted into the outer side of the eye. It is also named *abductor oculi*, from its turning the eye outwards; and *indignabundus*, as giving an expression of scorn.

5. *Rectus capitis*; the name of five muscles arising from the upper cervical vertebræ, and inserted into the occipital bone. These are the *R. capitis anticus major*; the *R. capitis anticus minor*; the *R. capitis lateralis*; the *R. capitis posticus major*; and the *R. capitis posticus minor*.

6. *Rectus abdominis*, arising from the pubes, and inserted into the three inferior true ribs and the ensiform cartilage. It pulls down the ribs in respiration, &c.

7. *Rectus femoris*, arising by two heads from the ilium and acetabulum, and inserted into the patella; it is sometimes called *rectus cruris*. It extends the leg, &c.

RECURRENT (*recurro*, to run back). The designation of a branch of the posterior tibial artery; and of the inferior laryngeal nerves—a portion of the par vagum.

RED FIRE. A pyrotechnical compound of nitrate of strontia, sulphur, antimony, and chlorate of potash, which burns with a red flame. It is liable to explode spontaneously.

RED GUM. *Red Gum-rash*. *Red-gown*. The popular name of the *Strophulus intertinctus*. Dr. Willan says that this is a corruption of the term *Red-gown*, its variegated plots of red upon a pale ground being supposed to resemble a piece of red printed linen.

RED LEAD. *Minium*. An oxide of lead with a fine red colour, with a shade of yellow. See *Plumbum*.

RED PRECIPITATE. The red oxide of mercury, or mercuric oxide. See *Precipitate*.

RED SANDERS. The wood of the *Pterocarpus Santalinus*, yielding a red colouring matter, which is a resin.

REDUCTION (*reduco*, to bring back). 1. A chemical process, also called *revivification*, by which a substance is reduced, or restored, to its natural state; generally applied to the restoration of metallic oxides to the metallic state. 2. Also, a surgical operation, by which a dislocated bone is restored to its proper situation.

REFINING. The act of purifying any thing; particularly the assaying or purifying of gold and silver, by separating them from other bodies which are combined with them.

REFLEX FUNCTION. A designation of the Diastaltic nervous system, discovered by Marshall Hall. It is explained under the term *Excito-Motory*.

REFRACTION (*refractus*, broken back). The property of light, by which a ray becomes bent, or *refracted*, when passing from a rarer into a denser medium, and *vice versa*. Dr. Herschel found that *caloric* is refracted according to the same law that regulates the refraction of light.

Double refraction. A property of certain transparent minerals, as Iceland Spar, by which they present two images of any object seen through them, and by which a ray of light, after entering such a medium, becomes divided into two portions, each of which presents an image of the object.

REFRACTÓMETER. An instrument for measuring the light-refracting power of fluids. The term is barbarous.

REFRIGERANTS (*refrigero*, to cool). *Temperants*. Medicines which diminish the force of the circulation, and reduce the heat of the body, without occasioning any diminution of sensibility or nervous energy.

REFRIGERATION (*refrigero*, to cool). The act of cooling any body; the condition of a body which has been cooled.

REFRIGERATORY (*refrigero*, to cool). A chemical vessel filled with water, for condensing vapours, or for cooling any substance as it passes through it.

RE'GIMEN (*rego*, to rule). A rule of diet, &c., prescribed for a patient.

RE'GION. A term applied to the artificial divisions of the body, as those of the chest, those of the abdomen, &c.

RE'GIUS (*rex, regis*, a king). Royal; a term used by way of distinction. 1. *Regius morbus* is icterus or jaundice, and must be distinguished from the *King's Evil* of the middle ages, which denotes scrofula. 2. *Regia aqua* is a mixture of the nitric and the muriatic acids, so named from its property of dissolving gold, the *king* of metals.

REGMA (*ρήσσω*, to break). *Capsula trioccca*. A fruit, consisting of three or more cells, each of which bursts from the axis with elasticity into two valves, as in Euphorbia. The cells of this kind of fruit are called *eoeci*.

RE'GULUS (*rex, regis*, a king). A name originally given by the alchemists to metallic matters when separated from other substances by fusion, from their expectation of finding gold, the *king* of metals, at the bottom of the crucible. It has since been applied to the metal extracted from an ore, as *regulus of antimony*, of cobalt, &c.

REGURGITA'TION. The action by which a gas or a liquid passes from the stomach into the mouth without effort.

REIL, ISLAND OF. A designation of a small isolated cluster of convolutions, forming, with the substantia perforata, the base of the corpus striatum.

REINDEER-MOSS. The *Cladonia rangiferina*, a lichen, on which the reindeer subsist for the greatest part of the year.

REINSCH'S TEST. A test for the detection of arsenic in mixed solutions. It consists in boiling slips of metallic copper in a portion of the filtered liquor; the copper-slips will probably be coated with arsenic, and are then to be collected, dried, placed in a test-tube, and the tube heated, when arsenic, quickly changing to arsenious acid, by further application of heat sublimes.

RELAPSING FEVER. *Famine-fever*. A form of fever connected with scarcity of food, or a deficiency of some important element of diet; abruptly terminating after a duration of from three to seven days, and recurring after complete apyretic intervals of about a week. It has been called the "yellow fever of the British Islands."

RELAXA'NTIA DÉPRIME'NTIA. Depressing relaxants; agents which depress and lower the tonicity of the fibre, and thereby cause relaxation of the muscular and other tissues. They comprise the nauseating emetics, the sedatives, and the anæsthetica pneumatica.

RELAXA'TIO UTERI. Relaxation of the uterus; a partial descent of the uterus, when it falls down to the middle of the vagina: if it descend to the labia, it is termed *procentia*; if lower than the labia, *prolapsus*.

REME'DIUM (*re*, and *medcor*, to heal). That which heals again; an agent used in palliating or curing diseases. Remedies are *psychical* or mental, and *somatical* or corporal.

REMISSION (*remitto*, to remit). A cessation of febrile symptoms occurring between the accessions of remittent fever. Also, a diminution of the symptoms of continuous fever.

REMITTENT DISEASE. A term applied to a disease with reference to its form or type, and denoting that it has alternate augmentation and diminution, but no complete cessation, of its symptoms.

REMI'TTENT FEVER. The name of a class of Fevers, characterized by remissions and exacerbations, but without intermissions; one paroxysm occurring every twenty-four hours. The species may be distinguished into—

1. The *Mild Remittent*, or *Gastric fever* of Frank, so termed from its being usually preceded by some affection of the abdominal viscera. The *remittent fever of infancy*, generally ascribed to worms, does not essentially differ from this species.

2. The *Malignant Remittent*, of which there are four varieties; viz.—

a. The *Autumnal Remittent*, or the *febris continua gastrica* of Frank.

β. The *Yellow Fever*, so denominated from the lemon or orange hue presented by the whole surface of the body; this is the *febris gastrico-nervosa* of Frank.

γ. The *Burning Remittent*, denominated *causus* by Hippocrates; and by Frank, *febris gastrico-inflammatoria*, from its being usually accompanied with much disturbance of the stomach and intestines.

δ. The *Asthenic Remittent*, inclining to a deep nervous depression, sensorial debility, or a typhous character; of this kind were the noted epidemic of Breslau, the hybrid fever of Blane, &c.; the *malignant pestilential fever* of Chisholm, &c. &c.

3. *Hectic fever*. This is arranged by some among continued, by some among remittent, and by others among intermittent fevers.

REN, RE'NES (ρένω, to flow). The reins, or kidneys; the secreting organs of the urine. Hence the term *renal* is applied to the arteries and veins of the kidney. See *Emulgents* and *Casts*.

Renēs succenturiati. Capsulæ atrabiliaria, or the supra-renal capsules; two small bodies placed above the kidneys, and embracing their upper extremity; they are hollow and oval in the adult, prismatic and granulated in the fœtus. See *Succenturiatus*.

RE'NCULUS (dim. of *ren*, the kidney). The name of each distinct lobe of the kidney, in the embryo of the mammalia and of the human subject.

RE'NIFORM (*ren*, *renis*, a kidney, *forma*, likeness). Kidney-shaped; crescent-shaped, with the ends rounded; applied to leaves and seeds.

RENNET. A fluid made by infusing the *rennet-bag*, or mucous membrane of the fourth stomach of the calf, in hot water. It possesses the property of coagulating milk and casein.

Rennet-whey. Serum lactis. Milk 2 pints, rennet half an ounce, infused in a little hot water; mix, and keep in a gentle heat for some hours; then strain.

REPE'LLANT (*repello*, to drive back). *Repercussive*. An application which causes a disease to recede from the surface of the body, as cold water, astringents, &c.

REPERCU'SSION. A term which expresses what the French denote by "ballotement." See *Ballotement*.

REPERCU'SSIVES. *Repellents*. A class of astringents employed to subdue inflammation of superficial parts. This is commonly called the *stimulant* method of treatment.

RE'PLICATE (*replicatus*, folded back). A form of veneration or

æstivation, in which the upper part of the leaf is curved back and applied to the lower, as in aconite.

REPLUM. A leaf of a door. A term applied, in botany, to the frame-work formed by the separation of the two sutures of a carpel from the valves, as in *Carmichaelia*.

REPRIMENTS. *Sistentia*. Remedies for fluxes, as cerebro-spinals, astringents, and acrid stimulants.

REPRODU'CTION (*reproduco*, to produce again). Generation, or the continuation of the species.

REPTILIA (*repo*, to creep). The third class of the *Enkephalata*, or Vertebrata, consisting of reptiles, most of which are terrestrial.

REPU'LSION (*repello*, to repel). That effect of caloric, by which the particles of a body, into which it enters, are removed from one another. It is the antagonist of *attraction*.

RESE'CTION (*resectio*, a cutting off). The surgical operation for the removal of a bone.

RE'SEDA LUTE'OLA. Dyers' Weed. Yellow Weed, Weld, or Wold; an indigenous plant, employed to give a fine, permanent yellow colour to cottons, silks, and woollens, in a variety of shades, by the aid of alum, &c.

RESIN OF COPPER. The name given by Mr. Boyle to the protochloride of copper, from its resemblance to common resin.

RESI'NA. Resin; the residue of the distillation of the turpentine from various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*. When the product contains a little water, it is opaque, and is termed *yellow*, and sometimes *white resin*; when the water is expelled, it becomes *transparent resin*; at a still higher degree of distillation, it becomes *brown* or *black resin*, or *colophony*.

1. *Flockton's patent resin*. A pale yellow product, formed by the solidification of melted resin in cold water.

2. *Resin-oil and resin-gas*. A volatile oil (Luscombe's) and an inflammable gas (Daniell's), produced by the decomposition of resin.

3. *Alpha-resin, beta-resin*. The two constituent resins of colophony, or resin of turpentine, respectively called *pinic acid* and *sylvic acid*.

4. *Resinite*, or *retinasphaltum*. A substance intermediate between resin and asphalt.

5. *Resinosa*. Resinous stimulants; vegetable stimulants which owe the whole of their activity to resin, as the various resins properly so called, oleo-resins, gum-resins, &c.

RE'SINIGOMME. Gum-resin of sabadilline, obtained from the *Asagraea officinalis*. See *Cebadilla*.

RESIST. A term applied by calico-printers to a substance which will prevent the stuff from taking the colour in those parts which have been impregnated with it.

RESOLUTION (*resolvo*, to relax). The subsidence of inflammation without abscesses, ulceration, mortification, &c. Also, the dispersion of swellings, indurations, &c.

RESOLVENT (*resolvo*, to loosen). A substance employed to discuss inflammatory and other tumors.

RESPIRATION (*respiratio*, breathing back; generally, breathing). The function of breathing. It consists of two acts, viz.—

1. *Inspiration*, which generally takes place, according to Sir H.

Davy, about twenty-six times in a minute, thirteen cubic inches of air being the quantity usually inspired at each time; and 2. *Expiration*, which takes place alternately with the preceding act, the quantity of air usually expired being the same as that which is inspired.

1. *Respiration, diaphragmatic; respiration, costal.* These terms indicate the separate but concurrent action of the diaphragm and the intercostals in the function of respiration—the contraction of the diaphragm taking place at the same time as that of the external intercostals, and its relaxation as that of the contraction of the internal intercostals.

2. *Respiration, artificial.* The re-establishment of the circulation in cases of asphyxia, by inflation from the mouth of an assistant, by the bellows, by the split sheet, by the Marshall Hall method, by the Silvester method, &c.

3. *Tidal and Residual Air in Respiration.* 1. The amount of air which always remains in the lungs, varies from 75 to 100 cubic inches, and is called *residual air*. 2. About as much more remains in the chest, after an ordinary expiration, and is called *supplemental air*. In ordinary breathing, between 20 and 30 cubic inches pass in and out, and may be called *tidal air*. 4. By taking the deepest possible inspiration, another 100 cubic inches may be added, and this is called *complemental air*. Thus, the residual and the supplemental air are, under ordinary circumstances, *stationary*; the tidal air, alone, leaves the lungs and is renewed in ordinary respiration.—*Huxley*.

RESPIRATOR. Breath-warmer; an instrument, worn on the mouth, for giving warmth to the air drawn into the lungs in breathing.

RESPIRATORY NERVES. A series of nerves proceeding from a narrow white fasciculus, situated between the corpus olivare and the corpus restiforme, in the medulla oblongata, supposed by Bell to be analogous in their functions.

RESPIRATORY TRACT. A narrow white band, situated behind the corpus olivare, and descending along the side of the medulla oblongata, at the bottom of the lateral sulcus.—*Bell*.

RE'STIFORM (*restis*, a cord, *forma*, likeness). A term applied to two cord-like processes of the medulla oblongata. See *Corpus*.

RESTO'RATIVES. A term applied to articles of diet, or medicines which have the effect of supplying some defective element of the blood. See *Catalytics*.

RESUSCITA'TION (*resuscito*, to rouse again). The act of reviving, or recovering life; the restoration of suspended animation, whether arising from disease or as a result of asphyxia. See *Revivification*.

RETCHING. *Vomituritio*. An ineffectual effort to vomit.

RE'TE. A net; a vascular net-work, or plexus of vessels.

1. *Rete mirabile.* A net-work of blood-vessels in the basis of the brain.

2. *Rete mirabile Malpighii.* The fine net-work of the extremities of the pulmonary arteries.

3. *Rete mucosum.* Rete Malpighianum. A mucous net-work; a designation of the soft inner stratum of the epidermis or cuticle, containing the colouring particles of the skin, described by Malpighi as a distinct membrane. But it neither is a *net-work*, nor is it *mucous*; it is granular, perhaps cellular.

4. *Rete testis*. A net-work of minute tubes, formed by the *vasa recta*, and running upwards into the substance of the mediastinum.

5. *Rete vasculosum*, or plexus retiformis. Names sometimes given to the corpus cavernosum vaginæ.

RETENTION (*retineo*, to hold back). Accumulation of matters intended for excretion, as of the urine within the bladder. The degrees of the affection have been distinguished by the terms dysuria, stranguria, and ischuria. See *Ischuria*.

RETICULATE (*reticulatus*, in the form of a *reticulum*, or little net). Netted; a term applied to the venation of the leaves of exogenous plants.

RETICULUM (dim. of *rete*, a net). A little net; the second stomach of the Ruminantia.

RETIFORMIS (*rete*, a net, *forma*, likeness). Net-like; a name given by *De Graaf* to the erectile spongy tissue of the vagina.

RETINA (*rete*, a net). The transparent, colourless, net-like expansion of the optic nerve on the inner surface of the eye, for receiving the impression of light. It consists of three layers, the *external*, or Jacob's membrane; the *middle*, or nervous; and the *internal*, or vascular membrane.

1. *Retina, floating*. A disease of the eye in which the retina is detached from the choroid.

2. *Retinitis*. Inflammation of the retina. The term is unclassical, and some writers have accordingly adopted the word *dictyitis*, from *δίκτυον*, a net. See *Amphiblestroides*.

RETINACULUM (*retino*, to hold back). Any thing by which another is held back. An instrument employed in amputation, and consisting of a compress, and a concave plate, which are made to press upon the stump by means of two straps, which cross each other, and are attached to a broad leathern strap surrounding the thigh.

The term *retinacula* is applied to some granular bands by means of which the ovulum is attached to the parietes of the Graafian vesicle.

RETINAPHTHA. *Toluen*. A compound of carbon and hydrogen, contained in turpentine. It is accompanied by *retinyl*, isomeric with eumen; and *retinole*, an inodorous and tasteless oil.

RETINASPHALTUM. A substance consisting partly of bitumen, and partly of resin, found associated with the brown coal of Bovey, in Devonshire.

RETISTERENE. A solid product of colophony, having the same composition as naphthalene.

RETORT. A globular vessel of glass, &c., with a long neck bended on one side, and used for distillation. Some retorts have another neck or opening at their upper part, through which they may be charged, and the opening afterwards closed with a stopper: these are called *tubulated retorts*.

RETTOSE (*rete*, a net). A term formerly applied by Lindley to a division of endogens which have reticulated leaves, as smilax. Their mode of growth is essentially different from that of endogens in general, and the species composing this group stand in the same relation to the mass of *Endogens*, as *Homogens* to the mass of *Exogens*.

RETRACTION (*retraho*, to draw back or up). The state in which a part is drawn *backward* towards the centre of the body, as of the testes; or *upward*, as of the thigh.

RETRA'CTOR (*retraho*, to draw back). A piece of linen employed in amputation for drawing the divided muscles upward, and thus keeping every part of the wound out of the way of the saw.

RE'TRAHENS AURIS (*retraho*, to draw back). A name given to the posterior auris muscle, from its action of drawing *back the ear*.

RETROCE'DENT GOUT. A variety of irregular gout, in which the local malady is suddenly checked, and some acute affection attacks an internal organ, as the stomach, heart, or brain.

RET'RO-VACCINA'TION (*retro*, backward). The act of passing the vaccine lymph again through the cow.

RETROVERSIÓ UTERI (*retro*, backward, *verto*, to turn). A morbid inclination of the uterus backward. When the fundus of the uterus is bent backward, so as to descend as low as the os, and to lie in the recto-uterine pouch, this condition is termed *retroflexion*.

REU'SSITE. Sulphate of magnesia with sulphate of soda and a little chloride of magnesium.

REVALE'NTA. This substance, described by the vendor as a "nutritive and eminently curative fecula," appears to consist, like the *ervulenta*, of lentil-meal.

REVERBERA'TORY (*reverbero*, to beat back again). A term applied to that kind of furnace in which the flame is driven back, or prevented from rising.

RE'VERIE. Inactivity of the attention to the impressions of surrounding objects. Dr. Good describes three kinds of this mental aberration, viz.—

1. *Absence of mind*, in which the attention is truant, and does not yield readily to the dictates of the will.

2. *Abstraction of mind*, in which the attention is riveted, at the instigation of the will itself, to some particular theme, unconnected with surrounding objects.

3. *Brown Study*, in which the attention has the consent of the will to relax itself, and give play to whatever trains of ideas are uppermost. It is the *studium inane* of Darwin.

REVIVIFICA'TION (*revivisco*, to recover life). *Resuscitation*. The recovery of life; a phenomenon occurring in some animalcules, as the *rotifer redivivus*, which lives in water, but, after remaining for years in a dry state, with all its vital functions suspended, *revives* in a few minutes on being placed in water.

RE'VOLUTE (*revolutus*, rolled back). A form of veneration or æstivation, in which the edges of the leaf are rolled backwards spirally on each side, as in rosemary.

REVU'LSION (*revello*, to pull away). The occurrence of a secondary disease in a part remote from the seat of the primary affection. Revulsion is, in fact, *derivation* at a distant part.

REX METALLO'RUM. *Sol*. The alchemical name of gold, the king of metals.

RHABA'RBERIC ACID. An acid supposed by Brandes to be the active principle of rhubarb. Dulk refers the active principle to *rhein*, which, by oxidation, becomes *rhabarberic acid*.

RHACO'SIS (*ράκωσις*, a becoming ragged or wrinkled, as the skin, when the flesh under it is sunk, *Galen*). Complete destruction of the caruncula lacrymalis, followed by incurable lacrymation. See *Rhyas*.

RHA'GAS, pl. RHA'GADES (ράγας, a rent or chink, from ρήγνυμι, to break). A crack, chap, or fissure of the skin.

-RHA'GIA (ρήγνυμι, to burst forth, from ρήγω or ράγω, words of the same meaning). A termination of words denoting a bursting forth, as in blenno-rrhagia, the bursting forth of mucus; hæmo-rrhagia, the bursting forth of blood, &c. The letter ρ, or r, is doubled in the beginning of a word, whenever it is preceded by a vowel, either in composition or declension. The same remark is applicable to the term -Rhæa.

RHA'MNUS CATHA'RTICUS. Common Buckthorn; an indigenous plant, the berries of which, as well as their expressed juice, are powerful hydragogue cathartics. The juice, evaporated to dryness, with lime, constitutes the pigment called *sap-green*, or the *vert de vessie* of the French.

1. *Rhamnin*. A crystalline matter, extracted from the marc of the buckthorn-berries, and existing also in the juice of the berries.

2. *Rhamni Succus*. Buckthorn-juice. The recently expressed juice of the ripe berries of the Rhamnus Catharticus, or Common Buckthorn. —*Br. Ph.* 1867.

RHAPO'NTICIN. *Chrysophanic acid*. A yellow, crystallizable, tasteless substance, procured from the root of European rhubarb.

RHA'TANY. The name of the *Krameria triandra*, a Polygalaceous plant, the root of which possesses astringent qualities, owing to the presence of the *tannic* and *krameric* acids.

RHE'IC ACID (*rheum*, rhubarb). The yellow, crystalline, granular matter of rhubarb, procured from the plant by means of ether in Robiquet's displacement-apparatus. See *Chrysophanic Acid*.

RHE'IN. A substance procured by heating powdered rhubarb with nitric acid, evaporating to the consistence of a syrup, and diluting with cold water.

RHEO'METER (ρέω, to flow, μέτρον, a measure). A term employed by French writers as synonymous with galvanometer; an instrument for measuring the force of an *electric current*. On the same principle, Mr. Wheatstone applies the terms—*rheomotor*, to an apparatus which originates such a current; *rheoscope*, to an instrument which ascertains the existence of such a current; *rheostat*, to the regulator, *rheotome*, to the interrupter, and *rheotrope*, to the alternate inverter, of the electric current. To these terms may be added *rheophore*, the carrier of the current, or the connecting wire of a Voltaic apparatus.

RHE'UM. Rhubarb. The root of undetermined species of Polygonaceous plants, growing in Chinese Thibet, and Tartary. Several varieties are known by the names *Russian*, *East Indian*, and *Dutch-trimmed* or *Batavian* rhubarb. The terms *palmatum*, *undulatum*, and *compactum*, relate to the half-palmate, wavy, and thick characters of the leaves, respectively.

Rhei Radix. Rhubarb-root. The dried root deprived of the bark, from one or more undetermined species of Rheum. From China, Chinese Tartary, and Thibet.—*Br. Ph.* 1867.

RHEU'MA (ρέυμα, a fluxion). A defluxion; a flowing down of humors. The term signifies—

1. A morbid Rheum, a term formerly synonymous with *gutta*: thus cataract was called the *obscure rheum*, or *gutta*; amaurosis, the transparent, or *serene rheum*, or *gutta*.

2. A *Cold*, or febrile defluxion of the chest. The old pathologists distinguished Rheuma into three species: that of the chest, *catarrhus*; that of the fauces, *bronchus*; and that of the nostrils, *coryza*.

RHEUMATISM (ῥευματισμός, a defluxion). A term derived, like *gout*, from the humoral pathology. The disease presents two divisions:—

1. *Articular rheumatism*, Rheumatic fever, or Arthritis. A specific inflammation of the structures in and around the joints, erratic, and attended by great febrile disturbance.

2. *Muscular rheumatism*. An affection of the voluntary muscles, of an inflammatory nature (?), but unaccompanied by swelling, heat, redness, or febrile disturbance. According to the situation of the affected muscles, it is termed lumbago, torticollis, pleurodynia, &c.; termed also myositis, myo-rheumatism, and myodynia.

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS. The name given by Dr. Garrod, in 1858, to what is generally called "Rheumatic Gout." But "as it can be shown that the nature of the affection is not the same as that of rheumatism, the prefix 'rheumatoid' instead of 'rheumatic' is sufficiently expressive;" just as the term typhoid indicates a form of fever resembling, but not identical with, typhus.

RHEUMIC ACID. A peculiar vegetable acid, found in the *Rheum palmatum*, which is, however, no other than oxalic acid.

RHEXIS or **RHEGMA OCULI** (ῥήξις, a rending, ῥήγμα, a rent). Rupture of the eyeball.

RHINOPLASTIC OPERATIONS (ῥίν, a nose, πλάσσω, to form). The name given to two operations, the *Tagliacotian* and the *Indian*, for the restoration of the entire nose, which it has been destroyed by injury or disease.

RHINORRŒA (ῥίν, ῥινός, the nose, ῥέω, to flow). A purulent or sanious discharge from one or both nostrils. See *Ozæna*.

RHINOSCOPY (ῥίν, ῥινός, the nose, σκοπέω, to inspect). The inspection of the posterior aperture of the nares, turbinated bones, and adjacent parts, by means of a mirror.

RHIPTERA (ῥίπτις, a fan, πτερόν, a wing). Fan-winged insects, as the stylops, &c.

RHIZANTHS (ρίζα, a root, ἄνθος, a flower). A class of parasitical plants, which, with many of the peculiarities of endogens, seem to constitute an intermediate form of organization between them and the lower acrogens. They are all of a fungus-like consistence, with few traces of a vascular system; the *flowers* are propagated by the agency of sexes: the *seeds* have no embryo, but consist of a homogeneous, sporuliferous mass. See *Sporogens*.

RHIZOMA. A rhizome or rootstock; a *root-like* stem, which lies prostrate on the earth, and emits roots from its under side, as in Iris.

RHODANIC ACID (ρόδον, a rose). Sulphocyanic acid. The name suggests the red colour it forms with persalts of iron.

RHODEORRHÉTIN (ρόδειος, rose-coloured, ῥητίνη, resin). *Jalapin*. The name given by Kayser to a jalap-resin, obtained from the genuine jalap-tuber of the *Ergonium Purga*. Its characteristic property is to assume a beautiful crimson colour with concentrated sulphuric acid. When acted on by hydrochloric acid, it is resolved into grape-sugar, and an oily liquid called *rhodeorrhctinole*.

RHO'DIUM (ρόδον, a rose). A new metal discovered in the ore of platinum, and named from the *rose* colour of its solutions.

RHODIZO'NIC ACID (ρόδον, a rose). An acid derived from carbonic oxide, and named from the red colour of its salts.

-RHŒA (-ῥοια, a discharge, from ῥέω, to flow). A termination denoting a discharge, as in *dia-rhœa*, a discharge from the bowels; *cysti-rhœa*, a discharge from the bladder, &c. See *-Rhayia*.

RHŒ'ADOS PETALA. Red-poppy petals. The fresh petals of the Papaver Rhœas, or Red Poppy, an indigenous Papaveraceous plant.

RHŒ'CAS (ροϊκός, flowing). Another term for *epiphora*, or the watering eye.

RHOMBOI'DEUS (ρόμβος, a rhombus, εἶδος, a likeness). The name of two muscles, the *major* and the *minor*, of the posterior thoracic region, which belong in their action to the scapula.

1. *Rhomboideus faciei*. A muscular fasciculus attached to the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone; it was called by Albinus *musculus anomalus*, from its being attached to bone by both ends.

2. *Rhomboid nerve*. A branch of the superior muscular nerves distributed to the rhomboid muscles.

RHO'NCHUS (ρόγχος, snoring). *Râle* of Laennec. Rattling in the throat; morbid sounds occasioned, in respiration, by the passage of air through fluids in the bronchi, or by its transmission through any of the air-passages partially contracted. See *Auscultation*.

RHOTAKI'SMUS (ρωτακίζω, to make overmuch or wrong use of the letter ρω or r). An excessive or faulty use of the letter *r*; the substitution of *w* for *r*, as when a person says, "wain seize thee, wuthless king." See *Iotakismus* and *Labdakismus*.

RHU'BARB. *Rhei radix*. The root of an undetermined species of *Rheum*. Pereira notices the following varieties:—

1. *Russian or Bucharian rhubarb*. Imported from St. Petersburg, formerly by way of Natolia, and hence called *Turkey rhubarb*. Specimens occasionally occur as white as milk; these are termed *white* or *imperial rhubarb*, and are said to be produced by *rheum leucorrhizum*.

2. *Dutch-trimmed or Batavian rhubarb*. Imported from Canton and Singapore. In the trade it is said to be *trimmed*, and, according to the shape of the pieces, these are called *flats* or *rounds*.

3. *China or East Indian rhubarb*. Imported from China or the East Indies, and distinguished as *rounds* and *flats*. Druggists frequently term it *half-trimmed* or *untrimmed rhubarb*.

4. *Himalayan rhubarb*. Probably the produce of *Rheum Emodi* and *Webbianum*, brought from the Himalayas.

5. *English rhubarb*. This is of two kinds: the *dressed* or *trimmed rhubarb*, the produce probably of *Rheum palmatum*; and the *stick rhubarb*, said to be the produce of *Rheum undulatum*.

6. *French rhubarb*. The produce of *Rheum rhaponticum*, undulatum, and especially compactum.

7. *Toasted rhubarb*. Rhubarb-powder toasted in an iron crucible, stirred until it is blackened, then smothered in a covered jar.

8. *Rhubarb-yellow*. A yellow colouring matter obtained from rhubarb. See *Chrysophanic Acid*.

9. *Monk's rhubarb*. This is not the produce of any species of *rheum*, but of the *Rumex alpinus*, mostly used by the monks of the Alps, or to adulterate the other sorts.

RHUBA'RBARIN. *Rhabarberin*. The name given by Pfaff to the purgative principle of rhubarb.

RHUS TOXICODEN'DRON. Trailing Poison-oak or Sumach; a Terebinthaceous plant, the juice of which forms an indelible ink when applied to cotton or linen.

RHUSIN. A substance produced from the bark of the root of *Rhus Glabrum*, or Sumach; it is classed in America among the most valuable of the astringent tonics.

RHUTE'NIUM. This, and *Pluranium*, are names of two supposed metals, contained in the insoluble residue left after the action of nitromuriatic acid on the Uralian ore of platinum.

RHY'AS (ρύας, a disease of the eye causing a continual weeping discharge.—*Galen*). Ulceration of the caruncula lacrymalis. See *Rhacosis*.

RHY'PIA (ρύπος, sordes, filth). Atonic ulcer; an eruption of large bullæ or blebs, filled with serum, which changes to pus; a species of ekphylsis of Mason Good. The term suggests the ill smell and sordid condition of the diseased parts. It is generally, but incorrectly, written *rupia*.

RHYTHM (ῥυθμός, a measured motion). The name given to the order of succession of the heart's motions, viz., systole of ventricles, diastole of ventricles, systole of auricles, pause.

RHYTHMIC NUTRITION. A term by which Mr. James Paget denotes a process in accordance with the general laws of organic life. All rhythmically acting organs are the seats of nutritive processes, and the successive impairments and renovations of composition, which constitute the process of nutritive maintenance, are severally accomplished during the successive periods of action and of repose, all exercise being attended with impairment of composition, such as can be repaired only during repose.

RHYTIDO'SIS (ρυτιδῶω, to grow wrinkled). A state of the cornea, in which it collapses so considerably, without its transparency being affected, that the sight is impaired or destroyed.

RIBS. The lateral bones of the chest or thorax. See *Costa*.

RICE. The grains of the *Oryza sativa*, an Indian grass, employed as a nutrient article in various forms.

RICE-WATER EVACUATIONS. The name familiarly applied to the genuine, unmixed evacuations in malignant cholera, when they consist of a thin colourless serum, closely resembling water in which rice has been boiled.

RICHARDSONIA SCABRA. The undulated Ipecacuanha; a Rubiaceous plant, agreeing in properties with the annulated ipecacuanha; but neither is used in this country.

RICINO'LEIN (*ricinus*, the castor-oil plant, *oleum*, oil). An ingredient of castor-oil which yields on saponification oxide of glyceryl, and a liquid acid called *ricinoleic* or *elaiodic acid*.

RI'CINO-STEARIN. *Margaritine*. A solid, white, crystalline fat, procured from castor-oil. *Ricino-stearic acid* is one of the acids procured by the saponification of castor-oil.

RI'CINUS COMMU'NIS (*ricinus*, the tick; to which the seeds of this plant bear resemblance in shape and colour). The Castor, or Palma Christi; the seeds of which yield, by expression, *castor-oil*. This plant is called in Morea, *Agra Staphylia*, or Wild Vine, from the re-

semblance of its leaves to those of the vine; and in the Bosphorus, *Kroton*, from the resemblance of its seeds to the tick-insect, which fastens on dogs' ears. It yields the *ricinic*, the *elaiodic*, and the *margaritic* acids.

RICKETS. See *Rachitis*. Dr. Good thinks it probable that the English word is derived from the Saxon *ricg* or *rick*, a heap or hump, particularly as applied to the *back*, which also it denotes in a second sense: hence *ricked*, or *ricket*, means "hump-backed;" hence we also derive *hay-rick*, "a heap of hay;" and not, as Dr. Johnson has given it, from "reek," to smoke.

RIGA-BALSAM. *Baume de Carpathes*, from the shoots of the *Pinus Cembra*, previously bruised, and macerated for a month in water. The same fir yields also the Briançon-turpentine.

RIGOR (*rigeo*, to be stiff). Rigidity; a coldness, attended by shivering.

RIMA GLOTTIDIS (*rima*, a fissure). The fissure of the glottis, or the longitudinal aperture through which the air passes into and from the lungs. It is bounded laterally by the *chordæ vocales*.

RING, FEMORAL. An opening bounded in front by Poupart's ligament, behind by the pubes, on the outer side by the femoral vein, on the inner by Gimbernat's ligament.

1. *External abdominal ring.* A triangular opening above the crest of the pubes, formed by separation of the fibres of the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus.

2. *Internal abdominal ring.* An oblique opening in the fascia transversalis, about half an inch above Poupart's ligament.

RINGENT (*ringor*, to open the mouth wide). A term, applied in botany, to certain corollas, the petals of which cohere into the form of a mouth, which *gapes* on pressing the sides, as in *Antirrhinum*.

RINGWORM. "A circular eruption or tetter; in the popular sense it is applied indiscriminately to every circular or annulated eruption; scientifically, it is limited to trichonosis or *tinea tonsurans*, a disease in which the hair breaks close to the skin, and suggests the idea of being eaten off by the tinea or mouth-worm."—*E. Wilson*.

RINGWORM OF THE BODY. A popular term for the *lichen annulatus solitarius*, a variety of lichen characterized by the development of a single ring on the whole body, and frequently associated with common ringworm.

RINMAN'S GREEN. A pigment produced by adding carbonate of soda to mixed solutions of the sulphates of cobalt and zinc.

RISO'RIOUS SANTORI'NI (*risus*, laughter). The laughing muscle of Santorini; a thin muscular plane, which arises before the parotid gland, and proceeds towards the angle of the mouth.

RISUS SARDO'NICUS. A symptom of *tetanus*, in which the countenance expresses peculiar pain, the features are fixed and convulsed at intervals, and the angles of the mouth drawn up.

Etymology. The term is derived from a poisonous herb of *Sardinia*, a species of *Ranunculus*, which, according to Dioscorides, when taken inwardly, deprives a person of his understanding, and causes convulsions, with a distortion of the mouth resembling laughter. Hence a "Sardoniac laugh" became a common expression for a *forced laugh*, when the heart is all the while ill at ease.

ROAST-BITTER. *Assamar*. A peculiar bitter principle, con-

tained in the crust of baked bread, similar to that produced by the roasting of different other organic compounds.

ROASTING. A chemical process, by which mineral substances are divided, some of their principles being volatilized, and others changed, so as to prepare them for further operations.

ROB (*rob*, dense, Arab.). An old term for an inspissated juice.

ROB ANTI-SYPHILITIQUE, par M. Laffecteur, Médecin-Chimiste. The principal ingredient is corrosive sublimate. A strong decoction of the *arundo phragmitis*, or bull-rush, is made, with the addition of sarsaparilla and aniseeds towards the end, which is evaporated, and made into a rob, or syrup, to which the sublimate is added.

RO'BORANT (*roboro*, to strengthen). A medicine which strengthens.

ROCE'LLA TINCTO'RIA. Dyers' Orchil; a lichen which yields the colouring matter called *orchil* or *archil*, and, according to Dr. Kane, the various substances named erythryline, erythrine, amarythrine, telerythine, and rocelline. *Litmus*, formerly referred to this plant, is now said to be probably the produce of *Lecanora tartarea*.

ROCHE-ALUM. *Rock-alum.* A variety of alum, originally brought from *Roccha*, formerly called Edessa, in Syria. That which is now sold under this name is common English alum, artificially coloured. The term *roche* was probably formed from a barbarous Latin word *rupia*.

ROCHE-LIME. Quick-lime; the designation of limestone after it has been burned and its properties changed.

ROCHE'S EMBROCATION FOR HOOPING-COUGH. Olive-oil, mixed with about half its quantity of the oils of cloves and amber.

ROCHELLE-SALT. *Sel de Seignette.* Tartrate of potash and soda; discovered in 1672 by Seignette, an apothecary of Rochelle.

ROCK-OIL. Petroleum; a variety of liquid bitumen or mineral oil, frequently found exuding in the form of an oily liquid from rocks.

ROCK-SALT. *Sal-gem.* The name given to beds of salt found at Northwich in Cheshire, in Spain, Poland, &c.

ROCK-SOAP. An earthy silicate of alumina, used for crayons, &c.

ROCK-WOOD. The popular name for the ligniform variety of asbestos.

RODE'NTIA (*rodo*, to gnaw). Glires, or gnawing animals, as the beaver, the hamster, the rat, &c.

RODS AND CONES. A term applied to a *layer* of unminute rod-like and conical bodies, forming the external portion of the retina, and occupying about a quarter of its entire thickness.

ROLLER. A long, broad ligature, used in surgery for keeping the parts of the body in their places. It is, in fact, a bandage which is *rolled* together previous to its application, and hence the application of a bandage is called *rolling*.

ROS CALABRI'NUS. Dew of Calabria; a designation of the official manna.

ROSA (*rosa*, a rose). *Rosa Sennerti*; *rosa Anglicana*. A synonym of erysipelas. *Mal de la Rosa* is a synonym of pellagra.

ROSA CANINA. Common Dog-rose, an indigenous plant, the fruit of which constitutes the *hip* or *hep*, employed for the conserve.

I. Rosa Gallica. French or Red Rose, a cultivated plant, the dried petals of which constitute the *red rose-petals* of the shops.

2. *Rosa centifolia*. The Hundred-leaved or Cabbage-rose, a cultivated plant, the petals of which are the Provins or *Cabbage-rose-petals* of the shops. This rose is used for the distillation of *rose-water*, and for preparing the English *attar of roses*.

ROSA'RIC ACID. The name given by Proust to a peculiar acid, supposed to exist in the *lacrigenous sediment* deposited from the urine in some stages of fever.

ROSA'LIA (*rosa*, a rose). The ancient term for the modern *Scarlatina*, or Scarlet Fever; the *enanthesis rosalia* of Mason Good.

ROSA'NILINE. A colourless organic base, found in the red colouring matter of *magenta*.

ROSE. The name given in the West Indies to a trivial form of *bucnesia* or "Barbadoes leg." It consists of a mild form of cellulitis attended with erythema, and sometimes assuming a slight erysipelatous character.

ROSE-CAMPHOR. A solid oil of roses, one of the two volatile oils composing *attar of roses*; the other is a liquid oil. The former is a stearopten, the latter an elaeopten.

ROSE-PINK. A pigment prepared by dyeing chalk or whiting with a decoction of Brazil-wood and alum.

ROSE-RASH. *Cutaneous blush*; *False Measles*. Popular designations of *Roseola*.

RO'SEATE POWDER. A depilatory consisting of one ounce of orpiment, and ten ounces each of quicklime and starch.

ROSE'OLA (*roseus*, rose-coloured). *Eranthis roseola*. Rose-rash; *Cutaneous blush*; inflammation of the skin, characterised by small, red spots, sometimes forming large irregular patches, gradually subsiding into a dull roseate tint.

ROSETTE or ROSE-COPPER. A term applied to copper obtained in the form of films, by running water upon the metal as toughened in the laboratory.

ROSIN. Resin; a substance obtained from various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*. See *Rosina*.

ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS. Rosemary; a Labiate plant used for the preparation of the English Oil of Rosemary. The flowers are termed *anthos*, from *ἄνθος*, a flower, signifying that they are *the flowers* par excellence; just as we call *cinchona the bark*, and the inspissated juice of the poppy opium, or *the juice*.

ROSO'LIC ACID. An acid procured during the destructive distillation of coal.

ROSSO'LIO. An intoxicating liquor, made at Dantzic from a compound of brandy with certain plants.

ROSTRATE (*rostratus*, having a *rostrum*, or beak). Beaked; terminating in a long, hard process, as the silique of *sinapis*.

RO'STRUM. The beak of birds, the snout of beasts. A ridge, also called the *azygous process*, observed on the median line of the guttural or lower aspect of the sphenoid bone.

RO'SULATE (*rosa*, a rose). Having the leaves or other parts arranged in clusters, like the petals of a double rose, owing to contraction of the internodes of the stem.

ROSY DROP. Carbuncled face; the *Akne rosacea* of Bateman. Shakspeare, describing the physiognomy of a hard drinker, tells us, that

"his face is all bubukles, and whelks, and knobs, and flames of fire!" In Ireland these protuberances are called *grog-blossoms*.

ROTAL ACTION OF AFFINITY. A term applied to the *inductive* action of affinity, as exhibited in the Voltaic circle.

ROTATE (*rotatus*, shaped like a *rota*, or wheel). Wheel-shaped; applied to a calyx or corolla, of which the tube is very short, and the segments spreading, like the radii of a wheel, as in borago.

ROTA'TION (*rota*, a wheel). The motion of a wheel. The revolving motion of a limb round its axis, as that of the cup of the radius against the eminentia capitata of the humerus.

ROTA'TOR (*rota*, a wheel). The name of a muscle which *wheels* any part round; as the lateral portions of the deltoïdes muscle enable the arm to perform the guards in fencing.

ROTI'FERA (*rota*, a wheel, *fero*, to carry). The second class of the *Diploneura*, or Helminthoïda, consisting of minute, transparent, soft, aquatic animals, with distinct muscular and nervous systems, and having the appearance of revolving wheels, produced by the rapid movement of the cilia placed round the mouth.

RO'TULA (dim. of *rota*, a wheel). A little wheel; and hence the kneec-pan. Also, a preparation of sugar and a volatile oil, called a lozenge, or a *drop*.

ROUGE. A pigment containing precipitated carthamin intimately mixed with finely divided talc.

ROUGEOLE (*rouge*, red). The French term for *rubeola*; but originally applied to both rubeola and scarlatina, the two diseases being confounded by early writers.

ROYAL PREVENTIVE. This pretended prophylactic against venereal virus is a solution of acetate of lead.

ROYAL STITCH. The name of an old operation for the cure of bubonocoele. It consisted in putting a ligature under the neck of the hernial sac, close to the abdominal ring, and then tying that part of the sac, so as to render it impervious by the adhesive inflammation thus excited.

RUBE'DO (*ruheo*, to be red). A diffused redness, as that of blushing.

RUBEFA'CIENT (*rubefacio*, to make red). A substance which, when applied to the skin, induces a redness without blistering. An embrocation and a flying blister are *rubefacients*; a blister, long applied, is an *escharotic*.

RUBE'OLA (*ruber*, red). *Morbilli*. Measles; an eruption of crimson stigmata, or dots, grouped in irregular circles, or crescents, occurring for four days, and terminating in minute furfuraceous scales. There are four varieties of this disease: *rubeola vulgaris*, morbilli benigni, or common measles; *rubeola sine catarrho*, in which the catarrhal or febrile symptoms are exceedingly mild or wholly absent; *rubeola sine exanthemate*, in which the efflorescence is partial or none; and *rubeola nigra vel maligna*, or black measles, characterized by the purplish and livid appearance of the efflorescence.

RU'BIA TINCTO'RUM. Dyers' Madder, the root of which constitutes the *madder* of commerce.

RU'BIAN. The colouring matter of madder. By decomposition it yields various products, as rubiretine, rubiadine, &c.

RUBI'DIUM. A new metal, discovered by Bunsen and Kirch-

hoff, by means of spectrum-analysis. Its oxide is *rubidia*. See *Thallium*.

RUBI'GO. Mildew in plants; also, the rust of metals.

RUBI'NIC ACID. A red-coloured acid, obtained by the action of carbonate of potash on catechin or tanningenuic acid.

RU'BULA (*rubus*, a blackberry or raspberry). A classical name used by Dr. Good, instead of the barbarous term *Frambæsia*, or Yaws.

RUFIGALLIC ACID. A red-brown precipitate, obtained by dissolving gallic acid in oil of vitriol, with a red colour, and pouring the solution into water.

RU'FINE (*rufus*, red). A red substance, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on salicine.

RUFUS'S PILLS. The *Pilulæ Aloës cum Myrrhâ* of the London Pharmacopœia.

RU'GA. A wrinkle. Hence the terms *rugose*, wrinkled, and *rugosity*, applied to a wrinkled surface, as the mucous membrane of the stomach.

RU'GINE (*ruga*, a wrinkle). An instrument employed for removing the diseased surface of bones.

RUM. An intoxicating liquor, made in the West Indies, from cane-sugar and molasses.

RU'MEX. A genus of Polygonaceous plants, rarely used. *Rumex acetosa* is the Common Sorrel, which, from its use as a salad, has been termed *green sauce*. The herb and root of *Rumex hydrolapathum*, or the Great Water-dock, were formerly used under the name of *herba et radix Britannicæ*.

RU'MIN. A substance procured from the root of the *Rumex crispus*, or Yellow Dock, and employed in America in the treatment of scrofula, syphilis, and cutaneous diseases.

RUMINA'NTIA (*rumino*, to chew the cud). Pecora, or animals which chew the cud, as the deer.

RUMINA'TED. A term applied to the albumen of seeds in certain cases, in which it is perforated in various directions by dry cellular tissue, as in nutmeg.

RUMINA'TION. A voluntary regurgitation of food for further mastication; peculiar to the ox, sheep, and other animals, having numerous stomachs; it is commonly called *chewing the cud*.

RUN'CINATE (*runcina*, a plane). Hook-backed; having its segments pointing downwards, like the teeth of a saw, as the leaf of taraxacum.

RUNNER. A prostrate aërial stem, forming at its extremity roots and a young plant, which itself gives origin to new runners, as in strawberry.

RUPERT'S DROPS (so called from their being first brought to England by Prince Rupert). Glass-drops with long and slender tails, which will bear a smart stroke of a hammer; but burst into atoms with a loud report, if the surface be scratched, or the tip of the tail broken off. They are made by dropping melted glass into cold water, which condenses the outer surface, and imprisons the heated particles while in a state of repulsion. See *Bologna Phial*.

RU'PIA. This term is described in its correct place. See *Rhypia*.

RUPTURE (*rumpo*, to break). A protrusion of some part of the abdominal viscera, but principally of the intestine. See *Hernia*.

RUPTURING. A mode of dehiscence, in which the pericarp is spontaneously perforated by holes, as in antirrhinum.

RUST OF IRON. The sesquioxide of iron combined with water, occurring in the form of a red, pulverulent substance on the surface of iron, when exposed to air and moisture.

RUTA GRAVEOLENS. Common or Garden-rue; a plant growing throughout Europe, but not officinal. *Rue-tea* is sometimes used.

RUTHE'NIUM. A new metal discovered in native platinum, in 1844, by Klaus, who considers it to be isomorphous with rhodium, from the correspondence in composition of their double chlorides. It very much resembles iridium, with which it was for a long time confounded. *Ruthenic acid* is known only in combination with bases.

RUTIC ACID. An acid contained in the leaves of the *Ruta graveolens*, or Common or Garden-rue.

RU'TILIN (*rutilus*, quasi *rufulus*, fiery-red). The name given by Braconnot to the product of the decomposition of salicin by sulphuric acid.

RYE. The *Secale cereale*: a grass resembling wheat in its nutritive qualities, but containing less protein matter and more sugar. See *Ergota*.

RYMER'S CARDIAC TINCTURE. An infusion of capsicum, camphor, cardamom-seeds, rhubarb, alocs, and castor in proof-spirit, with a very small quantity of sulphuric acid.

S.

S. or SS., immediately following any quantity, signifies *semis*, or half.

SABADILLA. *Cevadilla*. The dried fruit of the *Asagraea officinalis*, imported from Mexico. *Sabadillic acid* is another name for cevadic acid.

SABINÆ CACUMINA. Savin Tops. The fresh and dried *tops* of the *Juniperus Sabina*, collected in spring from plants cultivated in Britain.

SABULOUS (*sabulum*, sand). Gritty; a term sometimes applied to the calcareous matter deposited in the urine.

SABURRA (*saburra*, sand). Ballast for ships, consisting of sand or gravel. Hence the term has been applied to the *sordes* which accumulate on the tongue, or on the lining membrane of the stomach.

SABURRA'TION (*saburra*, sand). *Arenation*. *Psammismus*. Sand-bathing; the application of hot sand enclosed in a bag or bladder to a part of the body.

SAC (*saccus*, a bag). A term applied to a small natural cavity, as the lacrymal sac; or to a morbid cavity, as a hernial sac.

Sac of the embryo. The name given by A. Brongniart to the innermost integument of the nucleus of a seed, the *amniotic vesicle* of Malpighi, the *quintine* of Mirbel, &c.

SACCHARATES. Salts obtained by combination of the saccharic acid with salifiable bases.

SA'CCHARI FÆX. Treacle; the prepared impure juice of the *Saccharum officinarum*, or Sugar-cane.

SA'CCHARIC ACID (*saccharum*, sugar). A product of the action of dilute nitric acid on either cane- or grape-sugar. It has been called *oxalhydric acid*.

SACCHARO'METER (σάκχαρον, sugar, μέτρον, a measure). A hydrometer for determining the density of syrups, graduated in the same manner as Baume's Acidimeter. The graduation is sometimes so arranged as to indicate the proportion of sugar in the solution, and the process is then termed *saccharometry*.

SACCHARO'METRY (σάκχαρον, sugar, μέτρον, a measure). A process for ascertaining the quantity of sugar contained in any saccharine substance.

SA'CCHARUM ALBUM (σάκχαρον). Refined sugar; a sweet granulated substance chiefly prepared from the expressed juice of the *Saccharum officinarum*, or sugar-cane.

1. *Raw or Muscovado-sugar*. The dry crystallized sugar, after the molasses or uncrystallizable portion has been drawn off.

2. *Refined or Loaf-sugar*. The result of boiling a solution of the raw sugar with white of eggs, or the serum of bullocks' blood.

3. *Sugar-candy*. Crystals procured by the slow evaporation of the aqueous solution of sugar.

4. *Barley-sugar*. Sugar which has been heated, and in which the tendency to crystallize has been thus destroyed.

5. *Burnt sugar or caramel*. Sugar which has been sufficiently heated to acquire a brown colour, a bitter taste, and a peculiar odour.

6. *Syrup*. A saturated solution of common sugar.

7. *Saccharum lactis*. Sugar of milk. A crystallized sugar, obtained from the whey of milk by evaporation.

SA'CCHARUM ALUMINA'TUM. Equal parts of white sugar and alum.

SA'CCHARUM SATURNI. *Plumbi acet.* Sugar of lead.

SACCHOLA'CTIC ACID (*saccharum*, sugar, *lac*, milk). *Sacclactic*. The name of an acid which was first obtained from sugar of milk; it is now generally known by the name of *mucic acid*. Its salts are called *sacclactates*.

Saccholactin. *Saccharum lactis*. Lactin; sugar of milk, obtained from whey by evaporation.

SACCHU'LMIN. A crystalline substance, obtained by boiling cane-sugar in very dilute sulphuric, hydro-chloric, or nitric acid. *Sacchulmic acid* is formed at the same time.

SA'CCULUS (dim. of *saccus*, a bag). A little bag. The minute vesicular bags, constituting the adipose membrane, were described by Malpighi as membranous *sacculi*, and by Morgagni as *sacculi pinguedinosi*. See *Aneurysm*, *Sacculated*.

1. *Sacculus laryngis*. A pouch extending upwards from the ventricle of the larynx to the upper border of the thyroid cartilage.

2. *Sacculus mucosus*. A mucous sac, lying behind the tendon of the rectus femoris.

3. *Sacculus proprius*. The smaller of the two sacs of the vestibulum, formed by the expansion of the auditory nerve. The larger sac is called *sacculus vel utriculus communis*.

SA'CER. Sacred; a term applied to diseases formerly supposed to

be immediately inflicted from Heaven, as *sacer morbus*, or epilepsy; *sacer ignis*, or erysipelas.

Sacer musculus. A designation of the transversalis lumborum.

SACRO-LUMBA'LIS. A muscle arising from the sacrum, &c., and inserted into the angles of the six lower ribs.

SA'CRUM. The bone which forms the basis of the vertebral column, so called from its having been offered in sacrifice, and hence considered *sacred*.

Sacro-. A term applied to parts connected with the sacrum; hence we have *sacro-iliac* symphysis, *sacro-spinal* ligament, *sacro-vertebral* angle, &c.

SAFETY-JET (HEMMING'S). This consists of a brass tube tightly packed with thin copper wires, so as to prevent the oxy-hydrogen flame at the jet from passing back and igniting the mixed gases in the reservoir.

SAFETY-LAMP (MUESELER'S). In this lamp a part of the metallic covering, which surrounds the flame and forms the chimney, is replaced by a glass, by which means a much stronger light is insured than that given by the Davy-lamp. The air is introduced from above, and escapes by a central chimney. See *Davy's Lamp*.

SAFFLOWER. *Baslard-saffron*. The dried flowers of the *Carthamus tinctorius*, imported, in flaky masses, for the use of dyers.

SAFFRON (*azafran*, Arabic). A substance consisting of the stigmata and part of the styles of the *Crocus sativus*, or Saffron crocus. See *Polychroite*.

1. *Hay-saffron*. *Crocus in fæno*. The stigmata with part of the style of the flowers of *Crocus sativus* carefully dried. One grain of good commercial saffron contains the stigmata and styles of nine flowers; hence 4320 flowers are required to yield an ounce of saffron.

2. *Cake-saffron*. *Crocus in placenta*. Formerly compressed hay-saffron, but the cakes now sold are made of safflower and gum-water.

SAGAPE'NUM. A concrete gum-resin, the produce of an unknown Umbelliferous Persian plant, supposed, though without sufficient evidence, to be the *Ferula Persica*. The best kind occurs in *tears*; a commoner kind occurs in *soft masses*, and is called *soft sagapenum*.

SAGITTA'LIS (*sagitta*, an arrow). The name of the *arrow-like* suture of the cranium. See *Suture*.

SA'GITTATE (*sagitta*, an arrow). Arrow-headed; applied to leaves which are pointed at the apex, and gradually enlarge at the base into two acute lobes, as in *sagittaria*.

SAGO (*saga*, the Java word for bread). A farina obtained from the medulla or pith of the *Sagus lævis*, and other species of palm. In the state of powder it is called *sago-meal* or *flour*; it occurs also *granulated*, and this is either *pearl-sago*, or common *brown sago*.

ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE. A name for erysipelas, derived perhaps from its heat, or from the reputed power of St. Anthony to cure it.

ST. IGNA'TIUS'S BEANS. The seeds of the *Ignatia amara*, similar in their properties to those of *nux vomica*.

ST. LU'CIA-BARK. *St. Domingo-Bark*. A false cinchona-bark, yielded by the *Erostemma floribundum*.

SAL. A Salt. A definite compound of an acid with an alkaline or salifiable base. Salts are distinguished by the prefixes:—

1. *Super-*, denoting excess of acid in general, as *super-tartrate*.
2. *Sub-*, denoting excess of the base, as *sub-borate*.
3. *Bi-*, denoting two equivalents of acid, as *bi-sulphate* of potash.
4. *Quadr-*, denoting four equivalents, of acid, as *quadr-oxalate*.
5. *Sesqui-*, denoting $1\frac{1}{2}$ equivalent of acid, as *sesqui-carbonate*.
6. *Oxy-*, denoting the presence of a perfect oxide, as *oxy-muriate*.

SAL POLYCHREST. The common name of sulphate of potash, derived from its many uses.

SAL PRUNELLA. The name frequently given to nitre, when fused and cast into cakes or bullet-like forms. See *Nitre*.

SAL VOLATILE. Volatile salt; an alcoholic solution of carbonate of ammonia.

SALA'CITY (*salax*, salacious). The natural orgasmus of the sexual system.

SALEP. The prepared and dried tubers of several Orchideous plants. *Indigenous salep* is prepared from the *Orchis mascula*, *Orchis latifolia*, &c. *Oriental salep* is the produce of other Orchideæ. The salep of Cashmere is said to be procured from a species of *Eulophia*.

SALEP, OTAHEITE. Another name for *Tacca-starch* or *Tahiti-arrowroot*.

SA'LIA NEUTRA ET ME'DIA. The alkaline and earthy salts; a class of medicinal substances, including the neutral and indifferent combinations of the alkalies and earths with acids, as well as some of the acidulous or supersalts of the alkalies.

SA'LICIN (*salix*, the willow). A vegeto-alkali, found in about fourteen species of *Salix*, and eight species of *Populus*.

SA'LICIS CORTEX. Willow-bark; the bark of the *Salix caprea*, or Goat-willow, an indigenous plant of the order *Salicaceæ*.

SALICYLIC GROUP. Compounds or derivatives of the electro-negative radical *salicyl*, a subdivision of the benzoic group.

SALIFIABLE BASE (*sal*, a salt, *fio*, to become). A substance which forms definite compounds with an acid, and which, when liquid or in a state of solution, has an alkaline reaction. The acid, of whatever kind, was denominated by Lavoisier, the *salifying principle*.

SALI'GENIN. A crystalline substance, procured from salicin when boiled with a dilute mineral acid.

SALI'NE (*sal*, salt). That which contains salt, or is of the nature of salt.

SALIRE'TIN. A yellowish-white powder, with the character of a resin, obtained by boiling salicin with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. It is isomeric with oil of bitter almonds.

SALI'VA (*σίαλος*). The insipid, transparent, viscous liquid, secreted by the salivary glands, principally the parotid, and discharged into the mouth by the duct of Steno.

SALIVARY GLANDS. The name of three glands, situated on each side of the face, behind and beneath the lower jaw, for the purpose of secreting and excreting the saliva. They are the *parotid*, the *sub-maxillary*, and the *sub-lingual* glands.

SALIVA'TION. *Ptyalism*. Augmented secretion of the mucous follicles of the mouth and salivary glands, accompanied with tenderness and inflammation of these parts.

SA'LIX. The Willow; a genus of plants, whose barks in many

eases possess great bitterness, combined with astringency, and have been employed as substitutes for cinchona.

SA'LOOP. Sassafras-tea flavoured with milk and sugar.

SALPI'NGO- (σάλπιγξ, σάλπιγγος, a tube). A term applied, in combination with others, to the levator palati molliis, in consequence of this muscle arising from the Eustachian tube. See *Staphylinus*.

1. *Salpingo-pharyngeus*. That part of the palato-pharyngeus which arises from the mouth of the Eustachian tube.

2. *Salpingo-staphylinus* (σταφυλή, uvula). The name given by some writers to the peristaphylinus internus.

SALSE'PARIN. The name given by Thubeuf to *smilacin*, a principle of sarsaparilla.

SALSOLA'CEÆ. Salt-worts; a family of plants containing a large quantity of alkali, combined with an organic base, as the *halophytes*, beet, spinach, &c.

SALT (*sal*, akin to ἅλς, salt). A compound body containing an acid in combination with a base, or a metal in combination with a *salt-radical*. See *Radicals, Compound*.

1. On the principle of representing salts by their molecular formulæ, without insisting upon their containing any definite compound radical, or being composed on any particular type, a *salt* is a compound derived from an acid by the displacement of its hydrogen by a metal; a *normal salt* is one in which the whole of the displaceable hydrogen has been displaced by a metal; an *acid salt* is one in which only part of the displaceable hydrogen has been displaced by a metal; a *double salt* is one in which the displaceable hydrogen has been displaced by different metals; and a *basic salt* is a combination of a salt with a basic oxide.

2. In designating salts, it is usual, for the sake of brevity, to omit the words *oxide of*. Thus sulphate of copper means sulphate of *oxide* of copper; nitrate of silver means nitrate of *oxide* of silver.

SALT-CAKE. The technical name of the dried mixture of salt and sulphuric acid, employed in the manufacture of carbonate of soda.

SALTPETRE. *Sal petræ*. Nitre, or the nitrate of potash; an important salt, occurring native. See *Nitre*.

SALT-RADICAL or HALOGEN. A substance which forms an acid when combined with hydrogen. Thus, chlorine forms hydrochloric acid; cyanogen, hydrocyanic acid. The term *salt-radical* is derived from the property of forming salts by direct union with the metals. Salts of this description are called *haloid salts*, because they belong to the same class as sea-salt.

SALVATE'LLA (*salvo*, to preserve). A vein of the foot, the opening of which was said to preserve health, and to cure melancholy.

SA'MARA. A two- or more-celled superior fruit, bordered by wing-like expansions, as in Elm, Ash, Sycamore, &c.

SAMBU'CUS NIGRA. Common Elder, an indigenous Caprifoliaceous plant, the recent *flowers* of which are used for making elder-flower-water, and elder-ointment; the *berries* for elder-wine, and their inspissated juice for elder-rob.

SA'MOVY ISINGLASS. A variety of isinglass, procured from the Russian fish Som. The Russians, having no article, make an adjective

of *som* by adding *ovy*, and then pronounce it *samovy*, although they spell it *somovy*.

SA'NATORY and **SA'NITARY**. These terms, both derived from *sano*, to heal, have different applications. There are no such adjectives as *sanatorius* and *sanitarius*, but there are *sanator*, a healer, and *sanitas*, health. Hence we apply *sanatory* to health-remedies, and *sanitary* to health-establishments or boards of health.

SAND-BATH. *Balneum arenæ*. A bath, in which a quantity of sand is interposed between the fire and the vessel intended to be heated.

SAND VOLTAIC BATTERY. A form of battery consisting of a number of pairs of copper and zinc, with the cells filled with sand, which is kept moist by means of dilute sulphuric acid.

SANDAL-WOOD. *Red Sander's wood*. The wood of the *Pterocarpus santalinus*. The term *sandal* has been supposed to be a corruption of *chandama*, the name by which the wood is known in Timor.

SA'NDARACH. *Juniper-resin*. A resin obtained from a Coniferous plant, called *Callitris quadrivalvis*, and used for varnishes. In the state of powder it constitutes *pounce*. *French sandarach* is the commercial name of the resin of the *Pinus dammara*.

SANDER'S BLUE. *Ultramarine ashes*. The residue left after the extraction of ultramarine, the resinous cement being burned away and the ashes washed.

SA'NDIVER. *Glass-gall*. A saline scum which rises to the surface of the melted glass in the melting pot, containing the sulphates of soda and of lime, &c.

SANGUIFICATION (*sanguis*, blood, *fio*, to become). The process by which the chyle is converted into blood.

SANGUINARIA CANADE'NSIS. A Papaveraceous plant of powerful acro-narcotic properties; its active principle resides in an alkali called *sanguinarin*.

SANGUI'NARIN. A brittle, yellow, and tasteless powder, obtained from the root of the *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, of the family Papaveraceæ. It instantly excites sneezing, and in an atmosphere containing a small quantity of acid vapours immediately assumes a red colour, resembling *blood*.

SANGUI'NEOUS CYST (*sanguineus*, consisting of blood). A cyst containing fluid blood.

SANGUIS. Blood; the fluid which circulates in the heart, arteries, and veins. *Sangu-en* and *san-ies* belong to the same root.

SA'NGUIS DRACO'NIS. A resinous substance, procured from plants of different families. See *Dragon's Blood*.

SANGUISU'GA (*sanguis*, blood, *sugo*, to suck). The blood-sucking leech, an annulose animal, the βδέλλα of the Greeks, the *hirudo* of the Latins, the *sangsue* of the French. The species employed in this country are the *sanguisuga officinalis* or green leech, imported from Bordeaux, Lisbon, and Hamburgh, and the *sanguisuga medicinalis* or speckled leech, collected in Spain, France, Italy, and Hungary.

SA'NIES (a weakened form of *sanguis*). A thin, serous, fetid matter, discharged from unhealthy sores.

SA'NTALIN. A peculiar, dark-red, colouring matter, with acid

properties, procured from the *Pterocarpus Santalinus*, or Three-leaved Pterocarpus, a Leguminous plant of Coromandel and Ceylon.

SANTO'NICA. *Santonica*. The unexpanded flower-heads of an undetermined species of *Artemisia*, a composite plant, imported from Russia.

Santoninum. *Santoniu*. A crystalline neutral principle, prepared from *Santonica*.

SAP. The *ascending* juice of plants, as distinguished from the elaborated or *descending* juice.

SAP-GREEN. *Vert de Vessie*. A colouring matter, prepared from the expressed juice of the *Rhamnus Catharticus*, or Common Buckthorn, evaporated to dryness with lime.

SAPHE'NA (σαφής, manifest). The name of two *conspicuous* veins of the lower extremities—the *internal*, which runs along the inner side of the foot, leg, and thigh; and the *external*, commencing on the outer border of the foot, and terminating in the popliteal vein.

1. *Saphenous nerves*. The *long* or *internal saphenous* is one of the superficial branches of the anterior crural or femoral nerve. The *short* or *external saphenous* is a cutaneous branch of the internal popliteal nerve, and is also called *communicans poplitei* and *tibialis*.

2. *Saphenous opening*. An oval opening in the fascia lata, at the upper and inner extremity of the thigh, which transmits the internal saphenous vein, &c. It is also called *fovea oralis*.

SA'PO. Soap. The term *soap* is usually applied to the product of the action of alkalis on fixed oils and fats, while the term *plaster* is commonly applied to the product of the action of oxide of lead on fixed oils and fats. The former is frequently termed a *soluble soap*, while a plaster is denominated an *insoluble soap*. The term soap is also applied to alkaline resins.

1. *Sapo durus*. Hard soap, made of olive-oil and soda. To this class belong the *Castile* soaps, the *almond* or medicinal soap of the French, the common soaps of domestic use, and the *yellow* or resin soap.

2. *Sapo mollis*. Soft soap, made of olive-oil and potash. To this class belong the common *soft soap*, and the olive-oil potash-soap of the pharmacopœia.

SAPO JALAPI'NUS. Equal parts of Castile soap and of resinous extract of jalap, digested in alcohol, and evaporated to the consistence of a conserve.

SAPONIFICA'TION (*sapo*, soap, *facio*, to make). The manufacture of soap; the conversion of any substance into soap.

SA'PONIN. A peculiar colourless principle, found in the root of the *Saponaria officinalis*, and many other plants.

SA'RCINA VENTRI'CULI (*sarcina*, a load). The name of a peculiar vegetable organism, found in vomited matters in cases of stomach-disease.

SA'RCOCARP (σάρξ, *sarx*, flesh, καρπός, *karpos*, fruit). The flesh of fruits; the fleshy substance which, in the peach, lies between the epicarp, or skin, and the endocarp, or stone.

SA'RCOCELE (σάρξ, *sarx*, flesh, κήλη, *kele*, a tumor). A general term for all solid tumors of the testis. *Simple sarcocoele* is a chronic enlargement of the testis, occasioned by inflammation. When com-

plicated with dropsy of the tunica vaginalis, the disease is called *hydro-sarcocoele*.

SARCOCO'LLA (σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh, κόλλα, glue). Flesh-glue; a resinous, concrete juice, obtained from the *Penæa sarcocolla*, and other species of *Penæa*. The name is derived from an idea that it promotes the solidification of flesh.

SARCOLE'MMA (σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh, λέμμα, a sheath or membrane). A tubular organ, enveloping the primitive fibre of the *striated* muscular fibre. See *Muscular Texture*.

SARCO'MA (σάρξ, flesh). *Sarcosis*. The name formerly given to all excrescences which had the consistence of flesh. The *albuminous sarcoma* of Abernethy is another name for the fibro-plastic or myeloid tumor of Lebert; *medullary sarcoma* is another name for encephaloid or soft cancer; *sero-cystic sarcoma* is another name for proliferous cystic tumors, composed of cysts having solid fibro-plastic or glandular growths projecting into them. See *Tumor*.

SARCO'PTES. The name given by Raspail to the *Acarus scabiei*, or itch-insect. It is a parasite belonging to the class Arachnida, or spiders, and is therefore an articulated animal, not an insect. The etymology of the term is questionable: σαρκόπταξ or σαρκόπτωξ would mean the *covering animal of the flesh* (see *Demodex*). Dr. Mayne modifies the word into *sarcocopta*, from σάρξ, flesh and κόπτω, to strike or pierce.

SA'RCOSIN (σάρξ, flesh). A basic substance, obtained by boiling kreatine with hydrate of baryta, and belonging to the same class of bodies as urea and sugar of gelatine.

SARME'NTUM. Brush-wood, a faggot; from *sarpo*, to trim or prune; the name given by Linnæus and others to the modification of the aerial stem called a *runner*.

SARSAPARI'LLA (zarzaparilla, Spanish, from *zarza*, a bramble, and *parilla*, a vine). *Sarsæ Radix*. Jamaica Sarsaparilla. The dried root, or rhizome, of the *Smilax officinalis*, a native of Central America, imported from Jamaica. 1. The *non-mealy* varieties include the *Jamaica*, the only officinal Sarsaparilla, the *Lima*, and the *true Vera Cruz*. 2. The *mealy* varieties include the *Honduras*, the *Brazilian*, and the *Caraccas*, or gouty Vera Cruz.

SARTO'RIUS (*sartor*, a tailor). The muscle by means of which the tailor crosses his legs. It arises from the spinous process of the ilium, and is inserted into the inner tubercle of the head of the tibia.

SA'SSAFRAS RADIX. The dried root of the *Sassafras officinale*, or *Sassafras-tree*, growing in the United States and Canada. The beverage called *Saloop* consists of sassafras-tea, flavoured with milk and sugar.

Sassafras-nuts. The seeds of some Lauraceous plant, said to be a species of *Nectandra*.

SA'SSOLIN. Native boracic acid, found on the edges of hot springs near Sasse, in the territory of Florence.

SA'TELLITE VEINS. *Venæ comites*. The veins which accompany the brachial artery as far as the bend of the cubit.

SATURA'TION (*satur*, to satisfy, from *satur*, full). This term is applied in the two following senses, viz. :

1. A fluid, which holds in solution as much of any substance as it

can dissolve, is said to be *saturated* with it. Thus, water will dissolve about one-third of its weight of common salt, and if more be added, it will remain solid.

2. When two principles, which have united to form a new body, are in such proportion that neither predominates, they are said to be *saturated* with each other, or the affinities are said to be satisfied. If otherwise, the predominant principle is said to be sub-saturated, or under-saturated, and the other super-saturated, or over-saturated.

SATU'RNUS. The ancient designation of lead, from the planet of that name. Hence *Saturni extractum* is another term for Goulard's Extract, or the diacetate of lead. See *Lead*.

SATYRI'ASIS (Σάτυρος, a satyr). *Satyria*; *satyriasmus*. Under these terms the Greeks designated Elephantiasis, with reference to the deformity of countenance produced by the thickening, rugosity, and discoloration of the skin of the face, and other deformities suggesting the appearance of a *Satyr*. Perhaps the poetical idea of the Satyrs was suggested by the appearance and habits of the lepers. The term Satyriasis also denotes lascivious madness; as it occurs in males, it is the *satyriasis furcens* of Cullen; as it occurs in females, it is the *nymphomania furibunda* of Sauvages. See *Leontiasis*.

SAURIO'SIS (σαύρα, a lizard). The Saurodermatous, or lizard-skin, disease. See *Sauroderma*.


SAURODERMA (σαῦρος, a saurian reptile, δέρμα, skin). *Ichthyosis sebacea vel spuria*. Lizard-skin; a designation of that form of ichthyosis, in which the condition of the skin resembles that of the scales of the saurian reptile, rather than of the fish. In *sauroderma squamosum* the scales or horny masses are not much raised; in *sauroderma spinosum*, or porcupine disease, the horny masses are prolonged in the form of spines. See *Ichthyosis*.

SA'VIN. The *Juniperus sabina*, a coniferous plant, the officinal parts of which are the young branches with their leaves. See *Sabina Folia*.

SAXI'FRAGA (*sarum*, a stone, *frango*, to break). *Lithonriptica*. Pliny's term for medicines which counteract the formation of calculus in the urinary bladder. They are commonly called *antilithics*, or simply *lithics*.

SA'XONY BLUE. An intensely deep blue, imparted by dyeing with sulphate of indigo.

SCAB (*scabo*, to scratch). A hard substance, formed by a concretion of the fluid discharged from superficial ulcerations; a healing process of incised wounds. See *Incrustation*.

SCA'BIES (quasi *scabritics*, roughness, from *scaber*, rough). *Psora*. Itch; an inflammation of the skin, characterized by scaliness of the epidermis, by vesicles, and sometimes by pustules, caused by the presence of a minute animalcule, called the *acarus scabiei*, or itch-insect. 

SCABRITIES UNGUIUM (*scaber*, rough). Excessive thickness of the nails, also termed *degeneratio* and *defœdatio unguium*.

SCABROUS (*scaber*, rough). Rough; covered with hard, short projections from the cuticle, as the leaves of symphytum.

SCA'LA. Literally, a ladder, or a flight of stairs. Hence the term *scalæ of the cochlea* is applied to the two cavities which result from the presence of the lamina spiralis, or spiral septum of the cochlea. They

are, in fact, two halves of a canal, and are separately designated as the *scala tympani* and the *scala vestibuli*. They contain perilymph.

Scala media of the cochlea. An essential organ of the sense of hearing, lodged in the petrous portion of the temporal bone. It divides the cochlea into the two cavities above described. The wall which separates it from the *scala vestibuli* is called the *upper membrane of Corti*; the opposite wall, which separates it from the *scala tympani*, is called the *basilar membrane*.

SCALD. The result of the application of a hot fluid to the body. See *Burns and Scalds*.

SCALE (*scala*, a ladder). A thin lamina; any thing that is exfoliated or desquamated.

SCALE'NUS (*σκαληνός*, a geometrical figure with three unequal sides). The name of two muscles, the *anticus* and the *posticus*, which bend the head and neck, &c. They arise from the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the neck, and are inserted into the first and second ribs.

SCALL. An old English term, supposed to be derived from the Saxon *scala*, or *sceala*, used much in the same sense as the word *scale*, and suggesting the idea of division or separation. Mr. E. Wilson thinks the term is sometimes synonymous with "tetter." *Dry scall* is the psoriasis of Bateman; *moist* or *humid scall*, the impetigo of the same writer. *Scald-head* is probably *scaled head*.

SCALPEL (*scalpo*, to scrape). Originally a raspatory, or instrument for scraping diseased bones, &c. The term now signifies a common, straight knife, used in surgery.

SCA'LPRIFORM (*scalprum*, a knife, *forma*, likeness). A designation of the incisor teeth of the rodentia, which, by deficiency of the enamel on one side, present a cutting edge, like that of a knife.

SCAMMO'NIUM. Scammony. A gum-resin exuding from the cut root of the living plant *Convolvulus Scammonia*, growing in Syria, and exported chiefly from Smyrna.

1. *Virgin scammony.* Lacryma, or superior Aleppo, scammony, the produce of the *Convolvulus Scammonia*. Scammony of inferior quality occurs in commerce, under the names *seconds* and *thirds*.

2. *French* or *Montpellier scammony.* A substance made, in the south of France, with the expressed juice of *Cynanchum Monspeliacum*, mixed with different resins and other purgative substances.

SCAPE. A designation, in botany, of the axis of inflorescence, which, in stemless plants, proceeds immediately from the ground, or near it, as in Cowslip.

SCA'PHA (*σκαφή*, a skiff, from *σκάπτω*, to hollow). A boat made of a hollowed tree. Hence the term is applied to—1, the depression of the outer ear which separates the two roots of the anti-helix; and 2, to the *nodose bandage*, a double-headed roller, employed for stopping hæmorrhage, or for securing the compress after the performance of arteriotomy in the temples.

SCAPHOÍ'DES OS (*σκαφή*, a skiff, *εἶδος*, likeness). Resembling a scapha, or skiff; the designation of a bone of the carpus, and of the tarsus; and synonymous with the term *navicular*, as applied to the fossa which separates the two roots of the anti-helix.

SCAPHOKE'PHALISM (*σκαφή*, a boat, *κεφαλή*, the head).

The formation of a *boat-shaped cranium*, from obliteration or early ossification of the sagittal suture. See *Synostosis*.

SCA'PTIN. A brown, almost tasteless extractive, procured from the *Digitalis purpurea*.

SCA'PULA (*scaphula*, a little boat or skiff). The shoulder-blade. Its upper surface is traversed by the *spine*, or *dorsum scapulæ*, a ridge of bone terminating in the *acromion*, or the point of the shoulder; the flat surface is sometimes called *venter*. [The terms *scapula* and *spatula* both convey the notion of a *blade*, thus affording an illustration of the convertibility of the *tenues* in the classical languages, so far as the letter *t*.]

SCARABÆ'US. The Beetle. The larvæ of this insect, called *beetle-grubs*, constitute a variety of anal worms.

SCARF- or SCURF-SKIN. These are names applied to the *epidermis*, or outer layer of the skin, "as though it were the *scarf* thrown over the unprotected derma, or from its known constitution of minute scales, which, by their separation and accumulation on the surface, constitute the *scurf*; but to us it seems more than probable that the former of these terms takes its origin from the latter, and, as a consequence, that the word *scurf-skin* is the more correct."—*E. Wilson*.

SCARIFICA'TION (*scarifico*, to scarify). The making of small incisions, or punctures, for the purpose of abstracting blood, fluid in anasarca, or air in emphysema.

SCARIOUS. Dry, thin, and shrivelled, as the bracts of the involucre of centaurea.

SCARLATI'NA (*scarlattino*, from *scarlatto*, a red-coloured cloth). *Rosalia*; *Febris rubra*; Scarlet fever; an acute inflammation of the cutaneous and the mucous investments of the entire body, accompanied by fever of an infectious and contagious kind. The varieties of scarlatina, severally termed *simplex*, *anginosa*, *maligna*, and *sine exanthemate*, are merely modifications of one typical disease, and suggest their own respective characters.

SCELOTYRBE' (σκέλος, the leg, τύρβη, commotion). *Skelotyrbe*. Literally, leg-commotion. A contracted and palsied state of the limbs; an affection supposed to resemble our sea-scurvy. The *scelotyrbe festinans* of Sauvages is the *shaking palsy* of Mr. Parkinson. Sauvages speaks of chorea under the name of *sclerotyrbe Sancti Viti*.

SCHEELE'S GREEN. A green pigment, consisting of the arsenite of copper.

SCHEELE'S PRUSSIC ACID. This usually contains between 4 and 5 per cent. of true hydrocyanic acid.

SCHEE'LIIUM. Another name for the metal tungsten or wolframium.

SCHERO'MA (ξηρός, dry). A dry inflammation of the eye, occasioned by defect of the lacrymal secretion.

SCHINDYLE'SIS (σχινοῦλσις, the act of splitting into small pieces, from σχίζω, to cleave). A form of immovable joint. See *Articulation*.

SCHLIPPE'S SALT. The sulphantimoniate of sulphide of sodium, occasionally used in medicine.

SCHNEIDE'RIAN MEMBRANE. The *pituitary membrane*, which secretes the mucus of the nose; so named from Schneider, who first described it.

SCHWEINFURTH GREEN. A compound of arsenious acid and oxide of copper, resembling Scheele's Green.

SCIATIC NERVE. The termination of the sacral or sciatic plexus; it is the largest of all the nerves.

SCIA'TICA (corrupted from *ischias*, derived from ἰσχίον, the hip). Hip-gout; inflammation of the aponeurotic parts of the glutæi muscles attended with acute aching or darting pain extending along the course of the sciatic nerve from the nates to the knee, and sometimes to the ankle.

SCILLA. The bulb, sliced and dried, of the Urginea Scilla (Scilla Maritima), the Sea-onion, or Officinal Squill, a plant of the order *Liliaceæ*. Two kinds of squill occur in commerce, the *white* and the *red*, so called from the colour of the scales of the bulb. Squill was used by the Egyptians under the mystic title of the *eye of Typhon*.

Scillitin. The bitter active principle of the bulb of the Scilla Maritima, or Sea-onion.

SCIRRHO'MA (σκιρρῶμα, from σκιρρός, hard). A species of carcinoma, comprising the varieties schirrhus pancreatic sarcoma, tissue lardace, matière colloïde, and cancer gelatiniforme. The term should be *skiroma*. See *Scirrhus*.

SCIRRHUS (σκιρρός, a fragment of marble: a hard tumor). *Scirrhus*. This term was formerly employed to denote every kind of induration which remained after an attack of inflammation: it now denotes the morbid condition which precedes cancer in the ulcerated state. The term is, correctly, *skirus*; the Greek σκιρρός, which is commonly found, arose from ignorance that the ι of σκιρρός is long by nature.

SCLERENKEPHA'LIA (σκληρός, hard, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). Induration, or hardening of the brain.

SCLERI'ASIS (σκληρός, hard). *Skleriasis* or *Sklerosis*. A hard tumor, or induration.

SCLERODE'RMA (σκληρός, hard, δέρμα, skin). *Skleroderma*. Hard skin: hardness of the skin.

SCLERO'GEN (σκληρός, hard, γεννάω, to produce). *Sklerogen*. The matter of lignification which is deposited on the inner surface of the cells of plants, contributing to their thickness.

SCLERO'MA (σκληρώμα, an induration, from σκληρός, hard). *Skleroma*. Hardness of texture; a hardened body or part. The name given by Chambon to the fibrous bodies sometimes found in the uterus.

SCLEROPHTHA'LMIA (σκληρός, hard, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). *Sklerophthalmia*. Protrusion of the eye-ball. Inflammation of the eye, attended with hardness.

SCLERO'TAL (σκληρός, hard). *Sklerotal*. A term applied to the ossified part of the eye-capsule, commonly in two pieces.

SCLERO'TICA (σκληρός, hard). *Sklerotica*. The dense fibrous membrane which, with the *cornea*, forms the external tunie of the eye-ball.

1. *Sclerotic-ektome* (ἐκτομή, excision). The operation of removing a portion of the sclerotic and choroïd coats, for the purpose of forming an artificial pupil.

2. *Sclerotitis*. Inflammation of the sclerotica, otherwise called

rheumatic ophthalmia, frequently co-existing with inflammation of the conjunctiva, and then termed *catarrho-rheumatic ophthalmia*.

SCLEROTIUM CLAVUS. The name given by De Candolle to the fungus of the *Ergot*. See *Oidium abortifaciens*.

SCOBs (*scabo*, to scratch). Any kind of powder or dust, produced by sawing, filing, or boring. Hence we have *scobs guaiaci*, the shavings, turnings, or raspings of guaiacum-wood, as prepared by the turner for the use of the druggist. See *Storax*.

SCOBs STYRACINA. A term applied to the *styrax calamita* of the shops, from its consisting mainly of saw-dust. See *Storax*.

SCOLIOSIS (σκολιός, crooked). *Skoliosis*. Crookedness; distortion of the vertebral column to one side; rachitis.

SCOPARII CACUMINA. Broom-tops; the fresh and dried tops of the *Sarothamnus Scoparius* (*Spartium Scoparium*), or Common Broom, an indigenous Leguminous plant. It contains a neutral principle called *Scoparin*, and a liquid alkaloid called *Sparteïn*.

-SCOPE, -SCOPY (σκοπός, an inspector, *scope*, or object, from σκοπέω, to examine). A termination of words, denoting *examination*, indication, &c., as in *stetho-scope*, an instrument for examining the sounds of the chest; *cranio-scopy*, an inspection of the skull, &c.

SCORBUTUS. Scurvy. A peculiar state of mal-nutrition, occasioned by the continued use of food deficient in fresh vegetable material. Scorbutus is a barbarous term, perhaps derived from the Slavonic word *scorb*, with a Latin termination. Scorbutus has also been termed *gingibrachium* and *gingipedium*, from its affecting the gums, arms, and legs, and it is usually distinguished by a set of symptoms designated by the term *putrescent*.

SCORIA (σκωρία, from σκῶρ, excrement). The scum or dross of metals; the refuse or useless part of any substance; excrement.

SCOTO'MA (σκότωμα, dizziness, from σκοτώω, to darken). *Skotoma*. A fixed dark spot in the field of vision, as distinguished from *musæ volitantes*, which are *flying* spots, or small fly-like spots, floating in the field of vision.

SCOTT'S ACID BATH. A bath of diluted aqua regia, employed by the late Dr. Scott as a remedy for jaundice. The aqua regia should be compounded of three parts in measure of muriatic acid, and two of nitric acid; and in preparing them for use, a pint of the combined acid is to be mixed with the same measure of water. The acid bath is to consist of three ounces of this diluted acid to every gallon of water.

SCOTT'S CEMENT. Prepared by passing air containing a small quantity of sulphurous acid, evolved from burning sulphur, over quicklime heated to dull redness.

SCOURING DROPS. A preparation for removing grease spots from silks, consisting of distilled essence of lemon, camphor, and rectified spirit.

SCROBICULATE (*scrobiculus*, a little ditch or furrow). Having numerous small irregular pits or depressions, as certain seeds.

SCROBICULUS CORDIS (dim. of *scrobs*, a depression). The pit of the stomach; the slight depression observed just below the ensiform cartilage.

SCROFULA (*scrofa*, a sow). *Struma*. A state of constitutional debility, with a tendency to indolent inflammatory and ulcerative

diseases; the characteristic manifestation being commonly stated to be *tubercle*.

Fanciful derivation. The Greeks termed the disease *Choiras* (χοίρας, diminutive of χοῖρος, a sow). Forbes conjectured that "the smooth, rounded, conglomerated swellings of the submaxillary glands, to which the term was at first restricted, suggested the name from their fanciful resemblance to a litter of young pigs lying huddled together, or even from the form of a single swelling, bearing some resemblance in its rounded outline to the animal. This notion may seem to derive greater plausibility from the fact that the Greeks actually gave the same name of a *young pig* (χοίρας) to small rocks just rising above the surface of the sea, from their fancied resemblance to the back of a pig when swimming; and it may not be altogether irrelevant to add, that the swelling produced by a blow upon the face or head is vulgarly termed *a mouse*." See *Struma*.

SCROFULO-DERMA (serofula, and δέρμα, skin). Cutaneous serofula, occurring in the forms of tubercle and of ulcer. *Scrofuloderma unguale* is serofulous inflammation of the matrix of the nail, sometimes producing what is called *clubbed finger*. *Scrofuloderma verrucosum* is a term applied by Dr. McCall Anderson to a supposed form of *lupus*, which he designates *verrucosus*.

SCROFULOSIS (serofula, and the Greek termination *-sis*). A barbarous word, denoting a morbid state of the nature of serofula.

SCROPHULARIA NODOSA. Knotty-rooted Figwort. The tuberous root was formerly used in *serofula*, and from this circumstance the name originated.

SCROTUM. A leathern bag. A collective term for the envelopes of the testes, consisting of the cutaneous envelope, the dartos, the cremaster muscle, the fibrous coat, and the tunica vaginalis.

1. *Scrotum, cancer of*. Chinney-sweeper's cancer, beginning as a wart-like exerescence in the inferior part of the scrotum. See *Soot-wart*.

2. *Scrotal tumor*. The name given to a form of *Elephantiasis* in India, where it is apt to attack the scrotum, which it converts into a huge tumor.

3. *Scroto-cele* (κύλη, a tumor). Rupture, or hernia, of the scrotum.

SCRUPLE (*scrupulum*, dim. of *scrupus*, a term for a sort of pebble, probably used in counting). A term now used for the third part of a dram, or the twenty-fourth part of an ounce, in the apothecaries' division of the Troy pound. The scrupulum has also been described as a small pebble, such as found its way between the sandal and the foot, and hence the word has been used to denote a *difficulty* or objection.

SCURF. *Furfur*. Exfoliation of the cuticle, in minute portions or scales. This occurs continually; but when it is excessive, it constitutes the disease *pityriasis*.

SCURVY. The vernacular term, anciently *scorbie*, for *scorbutus*. Both terms are vaguely used. See *Scorbutus*.

SCURVY OF THE GUMS. A common name for inflammatory softening and absorption of the gums.

SCURVY-GRASS. The *Cochlearia officinalis*, a native cruciferous plant of anti-scorbutic properties.

SCUTTATE (*scutum*, a shield). *Scutiform*. Buckler-shaped; as the scales constituting the scurfiness of the leaves of *elaëagnus*.

SCUTELLUM (dim. of *scutum*, a shield). *Apothecium*. A little shield; a term applied to the little coloured cup or disk, found in the substance of lichens; it is surrounded by a rim, and contains *asci*, or tubes filled with sporules.

SCUTIFORM (*scutum*, a shield *forma*, likeness). *Xiphoïd*. Shaped like a shield; a term applied to the cartilage of the sternum. The knee-pan is sometimes called the *os scutiforme*.

SCY'BALA (σκύβαλον, excrement). *Skybala*. Small indurated balls or fragments, into which the fæces become converted, after long retention in the colon.

SEARCHING. The operation of introducing a metallic instrument, through the urethra, into the bladder, for the purpose of ascertaining the presence of a calculus.

SEBA'CEOUS (*sebum*, suet). Suet; a term applied to *follicles* which secrete a peculiar oily matter, and are abundant in some parts of the skin; and to a variety of encysted *tumor*, occurring from obstruction of the excretory ducts of the sebaceous glands.

SEBA'CIC GROUP (*sebum*, suet). A small class of chemical compounds belonging to the pelargonic series of Gerhardt's arrangement.

1. *Sebacic* or *pyroleic acid*. An acid obtained from oleic acid, or from any of the fats which contain this acid.

2. *Sebate*. A salt formed by the union of sebacic acid with a salifiable base.

SEBIPAROUS GLAND (*sebum*, suet, *pario*, to produce). A small ramified and lobulated organ, embedded in the substance of the derma, and furnished with an excretory duct, which opens on the surface of the epidermis, or into the hair-follicles, and contains a sebaceous or suety matter. See *Sudoriparous gland*.

SEBORRHŒ'A (*sebum* or *sebum*, suet, and *ῥέω*, to flow). An unclassical term, denoting a flow or discharge of sebaceous matter. See *Stearrhœa*.

SECA'LE CEREALÉ. Common Rye; a grass yielding *rye-flour*, which is employed in making bread in the north of Europe. *Pulmentum*, or *jusculum secalinum*, is rye-pottage.

Secale cornutum. Spurred rye, or ergot; a disease of the grain, caused by the presence of a parasitic fungus. See *Ergota*.

SECERNENTS (*secerno*, to separate). The name of those vessels whose function it is to deposit matters separated from the blood, for the reproduction of the several parts of the body.

SECOND SIGHT. A kind of phantasm, in which fearful forms of dead or living persons appear, occurring in northern nations, and connected with a supposed power of foreseeing future events of a disastrous kind. See *Phantasm*.

SECOND WIND. A technical term expressive of the relief of the respiration, in certain cases, on the breaking out of moisture by the skin.

SECONDARY DISEASE. Disease following after or upon some other disease, as secondary syphilis. See *Primary Disease*.

SECRE'TION (*secerno*, to separate). A substance *secreted* or separated from the blood, by the action of a secreting organ. Secreted substances are of two kinds, viz.:

1. *Ecretions*. Substances which existed previously in the blood, and are merely eliminated from it, as the urea, which is excreted by

the kidneys; and the lactic acid and its salts, which are components both of the urine and of the cutaneous perspiration.

2. *Secretions*. Substances which cannot be simply separated from the blood, since they do not pre-exist in it, but are newly produced from the proximate components of the blood, by a chemical process, as the bile, the semen, the milk, mucus, &c.

SECRETIVENESS (*secretus*, separate). A term in phrenology, indicative of a propensity to conceal emotion, and to be secret in thought, word, and action. It is common to man with the lower animals. Its organ is seated immediately above that of Destructiveness.

SECUNDINES (*secundus*, second). The after-birth, consisting of the placenta and its membranes. In botany, the *secundine* is the interior of the two sacs of the ovule.

SEDA'NTIA (*sedo*, to allay). *Sedativa*; *deprimentia*. A class of neurotic medicines which directly diminish the force of the action of the heart and other organs by repressing the nervous influence. See *Stimulants*.

SE'DATIVE SALT. *Sal sedativum Hombergi*. A substance discovered by Homberg on distilling a mixture of borax and green vitriol: it is termed boracic acid.

SE'DATIVES (*sedo*, to allay). Medicinal agents which *diminish* the frequency of the pulse. They must be distinguished from *depressants*, which, *increase* the frequency of the pulse, and from the pure *narcotics*, which, in large doses, induce coma and apoplexy, while sedatives, in large doses, occasion delirium.

SE'DIMENT (*sedeo*, to sit). That which subsides, or settles at the bottom of any liquid; dregs.

SEED. *Semen*. The matured ovule, or vegetable ovum, containing the rudiments of a plant similar to that by which it was produced.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS. Two drachms of tartarized soda, and two scruples of bi-carbonate of soda, in a blue paper; and half a drachm of powdered tartaric acid in a white paper. They have no analogy to Seidlitz Water. (The proper term is *Sedlitz*).

SEIGNETTE'S SALT. Tartrate of potash and soda, discovered by Seignette, an apothecary of Rochelle. It has received various names, as alkaline salt, Rochelle salt, tartarized soda, &c.

SEL D'OR. Gold-salt; a hyposulphite of gold and soda, used by photographers.

SELE'NE UNGU'IUM (σελήνη, the moon, *unguis*, a nail). A nail-moon: a curious designation of the white spot sometimes seen on the nail. See *Mendacia unguium*.

SELENI'DES. Combinations of the metal *selenium* with metals. found together with the sulphides of that metal.

SELE'NITE (σελήνη, the moon). A name sometimes given to the pure crystallized specimens of gypsum.

SELE'NIUM (σελήνη, the moon). A non-metallie elementary body, discovered in the sulphur of Falhun, and named from its strong analogy to the metal *tellurium*, which is named from *tellus*, the earth. It combines with oxygen, forming the *selenious* and *selenic* acids: and these form salts with bases, termed respectively *seleniates* and *selenites*.

SELF-ESTEEM. A term in phrenology, indicative of self-respect, self-interest, love of independence, and personal dignity. It is common to man with the lower animals. Its organ is seated at the middle of

the upper and back part of the head, directly above Inhabitiveness, with which Dr. Gall confounded it.

SE'LIBRA (*semis*, half, *libra*, a pound). *Semi-libra*. Half a pound; six-ounces Troy weight, eight ounces Avoirdupois.

SELLA TU'RCICA (*sella*, a seat). A designation of a part of the sphenoid bone, resembling a Turkish saddle, and likewise termed *sella equina* and *sella sphenoides*.

SELTZER-WATER (or, more correctly, *Selters Water*). *Aqua Selterana*. A purgative water, consisting of $\frac{5}{8}$ xx℥ of water, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, with gr. iv. of subcarbonate of soda, gr. ij. of subcarbonate of magnesia, and gr. xx. of muriate of soda, dissolved in it. It occurs native at Selters, in Nassau.

SEMA'BA-CEDRON. A Simarubaceous plant of New Granada, yielding the *cedrone-seeds* of commerce.

SEMEIO'LOGY (σημειῶν, a sign, λόγος, an account). That branch of medicine which treats of the *signs* of diseases, and of their comparative value. See *Symptomatology*.

SEME'ON (σημειῶν, a sign, a spot). A term applied to a spot which is redder and more irregular than lenticella, probably a small vascular nœvus.

SE'MEN (*sero*, to sow). The fecundating fluid of the male, consisting of three distinct elements, viz. a fluid, granules, and animalcules or *spermatozoa*.

SEMEN-CONTRA. *Semeneine*; *barbotine*. A strong, aromatic, bitter drug imported from Aleppo and Barbary as a vermifuge, and produced, according to Batka, by the *Artemisia Sieberi*.

SEMI-. A Latin prefix, derived from *semis*, denoting *half*. In Greek compounds, the term *hemi-* is correctly employed.

1. *Semi-amplexicaul*. Half stem-embracing; applied to leaves which partially sheath the stem.

2. *Semi-anatropous*. A term denoting the same as *amphitropous*, except that in the former the ovule is parallel with the funiculus, while in the latter it is at right angles with it.

3. *Semi-circular canals*. Three bony passages of the internal ear, situated in the substance of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and opening into the vestibule. Two of these, being vertical, are called the *anterior* and *posterior* semicircular canals; the third, lying outside and horizontally, is termed the *external* or horizontal semicircular canal.

4. *Semi-cupium*. A half-bath; a bath which reaches only to the hip; called by the French, *demi-bain*.

5. *Semi-flosculous*. A term applied to those florets of the Compositæ, which are ligulate, or strap-shaped, as in *Taraxacum*. The limbs of the cohering petals cohere on one side of the floret, giving it the appearance of *half-a-floret*.

6. *Semi-lunar fibro-cartilages*. Two falciform plates of fibro-cartilage, situated around the margin of the head of the tibia.

7. *Semi-lunar ganglia*. Two ganglia, situated on each side of the aorta, on a level with the celiac artery.

8. *Semi-lunar notch*. An indentation in the form of a half-moon between the coracoid process and the superior border of the scapula.

9. *Semi-lunar valves*. Three semi-circular valves, which guard the

orifice of the pulmonary artery. Similar valves are placed around the commencement of the aorta.

10. *Semi-metals*. A term formerly applied to those bodies which possess the qualities of metals, with the exception of malleability.

11. *Semi-membranosus*. A muscle arising from the tuber ischii, and inserted into the head of the tibia. It bends the leg.

12. *Semi-spinales*. Two muscles connected with the transverse and spinous processes of the vertebrae.

13. *Semi-tendinosus*. A muscle arising from the tuber ischii, and inserted into the tibia; it is the *semi-nervosus* of Winslow. It bends the leg.

SEMOLI'NA (*Semo*, a tutelary deity of sown corn). This substance, together with *soujee* and *manna croup*, are granular preparations of wheat, deprived of bran.

SE'NECIN. An American remedial agent, procured from the *Senecio gracilis*. From its value in regulating catamenial derangements, it has been named the "Female Regulator."

SE'NEGÆ RADIX. Senega-root; the dried root of the *Polygala Senega*, a plant of the United States of America. Its name is derived from its having been employed by the *Senegaroo* Indians as a remedy for the bite of the rattle-snake.

Senegin. A name given to *polygalic acid*, the active principle of the senega-root, residing in its cortical part.

SENNA. A general term for the dried leaves of several species of *Cassia*. Their purgative principle has been procured in a separate form, and called *cathartine*.

1. *Alexandrian Senna*. The leaflets of *Cassia lanceolata* and *C. obovata*, imported from Alexandria.

2. *Tinnivelly Senna*. The leaflets of *Cassia elongata*; procured from plants cultivated in Southern India.

SENSIBILITY (*sentio*, to perceive). A term expressing, generally, the state of the feelings or character, but employed in physiology to denote a property belonging exclusively to animal life, and always connected with the nervous system. To avoid this ambiguous signification, the term *sensitivity* has been suggested, which may bear the same relation to the nervous system as contractility bears to the muscular.

1. *Sensible*. An ambiguous term, applied in the French language to a body capable of receiving, of producing, or of conducting sensations. In English, part of the difficulty may be removed by employing the word *sentient* in the first, and *sensitive* in the third of these cases; but we have still a fourth, and that the most ordinary, use of the word *sensible*, as expressing the state of the intellectual powers.

2. *Sensation*. A term generally applied to the effect produced on the sensorium by an impression transmitted to it by a nerve. Dr. Bostock would extend the term to all the actions of the nervous system, including both the organic and animal sensibility of Bichat, and the nervous and sensorial powers of Dr. Philip.

3. *Perception*. A mode or species of sensation, corresponding, to a certain extent, with Bichat's animal sensibility, and more nearly with Dr. Philip's sensorial powers.

4. *Sentiment*. A term employed by Magendie, and some other French writers, as nearly synonymous with *perception*. Bichat uses the word *tact* in nearly the same sense. Legallois, however, employs the word

sensiment or *collative* to *movement*, expressing nervous action generally.

Sensibility. A term suggested to express the power, which exists in parts of the nervous system, of exciting perceptions. Richardson employed *sensibilis* in this sense. *Bookish*.

Sensillum (*sensu* to perceive). A term applied to a supposed centre of perception, residing in the brain, from which sensations originate, and to which all impressions are referred or conveyed, before they excite perceptions.

Sensorium. A term applied to those *nerves* which convey impressions to the brain, as distinguished from the *motor* nerves, which convey stimuli to the muscles, and to those *organs* which present in certain relations to external matter, as the eye, ear, nose, and tongue.

Silyla. A term of uncertain origin, denoting each division of the calyx in plants. When these are distinct from one another, the calyx is called *polysepalous*; when they cohere by their margins, the calyx is termed *monosepalous* or more correctly *gamiosepalous*.

Silva. The Cutch tree, the name of a genus of *Cephalopoda*, the leaves of which when ground into powder constitutes *gumac*, and is sometimes used as a dye-stuff. The pigment called *sepiæ* is obtained from the ink bag of an Oriental species.

Silvula. A nervous stalked body, along with *labeæ*, in the bark of the Balsam tree of British Guiana.

Silvula (*sepiæ*, to putrefy). Relating to putrefaction, causing putrefaction.

Silvula (*sepiæ*, a partition, *cardi*, to cut). That kind of dehiscence in which the septa of a compound fruit separate each into two laminae. See *Loculoid* and *Septisepal*.

Silvula (*sepiæ*, a partition, *frangi*, to break). That kind of dehiscence in which the laminae of the capsule separate from the septa which adhere to the axis. See *Loculoid* and *Septoid*.

Silvula (*sepiæ*, to putrefy, *sepiæ*, to putrefy, *sepiæ*, to putrefy). *Vogel's* designation of *sepiæ*.

Silvula (*sepiæ*, a hedge). Literally, an enclosure or fenced place.

1. *Septum auriculare*. The partition which separates the right from the left auricle of the heart.

2. *Septum ventriculare*. The partition which separates the right from the left ventricle of the heart.

3. *Septum laterale*. The internal boundary of the lateral ventricle of the brain, so called from its being thin and semi-transparent.

4. *Septum narium*. The cartilaginous partition of the nostrils.

5. *Septum transversum*. The diaphragm which separates the thorax from the abdomen. The term is also applied to the *testiculum cerebelli*, which separates the cerebellum from the cerebrum.

6. *Septum crurale*. A thin layer of cellular tissue which closes the femoral ring and retains the lymphatics and in its position.

7. *Septum pectiniforme*. An incomplete partition, which divides the cavity of the *corpus cavernosum* into two lateral portions.

8. *Septum recto-vaginale*. A vascular lace-work, which connects the rectum with the vagina.

9. *Septum scroti*. A partition formed by the dartos, dividing the scrotum into two equal cavities, and separating the testes.

10. *Septum*, or *dissepiment*, in botany, denotes a partition found in a compound ovary, formed by the united sides of two cohering carpels. There are, consequently, as many septa as there are carpels.

SEQUE'LA (*sequor*, to follow). A morbid affection which *follows* another, as anasarca after scarlatina, &c.

SEQUESTRUM (*sequestro*, to sever). The portion of bone which is detached in exfoliation, or separation of the superficial layer of bone, by necrosis.

SERALBU'MEN (*serum* and *albumen*). A name given to the albumen of the blood, to distinguish it from the albumen of the egg, or *ovalbumen*.

SERICEOUS (*Seres*, a people who manufactured silk). Silky; covered with long, fine, appressed hairs, giving the surface a silky appearance.

SERICIC ACID. *Myristic acid*. An acid obtained from the solid portion of the butter of nutmegs, the seeds of the *Myristica mosehata*.

Sericine. A white crystalline fat, forming an ingredient of the butter of nutmegs, and composed of sericic acid and glycerine.

SERO-PUS. The name given to pus when diluted with serum. See *Pus*.

SERO'SITY. The watery fluid which remains after the albuminous coagulation of serum by heat of 160° Fabr.

SERPENTA'RIÆ RADIX. Serpentry-root: the dried rhizome of the *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, Serpentry, or Virginian Snake-root, a plant of the southern parts of North America, said to have been used as a remedy for the bites of serpents.

SERPI'GO (*serpo*, to creep). Ringworm, or tetter. It is so called from its *creeping* over the surface of the skin, and in this respect it corresponds with the Greek term *herpes*.

SE'RRÆ. Literally, a saw. A dentation, or tooth-like articulating process of certain bones, as those of the eranium.

1. *Serratus magnus*. A muscle of the lateral thoracic region, arising by fleshy serrations from the upper ribs, and inserted into the whole length of the scapula.

2. *Serratus posticus*. The name of two muscles of the back, the *superior* and the *inferior*, arising from some of the vertebræ, and inserted by serrations into several of the ribs.

SERRATE (*serratus*, toothed like a *serra*, or saw). Sawed: having the edge divided into sharp straight-edged teeth, pointing upwards like a saw. When the serrations are themselves serrate, the margin of the leaf is termed *biserrate*.

SERRE-ARTE'RE. An instrument invented by Deschamps, for compressing the artery, and tightening the ligature, in the operation for aneurysm.

SERRE-FINE. A variety of suture employed when very accurate union of the lips of a wound is required, as in cuts of the face.

SERRE-NŒUD. An instrument used in applying ligatures, and consisting of a long, narrow, round piece of silver, terminating at one end in a little ring, or hole; and at the other, in a kind of groove, or notch.

SERTULUM. A name applied by some continental botanists to the simple umbel, the term umbel being by them restricted to the compound form of this inflorescence.

SERUM LACTIS. Whey; the fluid part of milk, obtained by separation of the curd and oil. It contains the saccharine principle.

SERUM OF THE BLOOD. The thin, yellowish fluid constituent of the blood, which separates from the crassamentum during coagulation. It must be distinguished from the *lymph*a or *liquor sanguinis*, which is a clear, colourless fluid, and can be obtained from the free red globules before coagulation has taken place. See *Blood*.

1. *Serum of the chyle.* The thin fluid which separates from the coagulum of the chyle, after it has been removed from the thoracic duct. It is a solution of albumen, containing globules in suspension.

2. *Serous cyst.* A simple cyst, containing serum, or *colloid* matter.

SESAMOID (σησάμη, an Indian bean, εἶδος, likeness). The designation of small bones, resembling the *semen sesami*, found at the roots of the first joint of the thumb and of the great toe.

SESQUI- (contracted from *semisque*, and a-half). A prefix denoting the due quantity and a-half more. It is used when the elements of an oxide are as 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$, or as 2 to 3. The sulphurets, carburets, &c., of the same substance are similarly designated.

1. *Sescuncia* (quasi sesqui-uncia). An ounce and a-half.

2. *Sescuplum* (quasi sesqui-plum, from *sesqui*, and *plica*, a fold). One and a half-fold; thus *sescuplo-carburet*, one and a half-fold carburet.

3. *Sesqui-hora.* An hour and a half.

4. *Sesqui-pes.* A foot and a half; a cubit. On the same principle, the adjective *sesqui-pedalis* denotes a foot and a half.

SESSILE (*sessilis*, of or for sitting). That which is seated upon any thing; a leaf is sessile on the stem when it has no petiole; an anther is sessile which has no filament, &c.

SETA. A bristle. The stalk which supports the theca or urn of Mosses. A short and stiff bristle of certain plants.

SETA EQUINA. The horse-hair-worm, or gordius. The Laplanders are subject to a disease, which they term *ullen*, or *hotme*, supposed to arise from drinking the half-putrid water of stagnant marshes or ditches inhabited by this worm.

SETIFORM TEETH (*seta*, a bristle, *forma*, likeness). A designation of the teeth of certain fishes, which are similar to the ciliiform teeth, but rather stronger. See *Ruduliform Teeth*.

SETON (*seta*, a bristle). A kind of issue, usually made with a flat needle, threaded with a skein of silk, and termed a seton-needle. It was formerly made with a horse-hair; hence the name.

SETOSE (*setosus*, bristly). Bristly; covered with short, stiff hairs, as the leaves of bugloss, the pappus of some composite plants, &c.

SEVUM OVI'LLUM. *Adeps ovillus*. Mutton-suet; the fat from the neighbourhood of the kidneys of the sheep.

Sevum præparatum. Prepared suet; the internal fat of the abdomen of the *Ovis aries*, or sheep, purified by melting and straining.

SEXTA'RIOUS. A Roman measure of capacity, which was equal to one pint and a-half English. See *Amphora*.

SEXUAL SYSTEM. The system of classifying plants, invented by

Linnæus, and founded upon the number and peculiarities of the sexual organs. See *Linnæan System*.

SHAMPOOING. The employment of the vapour-bath, accompanied by a process of friction, kneading, and extension of the muscles, tendons, and ligaments. The Egyptians call it *massing*.

SHARP'S ANGELIC POWDER. An escharotic, prepared with equal parts of burnt alum and nitric oxide of mercury.

SHERBET. An Arabic term for a cooling beverage made of acidulous juices of fruits, sweetened and flavoured to the taste.

SHINGLES. This is probably a corruption of the Latin term *cingulum*, a girdle, so called from the situation which it occupies on the trunk of the body. It is the *Herpes zoster* of Bateman. See *Zoster*.

SHOEMAKERS' BLACK. *Atramentum sutorium*. Green vitriol or sulphate of iron, employed to impart a black dye to tanned leather.

SHO'LA. A substance manufactured in India from the cellular pith-like stems of the *Hedysarum lagenurium*, and wrought into various articles of useful application.

SHOW-CHOO. An alcoholic drink made in China from the lees of rice-wine.

SI'ALOGOGUES (σίαλον, saliva, ἄγω, to expel). Substances which increase the discharge of saliva.

1. *Local sialogogues.* Substances applied to the mouth. When used in a soft or solid state, they are called *masticatories*, as tobacco, &c.

2. *Specific or remote sialogogues.* Substances which produce salivation or ptyalism by *internal* use, as mercurial preparations.

SIBBENS. A local designation of frambæsia, derived either from *siwin*, Keltic for raspberry, or *sivens*, wild rash. See *Frambæsia*.

SIDERA'TIO (*sidus*, a star). A name given to erysipelas of the face or scalp, from an idea of its being produced by the influence of the planets. See *Astrobolismus*.

SIDERUM. The name given by Bergmann to phosphuret of iron, which he considered to be a new metal.

SIGAULTIAN OPERATION. The division of the *symphysis pubis*, in cases of difficult labour, first practised by the French surgeon Sigault.

SIGHING and **SNIFTING.** The former is a deep and prolonged inspiration. The latter is a more rapid inspiratory movement, in which the mouth is kept closed, and the air caused to pass through the nose.

SI'GMOID (the Greek letter Σ, *sigma*, and ὅμοιος, likeness). Resembling the letter Σ, as applied to a *flexure of the colon*, where it forms a double curve in the iliac region; and to the *semicircular valves*, which guard the orifice of the pulmonary artery, and of the aorta. By Galen, the term is used as synonymous with *ankyroid*, and signifies the *coracoid process* of the scapula.

SIGNATURES. Marks or indications suggestive of resemblances in form, colour, &c., between medicines and parts of the organism, supposed to arise from astral influences.

SIGNS OF DISEASE. The term *sign* is often employed as synonymous with *symptom*. The former is, however, restricted to a particular disease, while the latter may characterize two or more diseases. *Signs* are thus, in fact, pathognomonic or diagnostic *symptoms*. The *symptom* is a character, the *sign* is a characteristic. Cough is a *symptom*

of pulmonary consumption ; the presence of a certain kind of sputa is a *sign* of that disease. A symptom *may be* generic, a sign *is* specific. See *Symptom*.

Sign, physical. A sign which is an object of sense, as redness of inflammation. A *physical sign* is, therefore, synonymous with an *objective symptom*.

SILEX. Flint ; an oxide of silicon, forming the basis of chalcedony, cornelian, jasper, &c.

SILICEOUS WATERS. Mineral waters containing a large proportion of *silica*, which is associated with soda in the form of silicate, sulphate of soda, and chloride of sodium.

SILICON or SILICIUM. An elementary substance, always found in combination with oxygen, as *silica* or silicic acid, either alone or united with various metallic oxides, with which it forms *silicates*. Meerschau is a sesqui-silicate.

1. *Silica* or *silicic acid*. Oxide of silicon, constituting almost the whole of *silex* or flint ; occurring, in its purest natural variety, as *rock-crystal* ; and, coloured, as amethyst, Cairngorm stones or Scotch pebbles, chalcedony, cornelian, &c.

2. *Silicone*. A yellow substance containing silicon, hydrogen, and oxygen ; it resembles leucene.

SILIQUA. A fruit consisting of two carpels cohering together, the placentæ of which are parietal, and separate from the valves, presenting a kind of frame called a *replum*, and connected by a membranous expansion, as in the Stock.

Silioula. A designation of the *siliqua*, when it is very short, or broader than it is long, as in Candytuft. The term is a diminutive of *siliqua*.

SILVATE. A compound of silvic acid with a salifiable base.

SILVER. A metal occurring native in mines, and in combination with other metals. See *Argentum*.

1. *Horn-silver*. Chloride of silver ; a compound resembling horn, and which, like that substance, may be cut with a knife.

2. *Fulminating silver*. An explosive substance, formed of oxide of silver combined with ammonia.

SILVER-INK. An ink made by mixing silver-powder with thin gum-water.

SILVESTER'S METHOD. The following are Dr. Henry Silvester's Rules for restoring Suspended Animation :—

Rule I. *To adjust the Patient's Position.*—Place the patient on his back, with the shoulders raised and supported on a folded article of dress, and secure the feet.

Rule II. *To maintain a free Entrance of Air into the Windpipe.*—Wipe the mouth and nostrils. Draw forward the patient's tongue, and keep it projecting beyond the lips. (*If the lower jaw be gently raised, the teeth may be made to hold the tongue in the required position. Should it be found necessary, the tongue may be retained in that position, by passing a handkerchief under the chin, and fastening it over the head.*)

Rule III. *To imitate the movements of Deep Respiration.*—Raise the patient's arms upwards, by the sides of his head, and then keep them stretched steadily but gently upwards and forwards for two seconds. (This action enlarges the capacity of the chest, by drawing

up the ribs, and induces an *inspiration*.) Next, turn down the patient's arms, and press them gently and firmly against the sides of the chest. (This action diminishes the cavity of the thorax, by pressing down the ribs, and produces a forcible *expiration*.) Repeat these measures alternately, deliberately, and perseveringly, fifteen times in a minute.

Rule IV. *To induce Circulation and Warmth, and to excite Inspiration.*—Rub the limbs from the extremities towards the heart. Replace wet clothing by warm and dry covering. Occasionally dash cold water in the patient's face. These measures are perfectly compatible with the systematic performance of the imitation of the movements of respiration. A similar remark applies to the use of the warm-water bath, or hot-air bath, if required. See *Marshall Hall Method*.

SILVIC ACID. An acid procured from the resin of the Scotch fir.

SIMARU'BA AMA'RA. Bitter Simaruba, or Mountain Damson, the root of which yields the *simaruba-bark* of the shops. From its use in dysentery, the Germans have termed it *dysentery-bark*.

SIMILOR. The designation of an alloy of zinc and copper.

SIMPLE. A general name for all herbs which have any medicinal value.

SINA'PIS. Mustard; the seeds of the *Sinapis nigra* and *Sinapis alba*, or the Black and the White Mustard, cruciferous plants common in Europe; the seeds, when reduced to flour, form the well-known condiment *mustard*. A peculiar substance has been obtained from black mustard-seeds, called *sinapisin*; and an acid, called *sinapie acid*.

SINAPISM (*sinapis*, mustard). An external stimulant, formed of the farina of mustard-seeds, made into a paste with crumbs of bread and vinegar.

SINA'POLINE. A new base, procured by the action of moist hydrated oxide of lead on oil of mustard.

SIN'CIPUT (*semi-caput*, *ἡμικεφάλιον*, half-a-head). The forepart of the head. The back part is called *occiput*.

SINDOC or **SINTOC.** The bark of the *Cinnamomum sintoc*, a native of the forests of Java. The term must not be confounded with *Sindhooka* or *Sinduya*, the Indian name of the *Vitex negundo*.

SINEW. The ligament which joins two bones.

SINGLE-FLUID SERIES. A term applied by Dr. Williams to the molluscan series, as explanatory of his views of two distinct nutrient fluids. See *Double-Fluid Series*.

SINGLES. *Single Epsom Salts.* A term applied to the crystalline sulphate of magnesia, as obtained from a concentrated solution of bittern. See *Doubles*.

SINGULIS DIE'BUS. Every or each day, denoting a time finite and determinate. But in *dies singulos* means daily, or from day to day, denoting a progression of time. Quack medicines are advertised in *dies singulos*, and are swallowed by the public *singulis diebus*.

SINGU'LTUS. This term properly signifies *sobbing*, or speech interrupted by *sobs*. See *Hiccup*.

SINNAMINE. A new base, formed by acting on *theiosinamine* by dry oxide of lead or of mercury, by which the theiosinaminic loses all its sulphur.

SINUATE (*sinuatus*, curved). Having a wavy margin, irregularly convex and concave.

SINUS. A gulf. Hence it denotes a cavity or a cell within the substance of a bone, as of the forehead; also, a large venous canal, as those of the dura mater.

1. *Sinus ampullaceus.* A dilatation of the cavity occurring near one extremity of each of the semicircular canals of the ear.

2. *Sinus lactiferus.* A dilatation of the ductus lactiferus into an elongated sac or ampulla.

3. *Sinus popularis.* A cup-like pouch of mucous membrane, situated at the commencement of the caput gallinaginis.

4. *Sinus terminalis.* A circular venous canal, which surrounds the area vasculosa in the chick.

5. *Sinus urogenitalis.* A sinus existing in the embryo of the mammalia and of man. It is a cavity or canal, opening externally, in which the excretory ducts of the Wolffian bodies, the ureters, and the effluent parts of the generative apparatus terminate internally. This canal is also prolonged into the urachus, and is subsequently divided into a *pars urinaria* and a *pars genitalis*.

6. *Sinus aortici.* The fossæ situated between the semilunar valves and the cylinder of the aorta.

7. *Sinuses, pulmonary.* Three pouches situated between the semilunar valves and the cylinder of the pulmonary artery.

8. *Sinuses of Morgagni.* The numerous small foramina which open upon the surface of the mucous lining of the urethra.

9. *Sinuses of the dura mater.* Certain channels which traverse the dura mater in various points, for the reception of the venous blood.

SIPIRINA. Sipirine; a product of the oxidation of bibirine or bebeerine. See *Bebeeru*.

SIRIA'SIS (σιρῶσις, a cavity). An affection described by Paulus as an inflammation about the cerebrum, in which the brain is said oftentimes to mortify within three days; it is so named from the bones about the fontanelle, or sometimes the membrane only, being depressed or drawn in. The term is also derived from Σείριος, the dog-star, as implying a sun-stroke.

SIRO'NES, SYRONES, CIRONES. Terms employed as synonyms of acari, particularly of the *acari scabiei*.

SIROP DE CUISINIERE. Decoctions of sarsaparilla, borage-flowers, white roses, senna, and anised, to which sublimate is added, and the whole is then made into a syrup with sugar and honey.

SISTE'NTIA (*sisto*, to check). *Reprimentia.* Remedies for fluxes, as cerebro-spinals, astringents, and acrid stimulants.

SITIO'LOGY (σίτιον, food, λόγος, a description). A treatise on food.

SIXTH SENSE. A term applied to *muscular* sensation, arising from the sensitive department of the fifth pair, and the compound spinal nerves.

The *Seventh*, or *Visceral sense*, is a term applied to the *instinctive*

sensations arising from the ganglionic department of the nervous system.

SIZE. The *buffy coat* which appears on the surface of coagulated blood drawn in inflammation. The surface of the coagulum is frequently contracted, puckered up at its edges, and concave in the centre: the blood is in such cases said to be *cupped*.

SIZE. A term in phrenology, indicative of the faculty for measuring the *size* of bodies, as distinguished from their *form*, which is appreciated by Configuration. Its organ is placed at the inner corner of the arch of the eyebrow.

SKELETON (σκελετόν, *sc.* σῶμα, a dried body or *mummy*). This term now denotes the entire framework of the *bones* of a body, denuded of flesh. But it had, originally, a meaning more in accordance with its etymology. In Holland's works, *scelet* is defined—"the dead body of a man artificially dried or tanned for to be kept or seen a long time"—in fact, a *dried mummy*. See *Anatomy*.

1. *Natural and artificial skeleton.* In the former the bones are connected by their own ligaments; in the latter, by wires or plates of silver, iron, &c.

2. *Terms of recent introduction.* The following is a primary classification of the parts of the osseous system, according to their prevalent position. The superficial or skin-bones constitute the system of the *dermo-skeleton* (δέρμα, skin); the deep-seated bones, in relation to the nervous axis and locomotion, form the *neuro-skeleton* (νεῦρον, a nerve); the bones connected with the sense-organs and viscera form the *splanchno-skeleton* (σπλάγχνον, a viscus); and those developed in tendons, ligaments, and aponeuroses, the *sklero-skeleton* (σκληρός, hard). The neuro-skeleton constitutes the main part of the skeleton in vertebrate animals.

SKIN. The external integument of the body, composed of an internal layer, or *derma*, and an external layer, or *epidermis*. The former is also termed *cutis*, the latter *cuticula*. See the *four terms*.

SKIN BOUND DISEASE. A peculiar affection of infancy, originating in chronic inflammation of the cellular membrane. The whole surface of the body is swelled and hard, and the skin is cold and tight-bound.

SKULL. The upper expanded portion of the vertebral column, consisting of the cranium and the face.

SLING. A bandage for supporting a wounded limb.

SLOUGH. A thin, foul, or mortified substance in a moist state, which frequently appears on the surfaces of parts in the states of suppuration and ulceration. See *Mortification*.

SMALL-POX. A term derived from *poc*, Saxon, a bag or pouch; the epithet *small* was added in the fifteenth century, on the introduction of the *great* pox, or syphilis. See *Variola*.

SMALT, or SCHMALZ (*schmelzen*, German, to melt). A silicate of potash, coloured by means of oxide of cobalt in various shades of blue, and, when ground very fine, known as *powder-blue*.

SME/GMA PREPU'TII (σμηγμα, soap). The name of the odorous humour secreted by the glandulæ odoriferæ, from its tendency to solidity, like soap.

SMELLING SALTS. *Volatile salts.* Sesquicarbonate of am-

monia; also called subcarbonate and carbonate of ammonia. See *Baker's Salt*.

SMELLOME'S EYE-SALVE. Half a drachm of verdigris finely powdered and rubbed with oil, and then mixed with an ounce of yellow basilicon (*ceratum resinæ*).

SMILAX A'SPERA. The plant generally supposed to produce Indian sarsaparilla, and hence Mr. Gardeu named a new principle he found in it *smilasperic acid*. Lindley states, however, that the sarsaparilla of India is chiefly the root of the *Hemidesmus Indicus*, an Asclepiadaceous plant.

1. *Smilax sarsaparilla*. A species growing in the Southern United States, and not known to possess any medicinal properties.

2. *Smilax purhampuy*. A species highly extolled by Ruiz, who calls it *China Peruviana*, as one of the very best kinds of sarsaparilla. Lindley supposes it to be identical with *Smilax officinalis*.

3. *Smilax syphilitica*. A South American species, which, according to Pereira, yields Lisbon or Brazilian sarsaparilla.

4. *Smilax officinalis*. A species growing on the banks of the Magdalena, and supposed by Pereira to produce *Jamaica sarsaparilla*, the most valuable kind in the market.

5. *Smilax China*. A species growing in China, the rhizome of which forms one of the *China-roots* of the shops, and is recommended as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

6. *Smilacin*. A principle procured from sarsaparilla, and designated by the various names of *pariglin*, *salsparin*, and *parallinic acid*. It occurs as a white powder, but little is known of it.

7. *Smilasperic acid*. A peculiar volatile substance, procured from the root of *Hemidesmus Indicus*. The name was occasioned by the belief that the root was that of the *Smilax aspera*.

SNAKE-ROOT. *Radix serpentaria*. The root of the *Aristolochia serpentaria*, or Virginian Snakeroot, formerly termed alexipharmic, on account of its fancied power of curing the bite of the rattle-snake and of a mad dog.

SNEEZING. A convulsive action of the muscles of the chest, from irritation of the Schneiderian membrane, forcing the air through the nostrils, with noisy expiration.

SNOW-BLINDNESS. An affection of the eyes, caused by the reflection of light from the snow; it is peculiar to the Esquimaux, &c., who wear a kind of goggles, called *snow-eyes*, made of extremely light wood, resting by a bridge on the nose, like spectacles.

SOAP. A substance produced by the action of alkalies on fixed oils and fats. See *Sapo*.

SOAP-TEST. A solution of white curd-soap in proof-spirit, employed in ascertaining the amount of hardness of waters.

SO'CIA PARO'TIDIS. The name of a second portion of the parotid gland, which is frequently developed from the duct, while on the masseter muscle.

SODA. An alkali procured from the ashes of marine plants; formerly called the *mineral alkali*, from its being found native, under the name of *natron*, in mineral seams or crusts. It is the protoxide of sodium.

Soda caustica. Caustic soda; hydrate of soda; an old name for solution of soda, derived from its property of corroding the skin and textile fabrics. When combined with carbonic acid, to form *carbonate of soda*, it loses this property, and becomes what the older chemists called a *mild alkali*.

SODA-ASH. The residue obtained by treating black-ash or ball-soda with cold water, and evaporating to dryness.

SODA-LIME. The commercial name of a mixture of hydrate of lime and hydrate of soda.

SODA-WATER. A beverage formed by a solution of the carbonate of soda in water, which is afterwards impregnated with more carbonic acid than is sufficient for saturation. The *bottled soda-water* of the shops is merely carbonic acid water.

SODAIC POWDERS. These consist of two powders: that in the *blue* paper consists of half a drachm of bi-carbonate of soda; that in the *white*, of twenty-five grains of tartaric acid; these powders require half a pint of water. The solution is not similar to "Soda-Water," in which the soda is in combination only with carbonic acid; for the solution of Sodaic Powders is that of a neutral salt, with a portion of fixed air diffused through it.

SODIUM. *Natrium.* A soft metal, constituting the basis of soda; it exists in the soda-salts, but never uncombined. [The term *sodium* is derived from soda or sod-ash, the latter probably having allusion to the practice of burning the *sods* or turf of plants growing near the sea, in order to obtain their *ash*, which is a crude carbonate of soda, known as *barilla*.] See *Natrium*.

Sodii chloridum. Chloride of sodium, also called muriate or hydrochlorate of soda, culinary salt, and common salt.

SODIUM-ETHYL. A chemical compound of sodium and ethyl. See *Organo-metallic bodies*.

SOFT PALATE. *Velum pendulum palati.* A soft movable curtain, appended to the extremity of the vault of the palate, and separating the mouth from the pharynx.

SOFTENING. *Ramollissement.* A term employed to denote a diminution of the natural and healthy consistence of organs.

SOFTENING OF THE BRAIN. *Mollities cerebri.* A chronic disease of the brain, characterized by great softness, sometimes even by a semi-fluid state, of the cerebral substance, and terminating in serous or sanguineous apoplexy.

SOL. The Sun; the name given to gold by the former chemists. See *Luna*.

SOL-LUNAR INFLUENCE. The influence supposed to be produced on various diseases, when the sun and moon are in a state of conjunction: thus, paroxysms and exacerbations in fever may be expected to take place (and do in fact take place) at spring-tides, and crises at neap tides.

SOLA'NUM DULCAMA'RA. Woody Nightshade, or Bitter-sweet; an indigenous plant. The epithet *woody* serves to distinguish it from the *deadly* nightshade or *Atropa belladonna*; and the term *bitter-sweet* relates to its taste, which is at first bitter and slightly aacid, and then sweet.

1. *Solanum nigrum.* Black Nightshade; an indigenous plant, the extract of which possesses nearly the same power as lettuce-opium.

2. *Solanum tuberosum*. The Potato-plant, well known for its large subterranean tubers, called potatoes.

3. *Solanin*. A vegetable alkali, procured from several species of *solanum*, and from the first shoots of growing potatoes.

SOLAR PHOSPHORUS. A substance which, after exposure to light, exhibits phosphorescent properties, as Canton's phosphorus, &c.

SOLAR PLEXUS. An assemblage of ganglia, which are distributed to all the divisions of the aorta.

SOLDERS. Simple or mixed metals, by which metallic bodies are firmly united with each other. Bismuth is much used in the composition of *soft solders*, from its capability of forming with several metals compounds of remarkable fusibility. The common solder of glaziers consists of equal parts of tin, lead, antimony, and bismuth.

SOLEUS (*solea*, a sole). A muscle of the leg, shaped like the sole-fish. It arises from the head of the fibula, &c., and is inserted into the os calcis; it has also been named *gastrocnemius internus*. It extends the foot.

SOLID DEPOSIT (in Electro-plating). That department of electro-plating in which the whole substance of the manufactured article is produced by deposition from the liquid in the tank. See *Surface-deposit*.

SOLIDIFICATION. This term, and *congelation*, are applied to the process by which a body assumes the *solid* form from the mere reduction of temperature.

SOLIDS. Bodies, the cohesion of whose particles is so strong, that they are movable only as a combined mass. Compare *Fluidity*.

SOLIUM (from the root *sal*, or *sed*, in *solio* and *sedeo*). A high seat, or throne; in Celsus, a bathing-tub. Pliny has *solium balnearum*.

SOLOMON'S BALM OF GILEAD. An aromatic tincture, of which cardamoms form a leading ingredient, made with brandy. It has been asserted that cantharides enter into its composition.

SOLOMON'S SEAL. The *Polygonatum convallaria*; a liliaceous plant, the fresh rhizome of which is a popular application to a bruised eye, &c.

SO'LUBLE TARTAR. *Potassæ tartras*. The neutral or bibasic tartrate of potash. *Soluble cream of tartar* is the boro-tartrate of potash.

SOLUTION (*solvo*, to dissolve). The act of dissolving a solid or æriform body in a liquid, a purely physical process, not necessarily attended by chemical change. The liquid which effects the solution is usually termed the *solvent*, but sometimes the *menstruum*. The substance dissolved is called the *solvend*. See *Saturation*.

Solution, simple. This is considered as a purely physical phenomenon, unattended by any chemical action.

SOLUTION (in Surgery—*solvo*, to dissolve). The operation for causing *absorption*, in cases of soft cataract, by the insertion of needles through the cornea, behind the iris, &c.

SOMNA'MBULISM (*somnus*, sleep, *ambulo*, to walk). Sleep-walking; sometimes called *noctambulism*, or night-walking. The term is applied, in a wider sense, to all the phenomena which take place when a person, apparently insensible to external objects, acts as if he

were in a state of consciousness. These phenomena have been arranged by M. Bertrand into four classes, viz. :—

1. *Essential or Proper Somnambulism*, arising from some particular disposition of the nervous system in persons who in other respects enjoy perfect health, and intimately connected with sleep and dreaming. "A somnambulator," says Pritchard, "is nothing but a dreamer who is able to act his dreams."

2. *Symptomatic or Morbid Somnambulism*, occurring in the course of certain diseases, and generally presenting itself as one of the phenomena attending catalepsy.

3. *Artificial Somnambulism*, occasioned by the proceedings employed in animal magnetism or Mesmerism.

4. *Ecstatic Somnambulism*, arising from a high exaltation of mind, and specially observed in cases of *devotional* ecstasis, sometimes appearing in the form of an epidemic. See *Clairvoyance*.

SOMNIFERA (*somnus*, sleep, *fero*, to bring). *Somnifica*. Agents which cause sleep, usually called *hypnotics*.

SONDE A DARD. A kind of catheter, furnished with a stilette.

Sonde conique. A conical silver catheter, frequently employed in France.

SOOT-DROPS. *Hysteric mixture*. Tincture of soot, consisting of wood-soot, asafoetida, and proof-spirit; used in hysteria.

SOOT-WART. A fluid vascular wart, usually the first symptom of *Cancer scroti*, or chimney-sweeper's cancer.

SOPHISTICATION. A term denoting, in pharmacy, the adulterating of any medicine.

SOPOR. Profound sleep, like that of a person intoxicated or fatigued. *Soporifics*, or hypnotics, are substances which induce sopor, or sleep.

SORBIC ACID. An acid obtained from the berries of the *Sorbus*, or *Pyrus aucuparia*, or Mountain Ash. It appears that the sorbic and pure malic acids are identical.

SORBIN. A variety of sugar contained in the berries of the *Sorbus aucuparia*, or Mountain Ash. It is transformed by heat into a deep red matter, called *sorbinic acid*.

SORBITIO (*sorbeo*, to sip, as one does an egg). A potion, or broth. Celsus has *sorbitio oryzæ*, a rice-potion.

SORDES. The Latin term for *dirt* or *filth*, and hence applied to the viscid matter discharged from ulcers, the black deposit on the teeth, &c.

SORE, BAY. A disease considered by Dr. Mosely as true cancer, commencing with an ulcer. It is endemic at the Bay of Honduras.

SORO'SIS (*σωρός*, a heap). A collective fruit, consisting of a succulent spike or raceme, having all its ovaria and floral envelopes cohering into a single mass, as the pine-apple, the mulberry, the bread-fruit, &c.

SORUS (*σωρός*, a heap). The botanical term for each cluster of sporuliferous thecæ developed on the under surface of the fronds of Ferns.

SOU'JEE. A granular preparation of wheat, deprived of bran.

SOUND. A solid iron rod, of the size of a medium catheter, employed for *sounding*, or ascertaining the presence of a calculus in the bladder.

SOUNDS. A gelatinous substance, constituting the swimming bladder of the fish.

SPA-WATER. An acidulous chalybeate, containing more iron and carbonic acid than any other mineral spring.

SPADIX (σπάδιξ, a palm-branch). A form of inflorescence, in which the flowers are arranged close together upon a succulent axis, which is enveloped in a sheath, or *spathe*, as in Arum.

Spadicose. A term applied to the organs of reproduction in plants, when arranged upon a spadix.

SPANÆMIA (σπάνιος, poor, αἷμα, blood). *Kachæmia.* Poverty of blood; a term applied by Simon to that condition of the blood in which the amount of its solid constituents is diminished. Hence—

Spanæmics are agents which, by long-continued use, impoverish the blood. These are also called *antiplastic alteratives*.

SPA'NIOLI'TMINE (σπάνιος, rare). A colouring principle obtained from litmus, but of rare occurrence. See *Erythrolein*.

SPA'NISH CHALK. *French Chalk.* A variety of steatite or silicate of magnesia.

SPANISH FLY. The blister-beetle, originally, perhaps, found in Italy and Spain. See *Cantharis*.

SPANISH WHITE. *White bismuth.* Nitrate of bismuth; also called pearl-white, magistery of bismuth, &c.

SPARGANO'SIS (σπαργάω, to tumefy). A term applied by Dioscorides to puerperal tumid-leg. See *Phlegmasia dolens*.

SPARGO'SIS and **SPARGANO'SIS** (σπάργωσις, σπαργάνωσις). These are two Greek terms of similar meaning, suggestive of *swelling*, especially of the breasts, but proposed as designations of *Elephantiasis Arabum*, *Buenemia tropica*, or *Barbadoes-leg*, this affection not being limited to the leg. The proposed terms have obviously no specific relation to the disease.

SPA'RTEIN. An alkaloid constituting the narcotic principle of the *Spartium Scoparium* or Common Broom.

SPA'RTIUM JU'NCEUM. Spanish Broom; a leguminous plant, the seeds of which have been employed in dropsical affections.

SPASM (σπασμός, from σπάω, to draw). Cramp; irregular contraction of the muscles of organic life, or those of involuntary motion. See *Convulsion*.

1. *Constrictive spasm* is attended with contraction, rigidity, or both, as wry-neck, lock-jaw, tetanus, &c.

2. *Clonic spasm* is the violent agitation of one or more muscles, in sudden and irregular snatches, as hiccough, sneezing, &c. In clonic spasm the contractions alternate rapidly with relaxations.

3. *Synclonic spasm* is the tremulous, simultaneous, and chronic agitation of various muscles, as St. Vitus's dance, shaking palsy, &c.

4. *Tonic spasm* is the contraction of a muscle which is rigid and tense, the contraction being permanent, not quickly alternating with relaxation, as in tetanus. In this respect it differs from *clonic spasm*.

SPASMO'LOGY (σπασμός, a spasm, λόγος, a description). A treatise on spasms or convulsions.

SPASMUS CY'NICUS. The Sardonic grin. If one side of the face only be affected, the affection is denominated *tortura oris*. See *Sardonicus*.

SPA'STICA (σπαστικός, stretching, from σπάω, to draw). Agents

which increase the irritability of the muscles and induce spasm or convulsion.

SPATHE' (σπάθη, the sheath of a flower, especially of the palm family). A large bract, which envelopes the spadix of the Arum. Hence the term *spatheaceous*, applied to the organs of reproduction which are enclosed within a spathe.

SPA'TULA (dim. of *spatha*, a spatule). An instrument for spreading salves or ointments. See *Scapula*.

Spatulate. Like a spatula; oblong, with the lower end much contracted, as the leaf of daisy.

SPEAR-MINT. The *Mentha viridis*, a labiate plant, growing in marshy places in Europe, and cultivated for culinary purposes, being aromatic and pungent.

SPECIFIC. An infallible remedy for any particular disease.

SPECIFIC DISEASES. Diseases which are peculiar, or depart from the common character, as syphilis and scrofula.

SPECIFIC HEAT. A term applied to the quantity of caloric which a substance of any kind absorbs, or which it gives out, when it undergoes a change of temperature; being determined, in a substance of any kind, with relation to the quantity which a substance of another kind, as water, absorbs or gives out in undergoing a like change of temperature. This designation has nearly replaced the less proper one of *capacity of heat*, which was given by Dr. Black, who first remarked that, in order to bring different substances to equal temperatures, different quantities of heat must be applied.

SPECTRUM-ANALYSIS. A method of detecting the existence of metals by the luminous rays of their particular colours evolved by the highly-heated vapours of the metals, and collected in the *spectrum*, by means of a *spectroscope* constructed for this purpose.

SPE'CULUM. Literally, a glass. An instrument for facilitating the examination of parts, and also the performance of operations on them, as the speculum uteri, &c.

SPE'CULUM-METAL. An alloy of about two parts of copper and one of tin; used for making mirrors.

SPEEDIMAN'S PILLS. Aloes, myrrh, rhubarb, extract of chamomile, and some essential oil of chamomile.

SPEISS. An artificial arseniuret of nickel, containing about 54 per cent. of nickel.

SPELTER. The name by which zinc is known in commerce; but it usually contains some lead and sulphur.

SPERM-CELL. A cell contained in the liquor seminis, in which are developed the spermâtoa, or nuclei from which the spermatozoa originate.

SPERM-OIL. An oil expressed from the spermaceti found in the brain of the Sperm whale.

SPERMA (σπείρω, to sow). *Semen*. The seminal fluid. The seed of plants.

1. *Spermatic cord*. A cord consisting of the vessels and nerves which pass to and from the testis, enclosed in several tunics or fasciæ.

2. *Spermatic canal*. The oblique space in the abdominal parietes, near to Poupart's ligament, which transmits the spermatic cord.

3. *Spermaticus vel pudendus externus*. The genital branch of the genito-crural nerve.

SPERMACE'TI (σπέρμα, semen, and κῆτος, a whale). *Cetaceum*. A substance found in the head of the *Physeter makrocephalus*, or Great-headed Cachalot. Absolutely pure spermaceti is called *cetine*.

SPERMATOCE'LE (σπέρμα, σπέρματος, semen, and κήλη, a tumor). Another name for *cirsocèle*, or varicose enlargement of the spermatic veins. The term is also applied to an enlargement of the testis, supposed to be produced by the semen.

SPERMATO'ON (σπέρμα, seed, ὠόν, an egg). A seed-egg; a cell constituting a nucleus of a sperm-cell.

SPERMATO'PHORA (σπέρμα, a seed, φέρω, to carry). Seed-bearers; albuminous envelopes containing masses of spermatozoa.

SPERMATORRHŒ'A (σπέρμα, σπέρματος, semen, ῥέω, to flow). Seminal flux; involuntary seminal discharge, occurring either during sleep, or on various occasions during the day. In spasmodic spermatorrhœa, or *spermato-spasmos*, there is, strictly speaking, no seminal flux, but an incapability of sexual intercourse, from simultaneousness of erection and emission, or from the subsidence of erection before emission.

SPERMATOZO'A (σπέρμα, seed, ζῶον, an animal). Animaleules found in the semen of animals, and sometimes, though much more rarely, in plants. In the former, they occur in the vas deferens and in the vesiculæ seminales; in the latter, in cryptogamic plants, and perhaps in the pollen grains of the higher orders of plants. They have been found in the cysts of hydrocèle.

SPERMO-DERM (σπέρμα, seed, δέρμα, skin). The testa, primine, or external membrane, of the seed of plants. The term is sometimes applied, collectively, to all the integuments of the seed.

SPERMŒ'DIA CLAVUS. A fungus-plant, supposed to be entirely the *ergot*, and to replace the natural grain. See *Ergota*.

SPERMOGENS (σπέρμα, a seed, γεννάω, to produce). A general term for those Endogens which propagate by *seed*, as distinguished from *Sporogens*, which are reproduced by *spores*. Spermogens are divided into true Endogens with striated, inarticulated leaves, and false Endogens with reticulated, disarticulating leaves, or *dictyogens*.

SPHAKE'LIA SE'GETUM. The name applied by Lévillé to the terminal tubercles of the ergot-grain, which he considered a parasitic fungus. Pereira says, they are merely masses of sporidia.

SPHAKELISMUS (σφακέλος, gangrene). A term simply denoting gangrene, but also signifying "agitation from excessive pain;" and hence, probably, it has been employed as synonymous with *phrenitis*.

SPHAKE'LUS (σφάζω, to destroy). Complete mortification; generally preceded by *gangrene*, the incomplete state.

SPHENOID (σφήν, a wedge, εἶδος, likeness). Wedge-like, as applied to a bone of the skull, which *wedges in* and locks together most of the other bones. The term is also applied to wedge-like *fissures* and *cells* of the sphenoid bone.

1. *Spheno-palatine ganglion* (Meckel's). The largest of the cranial ganglia, situated in the spheno-maxillary fossa.

2. *Spheno-sulphingo-staphylinus*. A designation of the circumflexus palati muscle, from its origin and insertion.

3. *Spheno-staphylinus*. A designation of the levator palati mollis, from its arising from the sphenoid bone, and being inserted into the velum palati.

4. *Spheno-maxillary fissure*. A fissure situated at the inner side and upper part of the zygomatic fossa.

5. *Spheno-maxillary fossa*. A small space situated at the angle of junction of the spheno-maxillary and pterygo-maxillary fissures.

6. *Spheno-palatine nerves*. Two branches of the superior maxillary nerve which pass to the spheno-palatine or Meckel's ganglion.

SPHENOIDALIS SUTURA (see *Sphenoid*). The designation of a suture belonging to, or connected with, the *sphenoides os*, or wedge-like bone. Compare *Lambdoidalis*.

SPHEROIDICITY OF FLUIDS. *Calefaction*. A term applied to the phenomenon observed when a few drops of water are projected upon a slightly concave plate of silver which has been previously heated to a temperature considerably above 212° , say to 288° Fahr. : instead of moistening the metallic surface and adhering to every point of contact, the water does not extend over the surface, does not adhere to the metal, but recoils, as it were, and assumes the form of an oblate *spheroid*, presenting peculiar undulatory movements, analogous to those produced by sonorous bodies whilst in the act of vibration.

SPHINCTER (*σφίγγω*, to contract). A muscle, whose office it is to close the aperture around which it is placed.

1. *Sphincter ani*. A thin layer of muscular fibres, surrounding the anus like an ellipse, is termed *sphincter ani externus*; another layer, embracing the lower extremity of the rectum, is called *sphincter ani internus*.

2. *Sphincter oris*. A name of the orbicularis oris, or muscle situated round the mouth.

3. *Sphincter vesicæ*. An incorrect designation of a few transverse fibres found at the neck of the bladder; they do not surround the neck, and therefore cannot act as a sphincter.

SPHYGMOGRAPH (*σφυγμός*, the pulse, *γράφω*, to describe). An instrument invented by Marey for registering the character of the pulse, and thus testing the effects of treatment. The results thus obtained are called *sphygmograms*.

SPHYGMO-METER (*σφυγμός*, the pulse, *μέτρον*, a measure). The name of an instrument which renders the action of the arteries apparent to the eye.

SPHYGMOSCOPE (*σφυγμός*, the pulse, *σκοπέω*, to examine). An instrument for indicating the movements of the heart and blood-vessels. This instrument, placed upon the heart, indicates strokes of that organ which are so feeble as to have no corresponding pulse at the wrist. It also forms a good pneumoscope.

SPICA. Literally, an ear of corn; a clove of garlic. The name of a bandage, so called from its turns, or *doloires*, being thought to resemble the rows of an ear of corn.

SPICA DESCE'NDENS. The *uniting bandage*, used in rectilinear wounds; it consists of a double-headed roller, with a longitudinal slit in the middle, three or four inches long. The roller having one head passed through the slit, enables the surgeon to draw the lips of the wound together.

SPIGE'LIA MARILA'NDICA. Carolina Pink, or Perennial Worm-grass or Worm-seed; an American plant, named from Adrian Spigelius, and collected and sold by the Cherokee Indians. It is a much valued anthelmintic in the United States.

SPIKE. A form of inflorescence, in which all the buds of an elongated branch develop as flower-buds, without forming peduncles, as in barley. Compare *Raceme*.

Spikelet or *Locusta*. A small spike; an integral portion of the inflorescence of wheat, and other grasses.

SPIKENARD. A stimulant medicine, procured from the *Nardostachys Jatamansi*, an Indian plant of the order *Valerianaceæ*.

SPILOPLA'XIA (σπίλος, a spot or blemish, πλάξ, any thing flat and broad; akin to πλατ-ύς, wide, and the Latin *planus*). The *malum mortuum*, the designation of a crusted form of elephantiasis Græcorum.

SPI'LUS (σπίλος, a spot). *Nævus pigmentosus*. A mole; a discoloured spot or patch of the skin, depending on augmentation of the pigment of the rete mucosum, and deposition of pigment in the papillary layer of the derma. It must be distinguished from the true nævus, which is a vascular alteration of the skin. See *Melanopathia*.

SPINA. Literally, a thorn: hence it is sometimes applied to the back-bone, from the *thorn-like* processes of the vertebræ. It sometimes denotes the shin-bone.

1. *Spinalis dorsi*. A muscle of the back, which, with its fellow, forms an ellipse, inclosing the spinous processes of all the dorsal vertebræ.

2. *Spinalis cervicis*. A small muscle, situated on the middle line in the cervical region—the analogue of the spinalis dorsi.

SPINA BIFIDA. The *cleft spine*; an affection in which the spinous processes and laminæ of some of the vertebræ are cleft or deficient. See *Hydro-rhachitis*.

SPINA VENTOSA. Under the terms *spina ventosa* and *osteosarcoma* are commonly included various kinds of *cystic tumors* of bone; but these terms are also occasionally applied to growths of a fatty, fibrous, gelatinous, or cartilaginous character, so as to have lost a specific significance. The term *spina ventosa* was first used by the Arabian writers, to designate a disease in which matter formed in the interior of a bone, and afterwards made its way outward beneath the skin. The word *spina* was employed before the time of the Arabians, to express the nature of the pain attendant on the disease; and *ventosa* was added by them, from the resemblance of the affection to emphysema. Since the time of the Arabians, the term has been used by many to designate the disease called *white swelling*, or hyarthrus.

SPINAL ACCESSORY NERVE. This is the *eleventh pair* of nerves of Soemmering. See *Nerves*.

SPINAL IRRITATION. A term applied to those functional disorders of the spinal cord and its nerves, which do not readily fall under the definitions of diseases of the same organs having more precise symptoms.

SPINAL MARROW. *Medulla spinalis*. A continuation of certain portions of the brain, consisting of the medullary matter contained within the *spina* or vertebral column. The *true* spinal marrow is that part of the cord which furnishes nerves for distribution to various parts of the body, as distinguished from that part of it which consists of longitudinal or commissural fibres proceeding to the brain.

SPINI-CEREBRA'TA. Another name for the *Vertebrata*, or animals which are not only vertebrate, but are provided with a brain

and spinal column, as the pisces, amphibia, reptilia, aves, and mammalia.

SPIRAL VESSELS. *Trachenchyma*. Long cylindrical tubes, tapering to each end, and having an elastic spiral fibre generated within them; these are the type of the *vascular tissue* of plants.

SPIRIT. A term now applied to *alcohol* or spirit of wine, but formerly extended to substances of very different origin and composition. Thus, nitric acid was called spirit of nitre; hydrochloric acid, spirit of salt; sulphuric acid, spirit of sulphur; chloride of tin, spirit of Libavius; solution of ammonia, spirit of sal-ammoniac, or sometimes spirit of hartshorn. See *Spiritus*.

SPIRIT OF SALT. A concentrated solution of muriatic acid gas in water. It is also known by the name of *marine* or *muriatic acid*.

SPIRITUOSA ET ÆTHÆREA. *Alcoholica*. A class of diffusible stimulants, including ardent spirits, wine, and the ethers.

SPIRITUS. Spirit; a general term, comprising all inflammable liquors obtained by distillation, as brandy, geneva, &c. The first spirit known in Europe was made from grapes, and sold as a medicine in Italy and Spain, under the name of *alcohol*. The Genoese afterwards prepared it from grain, and sold it under the name of *aqua vitæ*.

1. *Spiritus rectificatus*. Rectified Spirit. Alcohol, with sixteen per cent. of water; obtained by the distillation of fermented saccharine fluids. It varies from 54 to 60, or even 64 per cent. *over proof*, in the language of Sikes's hydrometer. See *Standard Proof-spirit*.

2. *Spiritus tenuior*. Proof-spirit. Rectified spirit, 5 pints; distilled water, 3 pints.

3. *Spiritus vini Gallici*. Spirit of French wine; Brandy. Spirit distilled from French wine.

4. *Spiritus sacchari*. Rum; an ardent spirit, obtained by distillation from the fermented skimmings of the sugar boilers' molasses, &c.

5. *Spiritus frumenti compositus*. Compound corn-spirit, obtained by distillation from fermented infusions of corn, as *gin*, *whisky*, and the various compounds.

6. *Spiritus, in pharmacy*. Alcoholates, or spirits; alcoholic solutions of volatile substances, generally vegetable, obtained by distillation.

SPIRO'METER (*spiro*, to breathe, μέτρον, a measure). A barbarous designation of an instrument made to register the number of the breathings, and to ascertain the exact capacity of the chest.

SPLANCHNON (σπλάγχνον). A viscous or intestine.

1. *Splanchno-logia* (λόγος, an account). A description of the viscera; one of the divisions of the study of anatomy.

2. *Splanchnic Nerves*. These are two in number on each side, distinguished into the *great*, which pass behind the stomach, and terminate in the semilunar ganglion; and the *small*, which communicate with the former, and terminate in the renal ganglion.

SPLASHING SOUND. The sound produced by *succussion*, when the cavity of the pleura contains fluid mixed with air, or when the same combination occurs in a tuberculous cavity of large size.

SPLEN (σπλήν). The Spleen; an organ situated in the left side of the stomach, in the abdominal cavity. Its outer surface is convex; the inner is divided by a groove, called the *fissure of the spleen*. Hippocrates calls the spleen the *left*, and Aristotle the *bastard*, liver, from the alliance which subsists between them.

1. *Splen-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Splenis dolor. Pain of the spleen. Ague-cake. *Splenalgia congestionis* is the most usual of the chronic spleen-diseases prevalent in India.

2. *Splen-emp̄raaxis* (ἐμφράσσω, to obstruct). Congestion of the spleen.

3. *Splenica*. Medicines which affect the spleen, as quina, the chalybeates, &c.

4. *Splen-itis*. Inflammation of the spleen; it appears to be principally seated in the proper membrane of the spleen.

5. *Splenius*. A muscle of the back, resembling the spleen; it is single at its origin, and divides into the *splenius capitis* and the *splenius colli*, which have distinct insertions. The two splenii are so named from their lying, like surgical splints, along the side of the neck; both together they have the appearance of the letter Y; the complexus being seen between them in the upper part of the angle.

SPLENISA'TION. A change induced in the lungs by inflammation, in which they resemble the substance of the *spleen*. This state differs from hepatization in the absence of the granules, and a consequently darker and more uniform texture; in appearance it resembles that condition of the lung produced in pleuropneumonia, called by Laennec *carnification*.

SPLENIUM CO'RPORIS CALLO'SI. The designation of a thick, rounded fold, situated at the posterior extremity of the corpus callosum, and continuous with the fornix.

SPLINT. A piece of wood, or other rigid substance, employed in surgery to maintain any part of the body in a fixed position, especially for holding steadily together the portions of a fractured bone. The *straw-splint* is made of unbroken wheat straw, such as is used in thatching.

SPLINT-BONE. The fibula, or small bone of the leg; so named from its resembling a surgical splint.

SPLIT-CLOTH. *Scissum linteum*. A bandage for the head, consisting of a central part, and six or eight tails, or heads. The most convenient bandage for the forehead, face, and jaws, is the *four-tailed*, or *single split-cloth*.

SPO'DIUM (σποδός, a cinder). A name sometimes given to the oxide of zinc, which sublimes during calcination.

SPO'NGIA OFFICINA'LIS. Official Sponge; a porous substance, found adhering to rocks, and generally referred to the class of *Poriferous* animals. Commercial sponge is the dry skeleton of the animal, from which the gelatinous flesh has been removed.

1. *Spongia cerata*. Cerated Sponge. Sponge, prepared by washing and drying, is dipped into melted wax, and then pressed between metallic plates slightly heated. It is used for *tents*.

2. *Spongia præparata*. Prepared sponge, or sponge-tent, usually made of compressed sponge impregnated with wax, and formerly employed for dilating sinuses and small openings.

3. *Spongia usta*. Calcined or burnt sponge; the sponge is cut into pieces, burned in a close iron vessel, and pulverized.

SPO'NGIOLA (dim. of *spongia*, a sponge). A spongelet, or small oval body terminating each of the capillary roots in trees or plants, and analogous, in its absorbing power, to the ampullulæ of the human intestine.

SPONGY BONES. A designation of the *turbinal bones* of the nose. These are called *spongy*, because the interior of each is occupied by air-cavities, separated only by very delicate partitions, and communicating with the nasal cavities. Hence the bones, though massive-looking, are really exceedingly light and delicate, and fully deserve the appellation *spongy*.

SPONTA'NEOUS (*sponte*, of one's own free will). A term applied to any physiological phenomenon which takes place without external agency; to diseases or fractures which occur without direct external cause; to the *combustion* which frequently occurs in greasy materials which have been allowed to accumulate, &c.

SPORA'DIC (*σπορικῶς*, scattered). A general term for diseases, arising from occasional causes, as cold, fatigue, &c., and attacking a few persons at a time, without spreading through a district. The term denotes any thing *scattered* here and there, like seeds.

SPORE (*σπείρω*, to sow). The reproductive body in Flowerless plants, which is analogous to the *seed* of Flowering plants, but differs from this in not germinating from any fixed point, but in producing its root and stem indifferently from any point of its surface. The theca which contains the spores is called *sporangium*, from *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel. *Sporidia* are bodies resembling spores, which occur in Algaecious plants.

SPO'ROGENS (*σπόρος*, a spore, *γεννῶ*, to produce). A division of Endogenous plants, whose reproductive bodies are not seeds, as in Endogens proper, but *spores*, as in Rafflesiaceæ. These plants are commonly called *rhizantls*.

SPRAIN or **STRAIN**. A forcible stretching of muscular or tendinous tissues beyond their natural length.

SPRUCE-BEER. A liquor made of treacle and the essence of spruce, well boiled in water, to which yeast is afterwards added, to assist the fermentation.

SPU'TUM (*spuo*, to spit). Any kind of expectorated matters. See *Flocculent* and *Nummular Sputa*.

SQUA'MA (*squama*, a scale of a fish). "A lamina of morbid cuticle, hard, thickened, whitish, and opaque."

The term *squama* also denotes certain other scale-like substances; thus, *æris squama* denotes the scales of brass blown from the metal in melting; *squamæ ferri*, the black oxide of iron, obtained in the form of scales.

SQUA'MOUS SUTURE (*squama*, the scale of a fish). A suture of the cranium, so called from its edges covering each other like the scales of fishes; also the name of the *scaly* portion of the temporal bone.

SQUA'RRRA. Mr. E. Wilson derives this term from the Greek *ἐσχάρα*, the scab or *eschar* on a wound caused by burning, and defines it as roughness, scabbiness, or scurfiness of the skin, a crust or *eschar*; in the former sense it is applied to trichosis tonsurans, as *squarra tonsdens*, and to a variety of favus, as *favus squarrosus*.

The term *Squarrosus* seems, however, quite independent of a Greek origin, and points rather to the Latin *squama*. Sext. Pomp. Festus, a grammarian of the fourth century, A.D., writes:—"Squarrosi a squamarum similitudine dicti, quorum cutis exsurgit ob assiduum illuvium."

SQUARROSE (*squarrosus*, covered with scurf or scab). Consisting of parts which spread out at right angles from a common centre; a term applied to leaves, &c.

SQUILL. The vernacular name of the *Scilla maritima*, or Sea-onion. See *Scilla*.

SQUINT. The popular designation of a want of parallelism in the position and motion of the eyes. See *Strabismus*.

ST. JOHN LONG'S LINIMENT. Oil of turpentine and acetic acid, held in suspension by yolk of egg.

STACTE' (*στάζω*, to distil). That kind of myrrh which distils or falls in drops from the tree. Also, a more liquid kind of amber than is generally met with in the shops. See *Myrrha*.

STADIUM MELANCHO'LICUM. A name that has been given to the initiatory period of insanity. By some it has been termed the "prodromal stadium," or period of incubation.

STAFF. The director for the gorget, or knife, used in lithotomy.

STAGMA (*στάζω*, to distil). A distilled liquor. Vitriolic acid.

STAGNATION. Accumulation or retention of a liquid in any part; a term applied by the humoral pathologists to that state of the blood which they considered the cause of many diseases.

STAKTO'METER (*στακτός*, dropping, *μέτρον*, a measure). Drop-measurer; an instrument invented by Brewster for measuring specific gravities by the size of drops which exude from a small orifice.

STALACTITE; **STALAGMITE** (*σταλάζω*, to drop, *στάλαγμα*, a drop). Substances found suspended from the roof, or forming a mass on the floor, of certain caverns or natural grottoes, occasioned by the gradual separation of carbonate of lime from water charged with carbonic acid. See *Petrifying Spring*.

STAMEN. The male organ of flowering plants. It occurs in one or more series immediately within the petals; the entire apparatus is called the *androecium*.

STAMMER and **STUTTER**. Terms employed synonymously to denote an involuntary interruption of speech arising from difficulty and often total inability of pronouncing certain syllables. See *Psellismus*.

STANDARD PROOF-SPIRIT. This spirit is defined, by the Excise law, as "that which, at a temperature of 51° F., weighs exactly twelve-thirteenths of an equal measure of distilled water." At this temperature the spirit will have a specific gravity of .923, or about .920 at 60° F. The *standard alcohol* of the Excise is spirit of specific gravity .825 at 60° F. By "spirit 60 degrees over proof" is understood a spirit, 100 measures of which added to 60 measures of water, will form *standard proof-spirit*, sp. gr. .920. By "spirit 10 degrees under proof" is understood a spirit, 100 measures of which mixed with 10 measures of standard alcohol, sp. gr. .825, will form *standard proof-spirit*.

STANDARD TEMPERATURE and **PRESSURE**. In determining the specific gravity of *solids* and *liquids*, the standard of comparison is the weight of an equal bulk of distilled water at 60° Fahr.; and for *gases* and *vapours*, atmospheric air at 60° Fahr., and under a pressure of 30 inches.

STANNETHYL'IUM. A crystalline body formed by the direct union of *stannum*, or tin, with iodide of *ethyl*; it is the iodide of a new organic radical. See *Organo-metallic Bodies*.

STA'NNUM. *Plumbum album.* Tin; a metal occurring plentifully in Cornwall, &c. It is found united with sulphur and copper, and is then called *tin-pyrites*; when combined with oxide of iron and silex, it is called *tin-stone*, and *wood-tin*.

1. *Stannum foliatum.* Tin-foil; an alloy composed chiefly of tin, with a small portion of lead, and sold in the form of a leaf of about 1-1000th part of an inch in thickness.

2. *Stanni pulvis.* Powder of tin; granulated tin; a remedy formerly employed as an anthelmintic.

3. *Stanni limatura.* Tin-filings.

4. *Stannic acid.* A binoxide of tin, combining with alkalies and forming crystalline *stannates*.

STAPE'DIUS. A small muscle arising from the anterior of the pyramid, and inserted into the neck of the *stapes*.

STAPES. Literally, a stirrup. A stirrup-like bone of the internal ear. See *Ossiculum*.

STAPHISA'GRIA. *Staves-acre*; the seed of the *Delphinium Staphisagria*, or *Stavesacre*, a Ranunculaceous plant of the Southern parts of Europe. Their active properties depend on a peculiar alkaline principle, called *delphine*.

STA'PHYLE' (σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes). A Greek term for the uvula, which enters into the designations of several muscles of the palate. Thus, *peri-staphylinus externus* is a synonym of the circumflexus palati; *peri-staphylinus internus*, of the levator palati mollis. Then, the palato-pharyngeus has been distinguished by Winslow into three portions, with reference to its origins, viz. the *peristaphylo-pharyngæus* or upper, *pharyngo-staphylinus*, or middle, and *thyro-staphylinus*, or lower portion.

STAPHYLO'MA (σταφυλή, a cluster of grapes). A term denoting any protrusion on the anterior surface of the eye. *Staphyloma iridis* is a protrusion of the iris, which occurs when the cornea is perforated by ulcers or wounds. *Staphyloma racemosum* denotes protrusion of the whole iris, after general slough of the cornea, from its resemblance to a *cluster of grapes*. See *Myocephalon*.

Staphyloma posticum. Sklerektasia. Posterior staphyloma; a conical protrusion backward of a portion of the sklerotic, in the neighbourhood of the optic nerve, involving the choroid and retina.

STA'PHYLOPLASTY (σταφυλή, the palate, πλάσσω, to mould). The operation for closure of fissure of the *hard* palate.

STAPHYLO'RRAPHY (σταφυλή, the palate, ραφή, suture). The operation for closure of fissure of the *soft* palate; suture of the uvula.

STAPHYLO'SIS (σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes). A protrusion or protuberance of the choroid from attenuation of the sclerotica. The proper term is *staphyloma*.

STAR-ANISE. *Anisum stellatum.* The fruit of the *Illicium anisatum*, a Magnoliaceous plant. By distillation it yields the oil of star-anise, or *oleum hadiani*, employed by liqueur makers.

STARCH. An amylaceous substance, usually prepared from wheaten flour, but existing also abundantly in many vegetables. A variety, called *Glenfield starch* is rendered, by a peculiar process, semi-transparent. *Starch-gum* is described under the term "British Gum." See *Amylum*.

STARKEY'S SOAP. *Sapo terebinthinæ.* Oil of turpentine ℥ij. gradually blended with hot sub-carbonate of potassa ℥j. in a heated mortar.

STASIS (στάσις, from ἵστημι, to make to stand). Literally, a standing, a placing or setting; a term applied to stagnation of the blood, or of the humors.

STATISTICS. A term applied to the investigation and exposition of the actual condition of states and countries. *Medical statistics* consist in the application of numbers to illustrate the natural history of men in health and disease.

STEAM. The vapour of water raised to a high degree of elasticity by heat. Steam is always of the same temperature as the water from which it rises, and, accordingly, the terms *high pressure steam*, steam produced at a high temperature, and steam of great density, may be considered as synonymous terms. Substances which evaporate without liquefying, are said to *sublime*: ice and snow sublime in dry winds.

STÉARIC ACID (στέαρ, suet). An acid procured from animal and vegetable fats, and from the bile of many animals. *Stearates* are combinations of stearic acid with bases, and the compounds are termed *soaps*. See *Oleic acid*.

STÉARIN (στέαρ, suet). A solid crystallizable substance, constituting the essential part of all kinds of suet. Compare *Elain*.

STEARO-RICINIC ACID. An acid procured by distillation from castor-oil.

STEARO'PTEN (στέαρ, suet). The solid portion of a volatile oil, as camphor. The liquid portion of a volatile oil is called *elæopten*.

STEARRHŒ'A (στέαρ, στέατος, sebum or fat, ῥέω, to flow). *Steatorrhæa*. Sebaceous flux; augmented secretion of the sebiparous organs. Changes occur in quality as well as in quantity: hence the term *stearrhæa flavescens* denotes that the abnormal secretion is of a golden or dirty-yellow colour; and *stearrhæa nigricans*, that it is of a greyish, and sometimes of a perfectly black appearance.

Stearrhæa folliculorum. Inflammation of the hair-follicles, accompanied by a morbid secretion, which is diffused and hardens upon the surface of the skin.

STE'ATOCELE (στέαρ, suet, κήλη, a tumor). A tumor seated in the scrotum, and consisting of a suety substance.

STEATO'MA (στεάτωμα, from στέαρ, στέατος, sebum or fat). A fatty tumor; a fatty or granular degeneration, occurring either in the arterial coats themselves, or in the plastic deposits which take place upon or underneath them. See *Atheroma*.

STEATOZO'ON FOLLICULO'RUM (στέαρ, στέατος, sebum, suet, ζῶον, an animal). The name given by Mr. Erasmus Wilson to the articulated animaleule found in the sebaceous substance of the hair-follicle. This little animal was considered by Dr. Simon, of Berlin, to be the larva of an unknown acarus, and was named by him *acarus folliculorum*. Subsequently it was termed by Owen *demodex folliculorum*.

STEEL. Carburetted iron. The proportion of carbon is supposed to amount, at an average, to $\frac{1}{110}$ th part. Steel is usually divided into three sorts, according to the method by which it is prepared, viz. *natural steel*, *steel of cementation*, and *cast-steel*.

1. *Steel-drops*. The *Tinctura Ferri sesquichloridi*, or tincture of the sesquichloride or muriate of iron, of the pharmacopœia; also called *tinctura Martis cum spiritu salis*.

2. *Steel-mixture*. The *Mistura Ferri composita* of the pharmacopœia; also called compound mixture of Mars, and Griffith's antihectic or tonic mixture.

3. *Steel-wine*. The *Vinum Ferri* of the pharmacopœia, a popular but weak chalybeate preparation of uncertain strength.

STE'LLA. *Stellated Bandage*. A bandage, so named from its forming a *star*, or cross, on the back. It is a roller, applied in the form of the figure 8, so as to keep back the shoulders.

STE'LLATE (*stellatus*, starry). Star-like; applied to the leaves of galium, the hairs of most malvaceous plants, &c.

STENOCHOR'IA (στενός, narrow, χώρος, space). Contraction or partial obstruction of the nasal duct. *Atresia* is complete closure.

STE'NON'S DUCT. *Stenonian duct*. The duct of the parotid gland, discovered by Stenon.

STERCUS DIA'BOLI. Devil's dung, a term applied by the Germans to *asafœtida*, owing to its disagreeable taste and odour. To some, however, it is a most grateful condiment, and has acquired the very different appellation of "eibus deorum," or *food of the gods*.

STERELMI'NTHA (στερεός, solid, ἔλμινς, a worm). The name applied to two species of intestinal worms, which have no true abdominal cavity, and are therefore termed solid, or parenchymatous. These are the *tænia solium* and the *bothriocephalus latus*. See *Vermes* and *Cœlelmintha*.

STEREOCHRO'MY (στερεός, solid, χρώμα, colour). A peculiar kind of permanent fresco-painting, said to be capable of resisting atmospheric influence.

STE'REO-ELECTRIC CURRENT (στερεός, solid). A current of thermo-electricity through *solid* bodies, as metals, when brought into contact at different temperatures. It is thus distinguished from the Voltaic or hydro-electric current, for which the presence of fluids is necessary.

STE'REOSCOPE (στερεός, solid, σκοπέω, to see). *Binocular glass*. An instrument invented by Mr. Wheatstone, for making two plane pictures seem to coalesce into one relieve, or raised object. The images of the two pictures are thrown, respectively, upon such parts of the two retinæ of the eyes as would receive these images if they really proceeded from one solid body, and the mind accordingly accepts them as representing a single solid body.

STERIL'ITY (*sterilis*, barren). Barrenness. Impotence in the male; inability to conceive in the female.

STE'RNUM. The breast-bone. It is divided into two or three parts, terminating below in the ensiform cartilage.

1. *Sterno-clavicular*. The designation of a ligament extending from the sternum to the clavicle.

2. *Sterno-cleido-mastoideus*. A muscle arising by two origins from the summit of the sternum and the sternal portion of the clavicle, and inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone. It turns the head to one side, and bends it forwards.

3. *Sterno-hyoideus*. A muscle arising from the sternum, and inserted

into the os hyoïdes. It depresses the larynx, and furnishes a fixed point for the depressors of the jaw.

4. *Sterno-thyroïdeus*. A muscle arising from the sternum, and inserted into the thyroïd cartilage. It draws the larynx downwards.

STERNUTA'TIO (*sternuto*, to sneeze often). Sneezing. Hence the term *sternutatories*, or ptarmics, applied to agents which excite sneezing, as snuff. See *Errhines*.

STERRO-METAL (στερρός, strong). An alloy consisting of 55 parts of copper, 42 4 parts of zinc, 0·8 of tin, and 1·8 of iron; a variety of brass containing iron and tin.

STERTOR (*sterto*, to snore in sleeping). Stertorous breathing or *snoring*; noisy inspiration caused by flapping of the soft palate when partially paralysed, as in sound sleep, or completely paralysed, as in congestion of the brain.

STETHO'METER (στήθος, the chest, μέτρον, a measure). A chest-measurer; an instrument invented by Dr. Quain, for facilitating diagnosis, by measuring the difference in the mobility of the opposite sides of the chest, or the magnitude of the inspirations.

STETHOSCOPE (στήθος, the breast, σκοπέω, to explore). An instrument, invented by Laennec, to assist the ear in examining the morbid sounds of the chest. See *Auscultation*.

STHENIC DISEASES (σθένος, strength). A term applied by Dr. Brown to diseases produced, according to his theory, by accumulated excitability, and nearly synonymous with *acute*. See *Asthenic*.

STIBIUM. The ancient term for the ore of antimony. Hence Berzelius described the antimonious and antimonic acids under the names *stibious* and *stibic*.

STICTA PULMONARIA. Tree Lung-wort; a lichen employed in pulmonary complaints, but inferior to Iceland moss.

STIGMA (στίγμα, the prick or mark of a pointed instrument). A point or speck; the smallest kind of spot occurring in *purpura*.

STIGMA, IN PLANTS. The upper extremity of the pistil. It has been termed the pistillary *spongelet*, from its property of absorbing the fecundating matter contained in the anther.

STILBENE. One of the products of the decomposition of the hydruret of sulphobenzoyl. It occurs in pearly crystalline scales.

STILBYL. The hypothetical radical of a small group of organic compounds, including benzoin, benzile, &c.

STILLICIDIUM (*stillo*, to ooze in drops, *cado*, to fall). 1. Strangury; a discharge of the urine *guttatim*, or in drops. 2. *Stillicidium lacrymarum* denotes an overflow of tears, from some obstruction in the excretory portion of the lacrymal organs. (See *Epiphora*.) 3. *Stillicidium* also denotes the act of pumping upon any part.

STILLINGIN. An American remedial agent, procured from the root of the *Stillingia sylvatica*, and much valued as an alterative and in the treatment of dermoid diseases.

STIMMI (στίμμι, quo aliquid στείβεται, densatur). *Stibium*. A substance, probably antimony, which the Ancients used to apply to the eyelids, for the purpose of contracting them, and thus giving the eyes an appearance of largeness, which was considered a mark of beauty.

STIMULANT (*stimulus*, a goad). *Incitant*; *excitant*. An agent which increases the vital activity of an organ, by augmenting the fre-

quency as well as the force of the heart's contractions. When this effect is produced in all the organs or functions, the agent is termed a *general stimulant*; when limited to one or two organs, a *local stimulant*; when it affects merely the part to which it is applied, it is called an *irritant*.

STIMULI, HOMOGE'NEOUS. A term applied by Müller to those stimulants which, though not essentially renovating, yet "exert a vivifying influence when their action on the organic matter favours the production of the natural composition of the parts." These are the true tonics.

STIMULI, VITAL or VIVIFYING. By this expression is denoted those external conditions which are necessary to the maintenance of life in organized beings. They must be distinguished from the *alterative* or *medicinal stimuli* which, while they cause temporary excitement, produce ultimate exhaustion.

STIPES. A term applied to the stem of endogenous trees, to the stalk of the mushroom, &c.

Stipitate. Stalked; that which is furnished with a stalk, as the pappus of some composite plants. The term does not apply to the petiole of a leaf, or the peduncle of a flower.

STI'PULE. A small leaf-like organ, attached to the base of the petiole of the leaf in many plants. See *Ochrea*.

Stipulate. Furnished with stipules; *eastipulate*, having no stipules.

STITCH. A spasmodic action of the muscles of the side, accompanied with pain, produced by running, &c.

STOMA'CHIC (στομαχικός, belonging to the stomach). A medicine which stimulates and strengthens the powers of the stomach.

STO'MACHUS (στόμαχος, a mouth, opening). The stomach; an expansion of the alimentary canal, situated in the left hypochondriac region, and extending into the epigastric. The orifice communicating with the œsophagus is called the *cardia*; that communicating with the duodenum, the *pylorus*. The upper space between the two orifices is usually termed the *small curvature*; the lower space, the *large curvature*, of the stomach.

STOMAKAKE' (στομακάκη, a disease in which all the teeth fall out; scurvy of the gums). Literally, mouth-disease, or canker; ulceration of the mouth, generally a symptom of scurvy.

STO'MATE (στόμα, a mouth). An oval space, lying between the sides of the cells in the epidermis of plants, and above a cavity in the subjacent tissue.

STOMATITIS (στόμα, στόματος, the mouth, and the nosological termination *-itis*, denoting inflammation). Inflammation of the mouth. Under the specific term *fungosa* are included all the varieties of aphthous affection, or thrush, due to the presence of fungi. See *Aphtha*.

STONE-BLUE. This is indigo, mixed with starch or whiting.

STONE-POCK. Tubercular tumors of the face, the *akne indurata* of Bateman.

STO'RAX. The name of various substances, some of which are produced by the *Styrax officinale*, while others are referred to a plant belonging to *Liquidambar*. Storax consists of a crystalline solid, called *styracin*; of a colourless oil, called *styröl*; and cinnamic acid. Pereira notices the following varieties:—

1. *Storax in the tear*. Storax in grains. Yellowish-white or reddish-yellow tears, about the size of peas.

2. *Amygdaloïd storax*. Occurs in masses, interspersed with white tears, giving them an amygdaloïd appearance.

3. *Reddish-brown storax*. Differs from the preceding in the absence of the white tears, and in the presence of saw-dust.

4. *Black storax*. Occurs in reddish-brown masses, apparently formed of a balsam, melted and inspissated by heat with saw-dust.

5. *Liquid storax*. Usually considered as the produce of a *Liquidambar*, but more recently referred to the *Styrax officinalis*.

6. *Scobs stryacina*. Under this name, Pereira includes several substances sold as storax, but which are evidently fine saw-dust impregnated with a sufficiency of some resinous liquid, in some cases perhaps *liquid storax*, to give them cohesiveness. These are common storax, solid or cake-storax, drop or gum-storax, and hard blackish storax.

STORM-GLASS. A glass tube about twelve inches long and three-fourths of an inch in diameter, filled with a solution of camphor, nitrate of potash, sal-ammoniac, and proof-spirit, mixed together. The following *indications* are said to be afforded:—

1. When the solution is very clear, with only a small quantity of crystalline matter at the bottom of the glass, fine and dry weather may be expected.

2. When fresh crystals are formed and extend upward through the glass, while the liquid still continues clear, a change of weather with rain may be expected.

3. When plumose crystals are formed, some of which float in the upper portion of the solution, while the liquid itself assumes a turbid appearance, a storm with high wind may be expected.

STRABISMO'METER (στραβισμός, a squinting, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring precisely and readily the amount of linear deviation of a squinting eye.

STRABISMUS (στραβισμός, squinting). Squinting; an affection in which the optic axes of the eyes are not directed to the same object; or it may be defined as a want of parallelism in the position and motion of the eyeballs. There are two principal varieties:—

1. *Strabismus convergens*. Inward squint, in which the eye turns inward, towards the nose. This may be *single convergent*, in which one eye only is affected; *double convergent*, in which both eyes are affected; or *alternating*, in which both eyes are *equally* affected, though never both at the same time.

2. *Strabismus divergens*. Outward squint, in which the eye turns outward, towards the temple. It admits of the same modifications as the preceding variety. See *Lusitas*.

STRAMO'NIUM. Thorn-apple; an indigenous species of *Datura*, yielding an active principle called *daturin*. In some parts of Europe this plant is vulgarly called *herbe aux sorciers*, from its intoxicating effects, in which it resembles belladonna.

STRANGULATION. Constriction arising from the application of an overtight ligature or bandage, or by the slipping of a tight ring over a part.

STRANGURY (στραγγουρία, retention of the urine, when it falls by drops, from στράγγξ, a drop, οὔρον, urine). Discharge of the urine

with pain and *by drops*, occasioned by irritability of the bladder; the *dysuria* of Sauvages, &c.

STRE'MMA (στρέμμα, that which is twisted, from στρέφω, to turn). A strain, or sprain, of a joint.

STRI'A. A streak or groove. Hence the term *corpora striata*, denoting two streaky eminences in the lateral ventricle of the brain. The term *stria* is also employed synonymously with *linea*. See *Linea*.

1. *Striæ atrophicæ*. Cicatrices of the skin, occasioned by over-distension, and indicating loss of substance or atrophy. Hence the corresponding expression, *linear atrophy*.

2. Mr. E. Wilson describes other forms of *striæ atrophicæ*, occasioned by other causes than simple distension. These are termed *traumaticæ*, when arising from forcible distension and forcible disruption of healthy tissue; *idiopathicæ*, when associated with feeble vitality of the cutaneous tissues, but without apparent cause; and *neuroticæ*, resulting from paralysis of a cutaneous nerve, as of the supra-orbital.

STRI'CTURE (*stringo*, to bind). A contracted state of some part of a tube, or duct. Stricture also denotes, in strangulated hernia, the narrowest part of the opening through which the viscera protrude.

STRI'DOR DENTIIUM (*strideo*, to creak). *Brygmus*. Grinding or gnashing of the teeth.

STRI'GIL, or STRI'GILIS. A scraper or flesh-brush; an instrument used in bathiug, for removing dirt or perspiration from the body.

STRI'GOSE (*strigosus*, lean, scraggy). A term applied to a surface which is covered with stiff hairs.

STRO'BILE (στροβίλος, any thing twisted up; a pine-cone). *Cone*. An amentiform fruit, in which the carpels are scale-like, spread open, and bear naked seeds; the scales are woody and coherent in the pine, thin and without cohesion in the hop.

STRO'MA (στρώμα). Any thing *spread* or laid out for resting upon. Hence we speak of the fibrous or other *stroma*, or framework, of a tumor.

STRO'NTIUM. The metallic base of Strontia, so called from Strontian, a mining village in Argyleshire, where the carbonate of the oxide of strontium (*strontia*) is found native. There is also a native sulphate of strontia (oxide of strontium), named by mineralogists *celestine*.

Strontia-water. A solution of strontia in about two hundred times its weight of water at common temperatures; occasionally employed as a chemical reagent.

STRO'PHIOLATE (*strophium*, a little garland). A term applied to the umbilicus of seeds, when they are surrounded by irregular protuberances, called strophiolæ or carunculæ.

STRO'PHOS (στροφός, a twisted band or cord, from στρέφω, to turn). A term used by Celsus for tordina or griping.

STRO'PHULUS (στροφός, a twisted band or cord, and, hence, a twisting of the bowels, colic; Latin, *tordina*). A genus of cutaneous diseases peculiar to infants, known by the names of *gum-rash*, *red-gum*, *tooth-eruption*, &c., and consisting of pimples on the face, neck, arms, and loins, generally in clusters, surrounded with a reddish halo. The varieties are—

1. *S. intertinctus*. Red gum-rash, or "red gown."
2. *S. confertus*. Tooth-rash, occurring from teething.
3. *S. voluticus*. Wildfire-rash, or "feu volage."
4. *S. albidus*. White gum-rash; pimples white.
5. *S. candidus*. Pallid gum-rash; pimples large, pale.

STRU'CTURAL DISEASES. A term applied to those diseases which result from some alteration of structure.

STRU'MA. This is the Latin term for *scrofula*. Good derived it from the Greek *στρωμα*, denoting "congestion, or coacervation, as of straw in a litter, feathers in a bed, or tumors in the body." See *Scrofula*.

STRY'CHNOS NUX VOMICA. The Poison-nut; a plant of the order *Loganiaceæ*, growing in the East Indies, the bark of which was formerly confounded with *angustura*-bark, and was hence called *falsæ angustura*. The seeds, or *nuxes vomicæ*, are called by the Germans *croes' eyes*.

1. *Strychnia*. An alkaloïd prepared from *Strychnos nux vomica*, *St. Ignatia*, and other species, in which it is frequently associated with *brucia*.

2. *Strychnic* or *igasuric acid*. An acid said to exist in the seeds of *nux vomica*, *St. Ignatius's bean*, and *snake-wood*.

STU'PA or **STUPPA** (στούπη). Tow; the coarse part of flax.

Stupose. Having a tuft of hairs at some part, as certain filaments of plants, &c.

STUPEFA'CIENTS. *Narcotics*. Those phrenic medicines which stupefy the mind, as opium.

STU'POR (*stupeo*, to be senseless). A state of insensibility.

Stupor dentium. An affection commonly called *teeth-on-edge*.

ST. VITUS'S DANCE. *Chorea Sancti Viti*; called, in colloquial French, *danse de St. Guy*. It consists in tremulous and jerking motions of the limbs. The name of *St. Vitus's Dance* was given to this affection, according to Horstius, in consequence of the cure produced on certain women of disordered mind, upon their visiting the chapel of St. Vitus, near Ulm, and there dancing from morning till night.

STY, STYE, or STIGH (*stihan*, Saxon, springing up). The popular name for *hordcolus*, a small boil occurring on the edge of the eye-lid, and involving a Meibomian gland.

STYLE (στυλος, a pillar). That part of the pistil, in plants, which surmounts the ovary, and supports the stigma. The style is frequently absent, and is, in fact, no more essential to the pistil than a petiole to a leaf, or a filament to an anther.

STY'LOID (στυλος, a style, or pencil, εἶδος, likeness). The name of a *style-shaped* process of the temporal bone. This process was also termed by the old writers *belonoid*, or *needle-shaped*, and *graphioïd*, or *pencil-shaped*. The terms *styloïd* and *graphioïd* apophysis were also applied to the *styloïd* process of the *ulna*.

1. *Stylo-glossus*. A muscle arising from the *styloïd* process and the *stylo-maxillary ligament*, and inserted into the root of the tongue. It moves the tongue laterally and backwards. A fasciculus of this muscle has been named *stylo-auricularis*.

2. *Stylo-hyoïdeus*. A muscle arising from the *styloïd* process, and inserted into the *os hyoïdes*, which it raises. It is sometimes accom-

panied by another small muscle resembling it, named by Innes *stylo-hyoideus alter*.

3. *Stylo-pharyngeus*. A muscle arising from the styloid process, and inserted into the pharynx and back part of the thyroid cartilage. It raises the pharynx, and draws up the thyroid cartilage.

4. *Stylo-mastoïd*. The designation of a *foramen*, situated between the styloid and mastoid processes, through which the portio dura of the seventh pair of nerves passes; also of an *artery* which enters that foramen.

5. *Stylo-maxillary*. The name of a ligament which extends from the styloid process to the angle of the jaw.

STY'PHNIC ACID (στυφλός, hard). *Nitrostyphnic acid*. An astringent acid, formed by the action of nitric acid on certain gum-resins. The term should be *styphlic*.

STY'PTIC (στυπτικός, astringent). An astringent application for stopping hæmorrhage, by causing contraction of the vessels and formation of the coagulum.

STY'ROL. A liquid hydrocarbon, obtained from the vegetable gum-resin known as storax.

STY'RAX PREPARA'TUS. Prepared storax; a balsam procured from the bark of the *Liquidambar orientale*, purified by means of rectified spirit and straining. See *Storax*.

SUB-. A Latin preposition, denoting—1. a position *beneath* any body; 2. a slight modification, corresponding to the English term *somewhat*, as in sub-ovate, somewhat ovate, sub-viridis, somewhat green; and 3. in chemical language it is prefixed to a basic salt or an oxide which contains a *less* proportion of oxygen than a protoxide. See *Sub-oxides*.

1. *Sub-arachnoïdean fluid*. An abundant serous secretion, situated between the arachnoïd and the pia mater.

2. *Sub-arachnoïdean space*. The space which occurs between the arachnoïd and the spinal cord. This space is distinguished into three portions, designated as the *anterior*, the *posterior*, and the *superior* arachnoïdean space. They communicate with a still larger space situated around the spinal cord, and called the *spinal* sub-arachnoïdean space.

3. *Sub-arachnoïdean tissue*. A delicate areolar tissue which connects the visceral layer of the arachnoïd to the pia mater.

4. *Sub-clavian*. The designation of an artery, situated under the clavicle. The *right* arises from the arteria innominata; the *left* separates from the aorta at the termination of its arch.

5. *Sub-clavius*. A muscle arising from the cartilage of the first rib, and inserted into the lower surface of the clavicle. It brings the clavicle and shoulder forwards and backwards.

6. *Sub-cutaneous*. Beneath the skin; a name of the platysma myoides.

7. *Sub-diaphragmatic*. The designation of a *plexus*, furnished by the solar plexus, and distributed to the diaphragm.

8. *Sub-lingual*. The name of a *gland*, situated beneath the mucous membrane of the floor of the mouth, on each side of the frænum linguæ.

9. *Sub-mastoïd*. The name of a branch given off by the seventh pair of nerves, as it passes out from the stylo-mastoïd foramen.

10. *Sub-maxillary*. The name of a *gland*, situated on the inner side of the ramus of the lower jaw; and of a *ganglion* which occurs on a level with the sub-maxillary gland.

11. *Sub-mental*. The name of an artery and veins running beneath the chin.

12. *Sub-oxides*. Certain inferior oxides which do not combine with acids, as the suboxide of lead, which contains less oxygen than the oxide distinguished as the protoxide of the same metal. See *Binoxide*.

13. *Sub-resin*. The name given by Bonastre to that portion of a resin which is soluble only in boiling alcohol, and is thrown down again as the alcohol cools, forming a kind of seeming crystallizations. It is a sort of *stearine of resins*.

14. *Sub-salt*. Originally, a salt which contained an excess of base. This term now relates to atomic composition, a true *sub-salt* being that in which there is less than one atom of acid to each atom of base: thus, the *sub-carbonate* of soda is no longer a *sub-salt*, but is generally termed *carbonate* of soda. See *Super* and *Sub-salts*.

15. *Sub-scapularis*. A muscle arising from all the internal surface of the scapula, and inserted into the humerus. It pulls the arm backwards and downwards.

16. *Sub-sternal*. The name of the lymphatics beneath the sternum.

17. *Sub-sultus* (salio, to leap). Twitchings; sudden and irregular snatches of the tendons.

18. *Sub-tepidus* (tepidus, warm). Lukewarm. In this term, the preposition diminishes the quality.

19. *Sub-uberes* (ubera, the breasts). A term applied to children during the period of suckling, in contra-distinction to those who have been weaned, or the *ex-uberes*.

SU'BERIN. The name of a peculiar substance, obtained from common cork, the epidermis of the *Quercus suber*, or Oak.

Suberic acid. An organic acid, produced by treating rasped cork with diluted nitric acid.

SUBLIMATE, CORROSIVE. Formerly the bichloride, now the *perchloride* of mercury. Calomel is now the *subchloride*.

SUBLIMATION. The process by which volatile substances are raised by heat, and then condensed into the solid form; it is, in fact, dry distillation. The substances so obtained are called *sublimates*.

SUBLIMIS. A designation of the flexor digitorum communis muscle, from its being more superficial than the flexor profundus.

SUBSTA'NTIA (*substo*, to stand one's ground). Substance or matter.

1. *Substantia cinerea*. The cineritious, grey, or cortical substance of the cerebro-spinal axis. By the term *substantia cinerea spongiosa vasculosa*, Rolando designates the ordinary grey matter of the cord; and by the term *substantia cinerea gelatinosa*, another kind of grey substance, found along the edge and at the extremity of the posterior cornua.

2. *Substantia ferruginea*. A yellowish-red substance, forming the

inner of the two layers constituting the cortical substance of the cerebellum, and composed of fibres and cell-nuclei.

3. *Substantia nigra*. A small collection of grey substance, found in the crura cerebri, consisting of pigmentary nerve-cells, and connected with the central ganglia.

4. *Substantia osseidea*. The cement, or cortical substance, forming a thin coating over the root of the tooth, from the termination of the enamel to the aperture at the point of the fang.

5. *Substantia perforata antica*. A whitish substance, situated at the inner extremity of the fissure of Sylvius, and perforated by numerous openings for vessels.

6. *Substantia perforata media*. A white substance at the bottom of a triangular cavity between the crura cerebri, perforated by several apertures for vessels.

SUBSTANTIVE. A term applied by Paris to those medicinal agents which possess an inherent and independent activity. Those which are in themselves inert, but are capable of imparting impulse and increased energy to the former, when combined with them, are termed *adjective* constituents.

SUBSTITUTION. A term applied to those effects of chemical affinity which depend on the replacement of certain proportions of one body already in combination, by the same proportions of another body not in combination. It thus includes all processes of single or double decomposition. See *Consecutive Combination*.

Substitution Products. The name of a large class of organic substances, formed by the substitution of hydrogen by an equivalent quantity of chlorine, bromine, hyponitrous acid, &c., as *bichlorobutyric acid*, *bromobenzole*, &c. See *Chlor-chloro*.

SUBULATE (*subula*, a shoemaker's awl). Awl-shaped; linear, tapering to a fine point, as the leaves of *ulex*.

SUBSULTUS TENDINUM. Twitching of the muscles, occurring in low febrile attacks.

SUCCEDA'NEUM (*succedo*, to go under). A medicine substituted for another, possessing similar properties.

SUCCENTURIA'TUS (one who supplies the place of another, from *succenturio* [sub, centurio], the substitute of a centurion). Supplementary; the former name of the pyramidal muscles of the abdomen, and of the supra-renal capsules.

SUCCINAMIDE. A compound formed by the action of ammonia on succinic ether.

SUCCINIC ACID (*succinum*, amber). An acid derived from the distillation of amber, and found also in the resin of some Coniferous plants. *Succinic group* is the generic name of succinic acid and its derivations. See *Amber*.

SUCCULENT (*succulentus*, full of juice). Very cellular and juicy, as the stem of the cactus, the leaf of *sempervivum*, &c.

SUCCUS. Juice; the expressed liquor of a fruit or plant. *Succus spissatus* is inspissated juice, prepared by expressing the juices of fresh plants, and evaporating them in a water-bath.

SUCCUS ENTE'RICUS (*έντερα*, the intestines). The intestinal juice; a peculiar, half-liquid, slimy mucus, which exudes from the surface of the intestine and assists in the conversion of the chyme into chyle.

SUCCUSSION (*succussio*, a shaking). A mode of exploring the chest, by forcibly shaking the patient's body, and observing the sounds which are thereby produced, as in pneumothorax, &c. See *Splashing Sound*.

SUCKER. *Surculus*. A term applied in botany to a modification of the aërial stem, consisting of a branch which proceeds from the neck of a plant beneath the surface of the ground, and becomes erect as soon as it emerges from the earth, producing leaves and branches, and subsequently roots. It has been termed *soboles*.

SUCROSE (*sucré*, sugar). A general term for cane-sugar and the sugar obtained from beet-root, turnip, carrot, maple, Indian corn, &c.

SUCTION (*sugo*, to suck). The act of sucking; a term applied to the raising of liquids through a tube, by means of a piston, which lifts and sustains the weight of the atmosphere from that part of the well which is covered with the tube, leaving it to press on the other parts of the surface.

SUCTORIA (*sugo*, to suck). The third class of the *Diplo-neura*, or Helminthoïda, comprising the *entozoa*, and a few other similar helminthoïd animals, which have their mouth adapted for sucking fluid aliment.

SUDAMINA (*sudo*, to sweat). *Emphlysis miliaria*. Miliary vesicles; small, prominent, rounded vesicles, of about the size of millet-seeds; often associated with profuse perspiration. The eruption often occurs without *miliaria*, though the latter is generally accompanied by the former.

SUDATORIA (*sudo*, to sweat). A synonym of *Hidrosis*, denoting morbid increase of the perspiratory secretion from disease of the sudoriparous organs, or the sweating sickness.

SUDATORIUM (*sudor*, sweat). The hot-air bath. At a temperature of 85°, profuse perspiration is produced.

SUDOR (*sudo*, to sweat). Sweat; the vapour which passes through the skin, and condenses on the surface of the body.

SUDOR ANGLICUS. The sweating fever; a contagious pestilential fever of one day, which appeared in England in the 15th and 16th centuries.

SUDORIC ACID (*sudor*, sweat). *Hidrotic acid*. An acid contained in human sweat, in addition to lactic acid.

SUDORIFEROUS CANALS (*sudor*, sweat, *fero*, to carry). Minute, spiral follicles, distributed over the whole surface of the skin, for the secretion of the sweat. See *Sudoriparous Gland*.

SUDORIFICS (*sudor*, sweat, *fio*, to become). Medicines which occasion sweating.

SUDORIPAROUS GLAND (*sudor*, sweat, *pario*, to produce). A small, oblong body, situated in the skin, and composed of one or more convoluted tubuli, or of a congeries of globular sacs, opening into a common duct, which traverses the derma and the epidermis, and terminates by a pore on the surface of the latter. It is proposed to distinguish that portion of the tube which is situated within and below the derma by the name *sudoriparous*, as it probably has the same office as the gland, viz. that of secretion; and that portion of the apparatus, situated in the epidermis, as the *sudoriferous* part, being in fact the true excretory portion. See *Sebiparous Gland*.

SUET. *Sevum*. The fat of the ovis aries, or the sheep. It consists of stearine, oleine, hircine, and margarine.

SUFFOCATIVE CATARRH. Under this term Ettmüller described a disease corresponding to croup. It is now restricted to capillary bronchitis.

SUFFITUS (*suffio*, to fumigate). Fumes of burning substances, used for inhalation, as tar-fumes. See *Halitus*.

SUFFRUTEX. An under-shrub; a plant which differs from the *frutex*, or shrub, in its perishing annually, either wholly or in part; and from the *herb*, in having branches of a woody texture, which frequently exist more than one year, as in the Tree-Mignonette.

SUFFUSION (*suffundo*, to pour down; so called because the Ancients supposed opacity to be caused by something *running under* the crystalline humor). A term employed by Celsus, &c., to denote generally imperfection or loss of sight, whether arising from cataract or from affection of the nervous structure. The latter has sometimes been called *suffusio nigra*, or *cataracta nigra*, from the natural blackness of the pupil.

SUGAR. A general term for several substances which agree in having a sweet taste, but differ in other respects. See *Saccharum*.

SUGILLATION (*sugillo*, to discolour the skin by a blow). Ecthymosis, or extravasation of blood.

SULCUS. A groove or furrow; generally applied to bones. The depressions by which the convolutions of the brain are separated, are termed *sulci*, or furrows. The term is also applied to two lines, the *anterior* and the *posterior lateral sulci*, of the medulla oblongata. See *Anfractus* and *Fissura*.

SULPHAMIDE. A compound containing the radical sulphurous acid, combined with amidogen. See *Amides*.

SULPHAS. A sulphate; a combination of sulphuric acid with a base.

SULPHATOXYGEN. According to the new view of compound radicals, this body is the *sulphate radical* of sulphate of soda, the oxygen of the soda being referred to the acid; its compounds are termed *sulphatoxides*. See *Oxy-sulphion*.

SULPHOBENZAMINE. A compound of the benzoic group, consisting of ammonia containing an equivalent of benzoyl in which the oxygen is replaced by sulphur.

SULPHOLEIC ACID. A double acid, consisting of oleic acid and concentrated sulphuric acid.

SULPHO-SALTS. These are merely double sulphurets, in the constitution of which Berzelius has traced a close analogy to salts.

SULPHOVINIC ACID. The name given by Vogel to an acid, or class of acids, which may be obtained by digesting alcohol and sulphuric acid together with heat. It seems probable that this acid is merely the hypo-sulphuric, combined with a peculiar oily matter.

SULPHUR. *Brimstone*. A solid, elementary, non-metallic body, found native as *virgin sulphur*, and in combination, as in sulphuret of iron or martial pyrites, &c.

1. *Sulphur crudum*. Rough or crude sulphur, the result of the distillation of native sulphur.

2. *Sulphur rotundum*. Stick, roll-, or cane-sulphur; refined sulphur, which has been cast into wooden moulds, and is hence also called *sulphur in baculis*.

3. *Sulphur sublimatum*. Sublimed sulphur; sulphur prepared from crude or rough sulphur by sublimation, commonly termed *flowers of sulphur*, from its occurring in the form of a bright yellow powder.

4. *Sulphur vivum* or *black sulphur*. The dregs remaining after the purification of sulphur, also called sulphur caballinum, horse-brimstone, &c., occasionally used as a cattle medicine, and for dressing mouldy hops.

5. *Sulphur præcipitatum*. Precipitated sulphur, commonly called *milk of sulphur*; a white hydrate, consisting of sulphur and a little water.

6. *Olum sulphuratum*. Sulphurated oil, or balsam of sulphur, prepared by dissolving sublimed sulphur in olive-oil.

7. *Alcohol of sulphur*. The former absurd name of bi-sulphuret of carbon.

8. *Sulphuric acid*. An acid produced by the combustion of sulphur, and the oxidation of the resulting sulphurous acid, by means of nitrous vapours. It was formerly called *oil of vitriol*, because it was distilled from a substance of mineral origin, called *vitriol* on account of its imperfect resemblance to green glass. This acid, when obtained in the latter way, emits white vapours on exposure to the air, and is hence called *fuming sulphuric acid*.

9. *Sulphurous acid*. Sulphurous acid gas dissolved in water, and constituting 9.2 per cent. by weight of the solution. It was formerly called volatile sulphurous acid, and, from the old mode of preparing it, *spirit of sulphur by the bell*.

10. *Sulphuretum*. A sulphuret; a combination of sulphur with a base.

11. *Sulphuretted hydrogen*. Hydro-sulphuric acid; a noxious gas, consisting of hydrogen and sulphur-vapour.

12. *Sulph-indilic acid*. A blue acid, formed by the action of sulphuric acid upon indigo. The purple substance which appears during the reaction is called *sulpho-purpuric acid*.

13. *Sulpho-cetic acid*. An acid formed by heating sulphuric acid in contact with ethal, in a water-bath, and agitating the mixture.

14. *Sulpho-glyceric acid*. An acid obtained by acting upon glycerine, the sweet principle of oils, with sulphuric acid.

15. *Sulph-amethylane*. A crystalline compound formed by the action of ammonia on the neutral sulphate of methyl.

16. *Sulphatic ether*. The name given by Dumas to ethereal oil, commonly called *heavy oil of wine*, or simply *oil of wine*.

17. *Sulph-esatyde*. A product of the oxidation of indigo. It is isatyde, in which 2 eq. of oxygen are replaced by sulphur. *Sulphasatyde* differs from this in having only 1 eq. of oxygen replaced by sulphur.

18. *Sulph-ion*. The salt-radical of the sulphates has been so named from the circumstance that, in the Voltaic decomposition of a sulphate, SO_4 travels to the positive pole, and the metal or hydrogen to the negative pole. Its compounds, or the sulphates, become *sulphonides*.

19. *Sulph-opinic acid*. An acid produced by the action of sulphuretted hydrogen on opianic acid. It is the *sulphide of opianyl* of Gerhardt.

20. *Sulpho-benzide*. A neutral product of the decomposition of benzole by anhydrous sulphurous acid.

21. *Sulpho-cyanogen*. Bisulphuret of cyanogen, the supposed radical of the sulphocyanide of potassium.

22. *Sulpho-naphthaline*. This, and *sulphonaphthalide*, are two neutral bodies formed when the vapours of anhydrous sulphuric acid are passed over naphthaline in excess. The former is a crystalline fusible solid; the latter, a crystalline powder not fusible at 212° .

23. *Sulpho-sinapisin*. A white, crystallizable, bitter substance, obtained from the *Sinapis alba*, or White Mustard.

24. *Sulphur-salts*. A class of bodies described by Berzelius as coming under the character of salts. Electro-positive sulphides, termed *sulphurbases*, are usually the proto-sulphides of electro-positive metals, and therefore correspond to the alkaline bases of those metals; and the electro-negative sulphides, or *sulphur-acids*, are the sulphides of the electro-negative metals, and are proportioned in composition to the acids which the same metals form with oxygen.

25. *Sulphuration*. *Sulphuring*. The subjection of woollen and other articles to the fumes of burning sulphur, or sulphurous acid, for decolouring or bleaching purposes.

26. *Sulphuretted Sulphites*. The hyposulphites, or salts of hyposulphurous acid; they contain a peculiar acid.

27. *Sulphuric ether*. Oxide of ethyl; also called ethylic ether, vinic ether, or simply ether or æther.

28. *Sulphurosa*. A class of resolvent spanæmics, including sulphur, sulphuretted hydrogen, and the alkaline sulphurets.

SULPHUR-LOZENGES. Sublimed sulphur one part, sugar eight parts, tragacanth-mucilage, q. s.; used in asthma and in hæmorrhoids.

SULPHUREOUS WATERS. *Hepatic waters*. Mineral waters impregnated with hydro-sulphuric acid, as those of Harrowgate.

SUMBUL-RADIX. Sumbul-root. The dried transverse sections of the root of a plant the botanical history of which is unknown. Imported from Russia and also from India.

SUMMER-FEVER. A term suggested by Dr. Pirrie instead of *hay-fever*, in order to disconnect the disease from the popular notion of its being occasioned by the action of the powder of flowering grasses and other vegetable irritants. Dr. Pirrie attributes the disease to excess of sun-light and heat.

SUMMER-RASH. *Essera*. A popular designation of the *Lichen tropicus*, or prickly heat, occurring in warm climates.

SUN-BURN. *Ephelis*. Discoloration of the skin, in the form of small irregular patches, from exposure to the influence of the sun's rays.

SUPER- and SUB-SALTS. These terms are now seldom used, except when the atomic composition of a salt is unknown, though the excess of acid or of base, as the case may be, have been clearly ascertained. A neutral salt is now considered to be a compound in which a single atom of acid is combined with a single atom of base. The class of subsalts is now generally termed *basic salts*, because the base predominates; and if the number of atoms of a base entering into the

composition of a *basic salt* is to be indicated, the Greek numerals *dis*, *tris*, *tetrakis*, *pente*, &c., are employed; and, conversely, the number of atoms of acid entering into the composition of an *acid salt* is expressed by the Latin numerals *bi*, *tri*, &c.

SUPER-OCCI'PITAL BONE. In the doctrine of Homologies, this bone is the "neural spine." See *Vertebra*.

SUPERBUS. A name sometimes given to the levator menti, and to the rectus superior, from the expression of *pride* which the action of these muscles imparts.

SUPERCI'LIUM (*super*, above, *cilium*, the eyelid). The eyebrow; the projecting arch of integument, covered with short hairs, which forms the upper boundary of the orbit.

SUPERFICIAL (*super*, above, *facies*, the face, or the outer surface). That which is upon the surface, as the *fascia* which is placed, beneath the integument, over every part of the body.

SUPERFICIA'LIS VO'LÆ. The name of a branch of the radial artery, which is distributed to the muscles and integuments of the *vola*, or palm.

SUPERFÆTA'TION (*superfœlatio*, a conceiving anew when already with young). Literally, the impregnation of a person already pregnant. This is a term formerly applied to a supposed subsequent conception, in cases in which a dead and apparently premature fœtus is discharged with a living one at a common birth.

SUPERIOR AURIS. A muscle of the external ear, arising from the aponeurosis of the occipito-frontalis, and inserted into the back part of the anti-helix. It lifts the ear upwards. See *Attollens auris*.

SUPERIOR FRUIT. A term applied to the fruit when it has no cohesion with the calyx, the latter being then termed *inferior*. Contrariwise, a cohering calyx is termed superior, the invested fruit being then termed inferior.

SUPINA'TION (*supinus*, lying with the face upwards). The act of turning the palm of the hand upward, by rotating the radius upon the ulna. The opposite action is called *pronation*.

SUPINA'TOR (*supinus*, lying with the face upwards). The name of a muscle which turns the palm of the hand upwards.

SUPPOSITO'RIA (*suppono*, to put under). Suppositories; *things placed under*; preparations made in a conical or other convenient form, for the local application of certain drugs, as morphia, tannic acid, &c.

SUPPRE'SSION (*supprimo*, to press down). A term applied to a cessation of any secretion, excretion, &c.

SUPPURA'TION (*sub*, beneath, *pus*, matter). The process by which pus is formed, or deposited on the surface, or in the substance of any tissue. The accumulation of pus in any part is called an *abscess*.

SUPPURA'TIVES (*sub*, beneath, *pus*, matter). A variety of Epispasties, producing *phlegmonous* inflammation: they differ in this respect from vesicants and rubefacients, which produce *erythematic* inflammation.

SUPRACOSTA'LES (*supra*, above, *costæ*, the ribs). A designation of the levatores costarum muscles, from their lying above or upon the ribs.

SUPRAO'RBITAR (*supra*, above, *orbita*, the orbit). The designation of an artery sent off by the ophthalmic along the superior wall of the orbit, and passing through the supra-orbital foramen.

SUPRARE'NAL (*supra*, above, *ren*, the kidney). The name of two *capsules* situated above the kidneys.

SUPRA-SPINA'TUS (*supra*, above, *spina*, the spine). A muscle arising from above the spine of the scapula, and inserted into the humerus. It raises the arm, &c. See *Infra-spinalus*.

SU'RA. The calf of the leg, consisting principally of the soleus and gastrocnemius muscles, together termed the *musculus suræ*.

SU'RDITAS (*surdus*, deaf). Deafness; hardness of hearing.

SURFACE-DEPOSIT (in Electro-plating). The operation of depositing a surface of gold or silver upon a foundation of cheaper metal, by the electro-process. See *Solid Deposit*.

SU'RGERY, or **CHIRURGERY** (χείρ, the hand, ἔργον, work). That branch of Medicine which treats diseases by the application of the hand alone, the employment of instruments, or the use of topical remedies. *Conservative* or *preservative surgery* is that department which relates to the *excision* of joints and bones.

SU'RINAM-BARK. *Worm-bark*. The bark of the *Andira inermis*, or Cabbage-bark-tree, a Leguminous plant of the West Indies.

SURRE'NAL (*sub*, beneath, *renes*, the kidneys). The designation of arteries, &c., situated beneath the kidney.

SUS SCROFA. The hog; a pachydermatous animal, yielding adeps suillus, or hog's lard.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION. A term employed to designate the state of children still-born, and the effect produced by the inhalation of carbonic acid, and other deleterious gases, by strangulation, or by submersion; the respiration being interrupted, the patient, as it has been strongly but quaintly expressed, dies *poisoned by his own blood*.

SUSPE'NSION (*suspendeo*, to suspend). A term applied to the state of solid bodies, the particles of which are held undissolved in water, and may be separated from it by filtration. The solid is then said to be *suspended* in the liquid.

SUSPE'NSORY (*suspendeo*, to suspend). A bandage for supporting the scrotum; a bag-truss. Also, a term applied to the *longitudinal ligament* of the liver, to the ligament which supports the penis, and to the ligament which extends from the edges of the *crystalline lens* to the ciliary processes of the choroid coat of the eye.

SUSU'RRUS. Whizzing; an acute, continuous, hissing sound. A whisper.

SU'TURAL (*sutura*, a suture). A mode of dehiscence, in which the suture of a follicle or legume separates spontaneously.

SUTURE (in Anatomy—*suo*, to sew). A seam; the junction of the bones of the cranium by a serrated line, resembling the stitches of a seam. There are the *true* and the *spurious* kinds of suture, with the following subdivisions:—

I. *Sutura Vera*.

1. *Sutura dentata*, in which the processes are long and tooth-like, as of the inter-parietal suture of the skull.

2. *Sutura serrata*, in which the processes are small and fine like the teeth of a saw, as of the suture between the two portions of the frontal bone.

3. *Sutura limbosa*, in which, together with the dentated margins, there is a degree of bevelling of one, so that one bone rests on the other, as of the occipito-parietal suture.

II. *Sutura Notha*.

1. *Sutura squamosa*, in which the bevelled edge of one bone overlaps and rests upon the other, as of the temporo-parietal suture.

2. *Harmonia*, in which there is simple apposition, occurring wherever the mechanism of the parts is alone sufficient to maintain them in their proper situation, as in the union of most of the bones of the face.

III. *Sutures, distinguished according to their situation on the skull*.

1. *Coronal suture*, which passes transversely over the skull, and is named from its being situated at that part of the head upon which the *corona*, or crown, given to the conquerors in the games, was formerly placed.

2. *Sagittal suture*, which passes from the middle of the superior margin of the frontal to the angle of the occipital bone, and is named from its *arrow-like* or straight course. It is sometimes continued down the frontal bone to the nose; this part is then named the *frontal suture*.

3. *Lambdoidal suture*, which begins at the termination of the sagittal suture, and extends on each side to the base of the cranium; it is named from its resemblance to the Greek λ , *lambda*. The small separate bones, which sometimes occur in this suture, have been called *ossa triquetra*, or *Wormiana*. See *Lambdoidalis*.

4. *Squamous suture*, which joins the superior portions of the temporal bones to the parietals, and is so named from its *scaly* overlapping appearance. Near the occipital angle it loses this character, and is termed *audilamentum suturæ squamosæ*.

SUTURE (in Botany—*suo*, to sew). A term applied to the junction of the valves of a simple carpel, as the legume. The junction corresponding to the margins of the carpellary leaf is called the *ventral suture*; that which corresponds to the midrib of the carpellary leaf is the *dorsal suture*.

SUTURE (in Surgery—*suo*, to sew). The union of the edges of a wound by *stitches*, according to the following modes:—

1. *Interrupted suture*. So named from the interspaces between the stitches. The needle is carried from without inwards to the bottom, and so on from within outwards.

2. *Uninterrupted or Glovers' Suture*. The needle is introduced first into one lip of the wound from within outwards, then into the other in the same way; and so on for the whole track.

3. *Quilled or Compound Suture*. This is merely the interrupted suture, with this difference, that the ligatures are not tied over the face of the wound, but over two quills, or rolls of plaster, or bougies, which are laid along the sides of the wound.

4. *Staple-suture*. A method of uniting wounds without a ligature, applicable to the union of wounds in the cavities, to fistulæ, or to wounds more superficially situated; adopted by Mr. Startin.

5. *Twisted Suture*. Generally used in the operation for hare-lip, &c. Two pins being introduced through the edges of the wound, the thread is repeatedly wound round the ends of the pins, from one side of the division to the other, first transversely, then obliquely, from the right or left end of one pin to the opposite end of the other, &c.

6. *False or Dry Suture*. "In the *sutura sicca*, so called in opposition to the *sutura cruenta*, where blood followed the needle, some adhesive plaster was spread on linen, having a selvage; a piece of this was applied along each side of the wound (the selvages being opposed to each other), and then drawn together by sewing them with a common needle, without bloodshed."—*Curwardine*.

SWABBING. A mode of treatment of inflammation or enlargement of the tonsils, by applying to them a piece of sponge, fastened to a stick and saturated with a solution of nitrate of silver, and "swabbing" out every part of the throat, as the process is elegantly termed.

SWEAT-GLANDS. Glands consisting of coiled tubes, seated in the dermis, and pouring out sweat by tubular channels on the surface of the skin.

SWEATING POINT. The state of the skin which is favourable to sweating; it is intermediate between the hot, red and dry, and the cold, pale and dry, conditions of the skin.

SWEATING SICKNESS. *Hidrosis maligna*. A malignant form of Hidrosis, which occurred in England in the sixteenth century, and seems to be still prevalent in France.

SWEETBREAD. The popular name for the thymus gland of the calf.

SWEET SPIRITS OF NITRE. Hyponitrous ether dissolved in rectified spirit, or the *Spiritus Ætheris nitrici* of the pharmacopœia. The latter name is incorrect, as the preparation does not contain true nitric ether.

SWEET-SPITTLE. *Dulcedo sputorum* of Frank. An increased secretion of saliva, distinguished by a sweet taste.

SWIETENIA MAHA'GONI. The Mahogany-tree, a native of the hotter parts of America. The bark is used in the West Indies as a substitute for Peruvian bark, but is inferior to it.

SWINE-POX. The popular name of the *Varicella coniformis*, or conical variety of varicella. See *Varicella*.

SY'CONUS. An aggregate fruit, consisting of a fleshy rachis, having the form of a flattened disk, or of a hollow receptacle, with distinct flowers and dry pericarps, as in the fig, the dorstenia, &c.

SYCO'SIS (σύνκωσις, a rough, fig-like excrescence on the flesh, especially on the eyelids, from σύνκω, a fig). *Mentagra*; *ficous phyma*. A chronic inflammation of the cutaneous textures, very analogous to acne, and apparently differing from that affection only in its site, namely, on the hairy parts of the face, chin, upper lip, submaxillary region of the whiskers, eyebrows, and sometimes the nape of the neck. It is named from the granulated and prominent surface of the ulceration which ensues, and which somewhat resembles the soft inside pulp of a fig.

Sycosis contagiosum. Under this term, Gruby, of Vienna, has described a disease, supposed by him to be occasioned by a new cryptogamic plant, and to be contagious. See *Mentagrophyton*.

SY'LVIC ACID. One of the acids composing colophony, common

resin, or resin of turpentine ; the other is called *pinic acid*. The former is also called *alpha-resin*, the latter *beta-resin*.

SYMBLEPHARON (σύν, together, βλέφαρον, the eye-lid). Adhesion between the lid and the eyeball. In *ankyloblepharon*, the tarsal margins cohere.

SYMBOLS, CHEMICAL. An abbreviated mode of expressing the composition of bodies. The elementary substances, instead of being written at full length, are indicated by the first letter of their names, a second letter being employed when more than one substance begins with the same letter,—thus C stands for carbon, Al for aluminium, As for arsenic, &c.

SY'MMETRY (συμμετρία, due proportion). The exact and harmonious proportion of the different parts of the body.

SYMPATHETIC INK. A dilute solution of chloride of cobalt. The characters made on paper with this preparation, when dry, will be invisible; on being held to the fire, the writing will assume a bright blue or green colour; as the paper cools, the colour will again disappear, in consequence of its absorbing moisture from the air; and the phenomenon may be reproduced many times in succession.

SYMPATHETIC NERVE. A nerve consisting of a chain of ganglia, extending along the side of the vertebral column from the head to the coccyx, communicating with all the other nerves of the body, and supposed to produce a *sympathy* between the affections of different parts.

SYMPATHETIC PAIN. A term applied to pain occasioned by irritation of a remote part, as when the *branches* of a nerve suffer pain from irritation of its *root*.

SYMPATHETIC SYSTEM. That portion of the nervous apparatus which comprises the chain of *sympathetic ganglia*, the nerves which they give off, and the nervous cords by which they are connected with one another, and with the cerebro-spinal nerves. See *Cerebro-spinal System*.

SY'MPATHY (συμπάθεια, like-feeling). The consent, or suffering together, of parts. Thus, pain is felt at the termination of the urethra in calculi of the bladder; vomiting is produced by irritating the fauces; vascular action is induced in the kidney on the application of cold to the skin, &c.

SYMPHORE'SIS (συμφόρησις, a bringing together). Congestion. In the present day we speak of "simple vascular irritation," which is likewise termed *active congestion*.

SY'MPHYSIS (σύμφυσις, a growing together). The growing together or connexion of bones, which have no manifest motion, as the symphysis pubis. Hence, *sympphysiotomy* is the operation of dividing the symphysis pubis.

SY'MPIESO'METER (συμπίεσις, a pressing together, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument invented by Adie, of Edinburgh, in 1819, to serve as a barometer, for the purpose of measuring the pressure of the atmosphere, or of exhibiting the variations of its density over the earth.

SY'MPTOM (σύμπτωμα, any thing that has befallen one). A sign or mark by which a disease is characterized. Symptoms are termed *anamnetic*, when they relate to the patient's previous state of health; *diagnostic*, when they serve to distinguish one disease from others;

prognostic, when they indicate the result of the disease; *pathognomonic*, when they are peculiar to one malady, and to no other; *therapeutic*, when they indicate the proper treatment to be adopted in the particular case; *objective*, when they can be seen or otherwise detected by the physician; and *subjective*, when they can be known only through the statements of the patient. See *Signs of Disease*.

Symptoms are also distinguished as *essential*, when they are peculiar to a certain disease; *accidental*, when produced by some circumstance of unusual occurrence; and *common*, when they occur alike in various diseases.

SYMPTOMA'TIC (σύμπτωμα, a symptom). A term applied to a disease which is dependent upon, or a symptom of, some other disease, as dropsy following disease of the heart, &c.

SYMPTOMATO'LOGY (σύμπτωμα, a symptom, λόγος, a description). That branch of medicine which treats of the *symptoms* of diseases. See *Semeiology*.

SYN- (σύν). A preposition, signifying *with, together, union*, &c. For the sake of euphony, the final *n* of the preposition is changed into *m*, before the labials *b, m, p, ph, ps*, &c.; into *s, l, r*, before these letters; and is entirely omitted when followed by two consonants, or a double one, as in *sy-stole, sy-stem*, &c.

SYNA'NTHEROUS (σύν, together, ἄνθηρ, an anther). Growing together by the anthers; the characteristic feature of the compositæ, and a more expressive term than the more common one, *syngene-sious*.

SY'NAPTASE (συνάπτω, to bring into action). *Emulsine*. A peculiar matter obtained from the sweet and the bitter almond.

SYNARTHRO'SIS (συνάρθρωσις, a being joined together). That form of articulation in which the bones are intimately and *immorably* connected together. See *Articulation*.

SYNCA'RPOUS (σύν, together, καρπός, fruit). A term applied to the carpels of a plant, when they cohere together, as in the Poppy. When distinct from one another, they are called *apocarpous*, as in *Ranunculus*.

SYNCHONDRO'SIS (συνχόνδρωσις, a growing into one cartilage). Articulation by means of intervening cartilage.

SY'NCHRONOUS (σύγχρονος, contemporaneous). That which occurs in equal times, as the strokes of the pulse; a term synonymous with *iso-chronous*.

SY'NCHYSIS (σύγχυσις, a mixing together). Literally, a confusion, or a melting; a term applied to an unnatural fluidity of the vitreous humor of the eye, apparently from the breaking up and absorption of its containing tissue.

SY'NCLONUS (συνκλονέω, to dash together). Multiplied, or compound agitation; a species of *spasm*.

SY'NCOPE (συνκοπή, a cutting short, a swoon). *Leipothymia: animi deliquium*. Fainting or swoon; a sudden suspension of the heart's action, accompanied by cessation of the functions of the organs of respiration, internal and external sensation, and voluntary motion.

SYNDE'CTOMY. An operation for chronic conjunctivitis. It is described under the synonymous term *peritomy*.

SYNDESMO'LOGY (σύνδεσμος, a ligament, λόγος, a description). A description of ligaments.

SYNDESMO'SIS (σύνδεσμος, a ligament, from σύν, together, and δέω, to bind). The connexion of bones by ligament.

SYNE'CHIA (συνεχής, continuous). Literally, an adhesion: that of the uvea to the crystalline capsule is called *synechia posterior*; that of the iris to the cornea, *synechia anterior*. See *Atresia*.

SY'NERGY (συνεργία, joint-work). A term denoting associated action, as of the muscles which form the movable apparatus of speech. To defective synergy of these muscles, M. Lordat attributed his loss of articulation which he termed *alalia*, but which is now generally called *aphasia*.

SYNGENE'SIOUS (συγγενής, connate). A term applied to anthers which grow together by their margin, as in the Compositæ. A better term is *syn-antherous*.

SYNIZE'SIS (συνίησις, a falling in). *Considentia pupillæ*. Collapse of the pupil. Closure of the pupil.

SYNEURO'SIS (σύν, together, νεῦρον, a nerve). The connexion of bones by ligament, formerly mistaken for nerve.

SY'NOCHUS and SY'NOCHA (σύνοχος, continuous). Forms of fever recognized by old and modern writers. Sauvages defined *Synochus* to be a fever which lasted more than a fortnight without materially weakening the pulse; whilst Cullen used this term to express a fever which combined the two forms of inflammatory and putrid fever; that is, a fever which at its commencement was inflammatory, and at its close putrid. A putrid and a low form of fever was called *typhus*; this term is now, however, applied to all *continued* fevers, and the former terms are seldom employed.

SYNO'PTIC SCALE. An instrument consisting of a movable scale of numbers on the principle of Gunter's scale, for exhibiting the practical utility of the doctrine of definite proportions.

SYNSTO'SIS (σύν, together, ὀστέωσις, the framework of the bones). *Synostosis*. The premature and abnormal obliteration of the cranial sutures, causing deformities and irregularities of the skull. See *Skaphocephalism*.

SYNO'VIA (σύν, together, ᾠόν, an egg). A peculiar liquid, found within the capsular ligaments of the joints, which it lubricates. The term is of obscure origin, and appears to have been employed by Paracelsus to designate a disease; or it may have been applied to the fluid in question, from its resemblance to the albumen of egg. It has been termed unguen articulare, axungia articularis, &c.

1. *Synovial membrane*. A thin membrane which covers the articular extremities of bones and the surface of the ligaments which are connected with the joints, and secretes *synovia*.

2. *Synovitis*. Acute inflammation of the synovial membrane.

SY'NTHE'SIS (σύνθεσις, a putting together). A generic term in surgery, formerly comprehending every operation by which parts, which had been divided, were re-united. Also, the anatomical connexion of the bones of the skeleton. And, in chemistry, it signifies the formation of any compound body from its elements; as opposed to *analysis*, or the resolution of a body into its component parts.

SÝ'NTONIN (σύντονος, strained tight). The name given by Mulder to the fibrin of muscle.

SY'PHILIS. *Lues Venerea*. This is the *true* or *hard chancre*, produced by inoculation of the venereal poison. The original chancre

is usually termed *primary*; the first in time and severity of the constitutional symptoms, *secondary*; the latest and worst, especially the foul ulcers, *tertiary*. The disease is commonly called *Pox*; in former times it was called *Great Pox*, to distinguish it from *Variola*, or *Small Pox*. The etymology is unsatisfactory: we have *σίφλος*, a defect; and *συμφιλίω*, "to impart mutual love." *Ole! jam satis*.

SYPHILISATION. The repeated inoculation of matter from a venereal sore, upon the same patient, with the intention of rendering him insusceptible of fresh attacks, or of relieving existing symptoms.

SYPHILODE'RMATA. *Siphilides*. Syphilitic eruptions; diseases of the derma, or skin, arising from the poison of syphilis. They are termed *primitiva*, when they proceed from the first poison; *hæreditaria*, when they result from the communication of the poison to the fœtus or infant.

SYPHILOID DISEASE. Bastard-pox; a term which comprehends many affections *resembling syphilis*, but differs in the progress of their symptoms, and the means of cure.

SYPHILO'MA. The name given by Wagner to what is generally called gumma or *gummy tumor*, which he regards as a new formation, and not a disorganisation of a previously existing tissue.

SYPHILOPHO'BIA (*syphilis*, and *φόβος*, fear). A state in which a person imagines himself to be labouring under secondary syphilis.

SYRI'GMUS (*συρίσσω*, to hiss). Ringing, or tinkling; a sharp, shrill, continuous sound.

SYRU'PUS. A syrup. A solution of sugar in water, in watery infusions, or vegetable juices; the proportions are generally two parts of sugar to one of the fluid.

Syrupus domesticus. A name given, in the time of Sydenham, to the syrup of buckthorn, from its extensive use as a medicine for children.

SYSSARCO'SIS (*σύν*, together, *σάρξ*, flesh). The connexion of bones by muscle, as of the os hyoïdes.

SY'STOLE (*συστολή*, a contraction). The contraction of the heart, auricles, and arteries; opposed to *diastole*, or their dilatation.

T.

T- BANDAGE. The peculiar bandage of the body, so named from its resemblance to the letter T. There is also a *double T*-bandage, which has two perpendicular pieces, sewed to the transverse one.

TA'BACI FO'LIA. Tobacco; the dried leaves of the *Nicotiana tabacum*, or Virginian Tobacco. The specific name is perhaps derived from *tabae*, an instrument used in America for smoking tobacco: by some it is derived from *Tobago*, or from *Tabasco*, a town in New Spain.

TA'BASHEER. A siliceous substance, found in the joints of the bamboo, sometimes fluid, but generally in a concreted state. In foreign

countries it is termed *bamboo-milk*, salt of bamboo, and bamboo-camphor. The word is derived from the Persian *schér*, or the Sanscrit *kschirum*, signifying milk.

TABÉ/LILA (dim. of *tabula*, a table). A tablette, or lozenge.

TABES. Literally, a wasting or melting; hence applied to consumption, or other emaciating diseases.

1. *Tubes dorsalis*. Decline from intemperate indulgence in libidinous pleasures, so called from the weakness which it causes in the back or loins.

2. *Tubes mesenterica*. Mesenteric disease; tuberculous disease of the mesenteric glands. It has been termed, by Sauvages, *scrofula mesenterica*, as indicative of scrofulous diathesis, and of the organs in which it appears; and by the French, *carreau*, which seems to refer to the hard and cushion-like prominence of the abdomen; it has also been termed *entero-mesenterite*. It is synonymous with *marasmus*.

3. *Tubes saturnina*. *Tabes sicca*. Wasting of the body produced by lead.

TA'BULA VI'TREA. The *glassy table*; a term applied to the dense internal plate of the skull.

TACAMAHA'CA. A resin procured from the *Calophyllum Calabu*, a Guttiferous plant of the East Indies; it has been termed *oleum Mariæ*, green balsam. &c.

TA'CTILE CORPUSCLE (*tactilis*, that may be touched, tangible). The oval swelling of the *neurilemma*, or delicate fibrous sheath of the nerve which enters a papilla, in parts endowed with a very delicate sense of touch, as the tips of the fingers, the point of the tongue, &c.

TÆ'NIA (*ταΐνία*, from *τείνω*, to stretch). A band or ribbon; a tape-fish; a tape-worm; an intestinal worm. See *Vermis*.

TÆ'NIA (*ταΐνία*, a band or ribbon, from *τείνω*, to stretch). A ligature; a long and narrow riband.

1. *Tænia hippocampi*. *Tænia fimbriata*; or the plaited edges of the processes of the fornix, which pass into the inferior cornua of the ventricles of the brain.

2. *Tænia semicircularis*. A white line running between the convex surface of the optic thalami and the corpora striata.

3. *Tænia Tarini*. A yellowish 'horny band,' which lies over the vena corporis striati, first noticed by Tarinius. It is a thickening of the lining membrane of the ventricle.

TA'FFETAS VE'SICANT. Blistering cloth; employed as a substitute for the ordinary blistering plaster. See *Pannus vesicatorius*.

TA'FIA. *Cane-spirit*. A spirit obtained, by distillation, from the fermented juice of the sugar-cane.

TAGLIACO'TIAN OPERATION. An operation for restoring the form of the nose, when destroyed by injury or disease, by taking the integument and cellular tissue required for the repair of the organ from the inside of the arm. See *Indian Operation*.

TA'HITI ARROW-ROOT. *Otaheite-salcp*. A nutritious frœcula, prepared from the root of the *Tacca pinnatifida*, a native of the Molucca isles, and of the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

TAILING OF MERCURY. An expressive term for the peculiar appearance exhibited by mercury when poured upon a flat surface: it

loses its property of cohering into globular drops, and assumes the form of an irregularly elongated bar or *tail*.

TALBOR'S POWDER. *English Remedy.* The name formerly given in France to cinchona, from the successful use of it in intermittent fever by Sir Robert Talbor, who employed it as a secret remedy. For a similar reason it has at different times received the names of the *Countess's Powder*, *Jesuits' Powder*, &c.

TALBOTYPE. The process by which Mr. A. H. Fox Talbot produced sun-pictures on paper coated with chloride of silver. See *Calotype*.

TALC. A foliated mineral, nearly allied to mica, and sometimes used as a substitute for glass.

TALC-EARTH. *Bitter-earth* ; *bittersalt-earth*. Names for magnesia.

TALIPES (*talus*, the ankle, *pes*, foot). Club-foot ; a distortion of the feet, occasioned by the balance of the action of muscles being destroyed. Four species have been described under the term *Club-foot*.

TALLICOO'NAH- or KUNDAH-OIL. The oil procured from the seeds of the *Carapa Toulouconna*, a tree growing abundantly in Sierra Leone, much esteemed as an anthelmintic.

TALLOW. Animal fat, melted and separated from the fibrous matter mixed with it. There are the white and yellow *candle-tallow*, and the common and Siberian *soap-tallow*.

TALPA. Literally, a mole. Hence, it is a tumor under the skin, compared to a mole under the ground. Sometimes, it signifies an encysted tumor on the head.

TALUS. Literally, a die or a huckle-bone, with which a game of dice was played. Hence the term is used for the *astragalus*, a bone of the tarsus resembling an ancient die.

TAMARI'NDUS. Tamarind ; the preserved pulp of the fruit of the *Tamarindus Indica*, or Tamarind-tree, a Leguminous plant, growing in the East and West Indies. The word is said to be derived from *tamar*, a date, and *hindie*, a term descriptive of its Indian origin.

TA'MUS COMMUNIS. Common Black Bryony ; an indigenous plant, the root of which is employed for removing the marks of bruises. In France it is called the *herbe aux femmes battues*, the herb for beaten women.

TANACE'TUM VULGA'RE. Common Tansy ; an indigenous Composite plant, occasionally used for culinary purposes, and for making *tansy-tea* ; it contains an acid, called *tanacetic acid*. A non-azotised compound is obtained from the flower of the plant, called *tanacetin*, very similar to absinthin.

TANGHIN-POISON. A poison procured from a species of *Cerbera*, an Apocynaceous plant of Madagascar. The plant has been called *Tanghinia venenifera*.

TANJORE-PILL. A celebrated Indian remedy, owing its activity to arsenic.

TANNIC ACID. An acid occurring in the bark of all the varieties of *Quercus* and many other trees, and in gall-nuts, from which it is procured in greatest purity. What is commonly called *tanmin* is tannic acid mixed with some foreign matters. The name is derived

from the value of the substance in the operation of preparing leather, or *tanning*.

1. *Artificial tannin*. Produced by the action of nitric acid on charcoal, or on substances containing charcoal.

2. *Tanno-gelatin*. A yellow flocculent precipitate, caused by a mixture of tannic acid with a solution of gelatine. It is the essential basis of leather, being always formed when skins are macerated in an infusion of bark.

3. Modifications of *tannin* occur, and are suggested by the terms *gallo-tannic*, denoting that derived from gall-nuts; *caffo-tannic*, from coffee; *quino-tannic*, from cinchona-bark; *querci-tannic*, from oak-bark, &c.

TANTALUM! A metal found in the Swedish minerals *tantalite* and *ytrotantalite*, and named on account of the insolubility of its oxide in acids, in allusion to the fable of Tantalus. It is identical with Columbium.

TAPE'TUM (τάπης, tapestry). Literally, a cloth wrought with various colours; a term applied by some anatomists to the inner surface of the choroïd, and, by Bell, to that portion which has also been known as the tunica Ruyschiana. Dalrymple denied that any such structure occurs in the human eye.

TAPIOCA. A fecula prepared from the root of the *Janipha Manihot*. There are two kinds, viz. the *granular tapioca*, occurring in lumps or granules; and *tapioca-meal*, a white amylaceous powder, supposed to be identical with *Brazilian arrow-root*.

TAPPING. The operation of puncturing a serous cavity of the body, and drawing off the fluid, in dropsy. See *Parakentesis*.

TAR. A thick, black, unctuous substance, chiefly obtained from the pine, and other turpentine trees, by burning them in a close smothering heat.

TAR-WATER. A once celebrated remedy, made by infusing tar in water, stirring it from time to time, and, lastly, pouring off the clear liquor, now impregnated with the colour and virtues of the tar.

TARANTISMUS (*tarantula*, an animal whose bite is supposed to be cured by music only). A peculiar nervous affection, long supposed to be produced by the bite of the *tarantula*; an affection described by Sauvages, which appears to constitute a form of chorea. It occurs in Scotland, where it is called the "leaping ague."

TARAXACI RADIX. Dandelion-root; the fresh and dried root of the *Taraxacum Dens leonis*, or Common Dandelion, an indigenous Composite plant, yielding a crystallizable substance, called *taraxacin*.

Taraxacum-coffee. Dandelion-coffee; a powder consisting of taraxacum-root, dried and powdered, and mixed with coffee.

TARAXIS (ταράσσω, to confound). A slight inflammation of the eye; a slight degree of conjunctivitis.

TARRAS, or TERRAS. A volcanic earth, found in Germany and Sweden, and used as a cement.

TARSAL TUMOR. A tumor of the eyelid, consisting of one of the acini of the Meibomian follicles, filled by thick sebaceous matter.

TARSORRAPIHIA (ταρσός, tarsus, ραφή, a suture). Excision of the tarsal margins; sometimes practised for the cure of ectropium.

TA'RSUS. The instep; the space between the bones of the leg and the metatarsus. Also the thin cartilage situated at the edges of the eyelids, preserving their even expansion and accurate adjustment to the globe.

TARTAR OF THE TEETH. *Salivary calculus.* Earthy matter deposited on the teeth from the saliva.

TARTA'REOUS MOSS. The *Lecanora tartarea*, a cryptogamic plant, of the order *Algaceæ*, which yields the red and blue cudbear. In Holland, *litmus* is prepared from this plant.

TARTA'RIC ACID. An acid existing in many fruits, and in several roots, but prepared only from the juice of the grape, in which it occurs in the form of *tartar*, or the acid tartrate of potash. See *Tartarum*.

1. *Para-tartaric acid.* An acid contained in the cream of tartar of the wines of the Vosges.

2. *Tartralic acid.* The first modification of tartaric acid, when exposed to a temperature of about 342°. The second modification is called *tartrelic acid*. The paratartaric acid undergoes similar modifications by exposure to heat.

3. *Meta-tartaric acid.* A modification, by heat, of the tartaric acid, forming salts of greater solubility. A further modification by heat yields the *iso-tartaric acid*, the salts of which correspond only to bi-tartrates.

4. *Tartro-vinic acid.* An acid obtained by boiling tartaric acid with absolute alcohol.

5. *Tartro-carbydric acid.* Obtained by treating pyroxylic or wood-spirit with tartaric acid. See *Carbydogen*.

6. *Tartras.* A tartrate; a salt formed by the union of *tartaric acid* with a base. The Edinburgh Pharmacopœia formerly made use of the term *tartris* or *tartrite*.

TARTARUM. Tartar, or the bi-tartrate of potash; a salt which is precipitated during the fermentation of wine, owing to its insolubility in alcohol. In the crude state it is called *argol*; when purified, it is termed *cream of tartar*. "It is called *tartar*," says Paracelsus, "because it produces oil, water, tincture, and salt, which burn the patient as tartarus does." *Tartarus* is Latin for the infernal regions.

1. *Serum lactis tartarizatum.* Cream of tartar whey; prepared by adding about two drachms of the bi-tartrate to a pint of milk.

2. *Oleum tartari per deliquium.* A liquid procured by exposing carbonate of potash, called salt of tartar, to the air; it attracts water, and changes its form.

3. *Tartar, soluble cream of.* Boro-tartrate of potash. The solubility of cream of tartar is much increased by the addition of borax and boracic acid.

4. *Tartar, emetic.* Tartrate of antimony and potass. See *Antimony*.

TAURIN (*taurus*, an ox). A neutral, crystallizable substance, derived from unprepared ox-bile.

TAUROCHOLIC ACID (*taurus*, an ox, *χολή*, bile). An acid obtained from the bile. It is named from its yielding *taurin*.

TAXIDE'RMY (*τάξις*, order, *ἔρμα*, skin). The art of preparing and preserving specimens of the skins of animals.

TAXIS (*τάξις*, order, from *τάσσω*, to put in order). The operation of reducing a hernia by means of the hand.

TAYLOR'S RED BOTTLE. *Whitworth Doctor.* British brandy coloured with cochineal, and flavoured with oil of origanum.

TAYLOR'S REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS. Garlic infused in oil of almonds, and coloured with alkanet-root. It is an imitation of the "Acoustic Balsam" (Sainte Marie), or the "Acoustic Oil" (Spiclmann).

TEA-OIL. An oil procured from the seeds of the *Camellia oleifera* of China, by expression. The Chinese term it *cha-yew*, or *tea-oil*.

TEARS. The peculiar fluid which lubricates the eye. This term denotes, *in chemistry*, any fluid falling in drops, as gums or resins, exuding in the *form of tears*.

TEEL-SEEDS. The produce of the *Sesamum orientale*, an Indian plant of the order *Pedaliaceæ*. The seeds yield a blaud, fixed oil, called *gingilic oil*.

TEGMENTUM (*tegumentum*, a covering). A designation of the upper division of the *crus cerebri*.

TEGUMENT (*tegumentum*, from *tego*, to cover). A covering of the body, as the cuticle, &c.

TE'LA A web of cloth; a term applied to *web-like* tissues.

1. *Tela cellulosa vel mucosa.* The cellular tissue of organized bodies. It occurs in all parts of the animal body in general, and is termed *intermedia vel laxa*; it surrounds all the organs, and is then called *stricta*; penetrates into their interstices, and is then designated *stipata*; and is the basis of all, serving in one sense to unite, and in another to separate them, and is then named *organica vel parenchymalis*. It has been supposed to consist merely of mucus.

2. *Tela adiposa.* The adipose tissue of animals, consisting of an aggregation of microscopic vesicles, grouped together, and connected by laminar cellular tissue. It is the reservoir of the fat. See *Tissue*.

3. *Tela araneorum.* Spider's web, or cobweb; employed as a styptic, and internally, in America, in intermittents.

4. *Tela choroïdea.* A membranous prolongation of the pia mater in the third ventricle; it is also called *velum interpositum*.

TE'LA VESICATO'RIA. *Taffetas, vesicant.* Blistering tissue. See *Pannus vesicatorius*.

TELEANGEIE'CTASIS (τέλεος, complete, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ἑκτασις, extension). A synonym for vascular tumor, consisting of enlarged and dilated blood-vessels. It is also known as *nævus* and *erectile tumor*. If the arteries are affected, the disease is sometimes called *aneurysm by anastomosis*.

TELERY'THRIN (τέλεος, complete, and *erythrin*). A colouring matter obtained by a further oxidation of *erythrin*.

TELLU'RIMUM (*tellus*, the earth). A rare metal, of a brilliant, silvery-white lustre, closely related to sulphur and selenium. Its name is derived from its analogy to the latter metal, which is designated from the *moon*.

Tellurous acid. Oxide of tellurium; obtained by heating tellurium in contact with air.

TEMPER. What has been said under the term *Humor* will explain the earlier uses of the word *Temper*. The happy 'temper' would be the happy mixture, or the blending in due proportions, of the four principal 'humors' of the body.—*Trench*.

TEMPERAMENT (*tempero*, to mix together, to temper). *Crisis*.

A mixture of tempering of elements ; a notion founded on an ancient doctrine of four qualities, supposed to *temper* one another ; these are, in the abstract, hot, cold, dry, moist ; in the concrete, fire, air, earth, water. Thus we have—

1. The *Sanguine* or *Sanguineous* temperament, indicative of the predominance of the sanguineous system ; supposed to be characterized by a full habit, soft skin, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, red or auburn hair (the *flavus* of the Romans, and the yellow-haired of the Scotch), frequent pulse, large veins, and vivid sensations.

2. The *Melancholic*, or atrabilarious temperament. This is described as existing in a firmer and thinner frame than in the preceding case, with a dark complexion, black hair, and a slow circulation ; the nervous system is less easily moved ; the disposition is grave and meditative (*meditabundus*—Gregory).

3. The *Cholerie*, or bilious temperament. This is intermediate between the two preceding, and is marked by black curling hair, dark eyes, a swarthy and at the same time ruddy complexion, a thick, rough, hairy skin, and a strong and full pulse.

4. The *Phlegmatic*, or pituitous temperament. This differs from all the preceding in the laxity of the skin, the lighter colour of the hair, and the greater sluggishness of the faculties both of animal and physical life.

To the four temperaments of the Ancients, Dr. Gregory added a fifth, the *nervous*, and he bestowed on three of the others the appellations *tonic*, *relaxed*, and *museular*. Dr. Prichard retains the original four by their former names. See *Idiosyncrasy*.

TEMPERA'NTIA (*tempero*, to moderate). *Refrigerantia*. Agents which reduce the temperature of the body when unduly augmented, as cold, acids, certain salts, &c.

TEMPERATURE (*tempero*, to mix various things in due proportions). The comparative degree of active heat accumulated in a body, as measured by an instrument, or by its effects on other bodies.

TEMPERING. The operation of heating iron to a certain extent, indicated by the colour presented on the surface of the metal.

TEMPORA (pl. of *tempus*, time). The temples, or that part of the head on which the hair generally begins to turn gray, thus indicating *the age*.

1. *Temporal fossa*. The temporal portion of the lateral region of the skull.

2. *Temporalis*. A muscle arising from the temporal fossa and the semicircular line bounding it, and inserted into the upper part of the coronoid process of the lower jaw. It draws the lower jaw upward.

TENA'CITY (*tenacitas*, the power of holding). The degree of force with which the particles of bodies cohere, or are *held together* ; a term particularly applied to metals which may be drawn into wire, as gold and silver.

TENA'CULUM (*tenaculum*, an instrument for holding, from *teneo*, to hold). A hook to lay hold of the bleeding vessels in surgical operations.

TE'NDON (τένων, a tendon, from τείνω, to stretch). A fibrous cord at the extremity of a muscle, by which the muscle is attached to a bone. See *Achillis Tendo*.

TENE'SMUS (τένω, to strain). Straining ; painful and perpetual

urgency to alvine discharges, with defection of mucus only, and in small quantity.

TENO-SYNOVI'TIS (τένων, a tendon, and *synovitis*, inflammation of the synovial membrane). Inflammation of the sheaths of tendons.

TENO'TOMY (τένων, a tendon, τέμνω, to cut). The subcutaneous division of a tendon by means of a very fine, narrow-bladed knife, introduced obliquely through a puncture by its side.

TENSION, ELASTIC. The process of stretching to their full length, by the aid of powerful tensile machinery, those contracted muscles which in the operation of tenotomy are divided.

TENSOR (*tendo*, to stretch). A muscle which *stretches* any part.

1. *Tensor tympani*. A muscle of the tympanum, which passes from the front wall of the drum to the malleus, and, by its contraction, acts upon the membrana tympani, and modifies the sense of hearing.

2. *Tensor vaginæ femoris*. A muscle arising from the spine of the ilium, and inserted into the fascia lata; whence it is also called *fascialis*. It stretches the fascia, &c.

TENT (*tento*, to try or explore). A roll of lint, or prepared sponge, for dilating openings, sinuses, &c., or for preventing their closing.

TENTA'CULA (pl. of *tentaculum*, from *tento*, to feel). Feelers; organs by which certain animals attach themselves to surrounding objects, &c.

TENTOR'IUM (*tendo*, to stretch). A tent, or pavilion. Hence the *tentorium cerebelli* is a roof of dura mater thrown across the cerebellum. In leaping animals, it is a bony tent.

TEPIDA'R'IUM (*tepidus*, warm). The warm bath. See *Baths*.

TERATO'GENY (τέρας, τέρας, a monster, γένεσις, production). *Teratogenesis*. The production of monsters. *Teratology* is the description, or the doctrine, of the production of monsters.

TERBIUM. A peculiar metal discovered by Mosander in the state of oxide in gadolinite, &c., associated with yttria, and with oxide of *erbium*, another new metal.

TERCINE (*ter*, thrice). The designation of the third integument of the ovule in plants, said to be the epidermis of the nucleus.

TEREBE'LLA (dim. of *terebra*, a perforating instrument). A trepan or trephine, for sawing out circular pieces of the skull.

TEREBILE'NE. Liquid artificial camphor, obtained by passing hydrochloric acid into oil of turpentine, surrounded by ice. A solid compound is also obtained, called *Kind's artificial camphor*.

TEREBINTHINA CHIA. Chian Turpentine; an oleo-resin flowing from the incised trunk of the *Pistacia terebinthus*, a plant growing chiefly in the island of Chios. See *Turpentine*.

1. *Terebinthina Canadensis*. Canada Balsam; the turpentine procured, in Canada, by incision, from the stem of the *Abies larix*, or Balm of Gilead-fir.

2. *Terebinthina Veneta*. Venice Turpentine; the liquid resinous exudation of the *Abies larix*, or Common Larch-fir.

3. *Terebinthinæ oleum*. Oil of turpentine; oil distilled from the turpentine of *Pinus palustris*, *Pinus tæda*, and sometimes *Pinus pinaster*; imported from France and America.

TER-EQUIVALENT. Another name for *tri-atomic* or *triad*, as applied to elements. See *Atomicity*.

TE'RES. Long and round. The name of two muscles, the *major* and the *minor*, which arise from the scapula, and are inserted into the humerus. They move the arm in various directions.

TE'RETE (*teres*, taper). Taper; as applied to stems, and distinguished from angular.

TERMIN'THUS (τέρμινθος, the earlier form of τερέβινθος, the turpentine-tree). A variety of carbuncle of which the core or slough has been likened in shape and colour to the ripe cone of the *pinus abies*, or turpentine-tree. See *Pruna*.

TERNARY (*ter*, thrice). A term applied by Dalton to any chemical substance composed of three atoms. See *Atomic Theory*.

TERNATE (*terni*, three, distributive). A term applied to parts which are united in threes, as leaves, &c.

TERNE-PLATE. Iron coated with an alloy of tin and lead.

TERRA. Earth; as distinguished from minerals, metals, &c.

1. *Terra alba*. The name given in the trade to the *powdered gypsum*, employed in the manufacture of inferior lozenges.

2. *Terra cariosa*. Tripoli, or rotten-stone, consisting of silex and clay.

3. *Terra damnata vel mortua*. Condemned or dead earth. The residue of some distillations; a term synonymous with *caput mortuum*.

4. *Terra foliata tartari*. Foliated earth of tartar, or the acetate of potassæ.

5. *Terra Japonica*. Japan earth, or Catechu. This is a *misnomer*, the substance being the inspissated juice of a species of *Acacia*.

6. *Terra Lemnia*. A bolar earth, found in Lemnos; a compound of aluminium.

7. *Terra marita*. A name sometimes given to the curcuma or turmeric-root.

8. *Terra ponderosa*. Heavy earth, cawk, or barytes. The muriate is called *terra ponderosa salita*.

9. *Terra Sienna*. A brown bole, or ochre, with an orange cast. brought from Sienna, and used in painting.

10. *Terra sigillata*. Sealed earth. Little cakes of Lemnian earth, stamped with impressions, and formerly used as absorbents.

11. *Terre verte*. Green earth; this is used as a pigment, and contains iron mixed with clay, and sometimes with chalk and pyrites.

TERRE FEUILLETE'E MERCURIELLE, OF PRESSAVIN. This is tartarized mercury, made by boiling the oxide of mercury (obtained by precipitating it from a nitric solution by potass) with cream of tartar.

TERRIGENOUS METALS. The metallic bases of the earths, as barium, aluminium, &c. See *Metals*.

TERRO-METALLIC. *Metallic earth*. A material introduced by Mr. Peake, of Burslem, and consisting of a mixture of several kinds of clay, pulverized and tempered to a very fine state, the iron-hardness of the compound being due to the peculiar quality of the clays employed.

TER'TIAN (*tertius*, the third). A species of intermittent, or ague, in which the intermission continues for forty-eight hours, the paroxysm commencing at noon, and usually remaining under twelve hours. It occasionally exhibits the *catenating* and *protracted* varieties. See *Quotidian*.

TE'RTIUM SAL (*tertius*, third). A neutral salt, so named from its constituting a *third* body, different from the acid and the alkali which compose it.

TEST, CHEMICAL (*testis*, a witness). A re-agent; a substance which, being added to another substance, *tests* or distinguishes its chemical nature or composition by changes produced in its appearance and properties.

Test-papers are strips of paper impregnated with certain re-agents, as litmus or turmeric, and used by chemists for detecting, and so *testing*, the presence of certain bodies.

TESTA. A shell. The shell of the *Ostrea edulis*, or Oyster.

1. *Testæ præparatæ*. Prepared shells. The shells are to be well cleaned with boiling water, and then treated as in the preparation of chalk.

2. *Testa*, in *Botany*. A general term for the integuments of the seed, from its frequently presenting a glossy, *shell-like* appearance. The term is sometimes limited to the outermost of these integuments.

3. *Testa Ovi*. *Putamen ovi*. Egg-shell. See *Pellicula ovi*.

TESTIS (literally, a witness, quasi *testis virilitatis*). *Orchis*. A testicle; the designation of two glandular bodies, also called *didymi*, situated in the scrotum.

1. *Testes muliebres*. A former designation of the ovaries in women.

2. Of the *Tubercula quadrigemina* of the brain, the two upper are named the *nates*; the two lower, the *testes*.

TESTU'DO. Literally, a shell-crab, or tortoise. A term under which Vogel has described a species of weu, or cyst, containing a fluid which readily hardens into horn or nail.

TETA'NICA. *Spastica*. Agents which augment the irritability of the muscles, inducing tetanus or spasm, as strychnia, &c.

TE'TANUS (τέτανος, a *convulsive tension* of the body, by which it becomes stiff as a corpse). A disease manifested by tonic or continuous spasm and rigidity of the muscles of voluntary motion; generally of *traumatic* origin.

1. *Tetanus, centric and eccentric*. In the former there are signs of inflammation in the spinal cord and its membranes; in the latter the disease is referred to some remote irritation conveyed to the spinal marrow, and reflected on the muscles.

2. *Tetanus or trismus infantum or neonatorum*. A disease occurring in hot climates among newly-born infants, from scanty or improper food; vulgarly known by the absurd name of *falling of the jaw*.

3. The varieties *emprostotonos*, *opisthotonos*, and *pleurothotonos*, are described in their appropriate places. The first is the deflexion *forward*, the second *backward*, the third *sideward*. True tetanus is the *straight* spasm.

TE'TRAD. Another term for *tetr-atomic*, or *quadrequivalent*, applied to elements. See *Atomicity*.

TETRADYNA'MIA (τετράς, four, δύναμις, power). The fifteenth class of Linnæus's system of plants, characterized by the presence of six stamens, of which four are long, two short, as in *Stock*.

TETRA'NDRIA (τετράς, four, ἀνήρ, male). The fourth class of plants in Linnæus's system, characterized by the presence of four stamens of equal length. See *Didynamia*.

TETTER. "A Saxon word, signifying a tickling or itching scab;

synonymous with the French word *dartre*. Popularly, the term is applied to every common eruption of the skin, attended with desquamation and itching. Compared with *scull*, which relates to incrustation resulting from the desiccation of an exudative secretion, *letter* would signify a desquamation of cuticle, such as occurs in psoriasis and alphas." —E. Wilson.

THALAMIFLO'RÆ (*thalamus*, a bed, *flos*, a flower). A subclass of Exogenous plants, having a calyx and corolla, petals distinct, and stamens hypogynous. Every part of the flower springs separately from the thalamus, without contracting cohesion with one another, as in Ranunculaceæ.

THA'LAMUS (θάλαμος, *thalamus*, a bed). A term applied to a part of the brain from which the optic nerve arises. The *thalami nervorum opticorum* were termed by Gall the inferior great ganglia of the brain.

THALLEI'OCHIN (θάλλειν, to flourish). A term suggested as preferable to *dalleiochin*, by which Brandes and Leber designated the green product of the action of chlorine and ammonia on quina.

THA'LLIUM (θαλλός, a green leaf). A new metallic element, discovered by Mr. Crookes, in 1861, by means of spectrum-analysis, in a seleniferous deposit from a sulphuric acid chamber at Tilkrode, in the Harz Mountains. Its name is derived from its producing a remarkable *green* band on the spectrum, suggestive of the colour of young vegetation.

THA'LLOGENS (θαλλός, thallus, γίνομαι, to be produced). A division of Acrogenous plants, in which there is no distinction between stem and leaves, as in lichens, algæ, and fungi. See *Cormogens*.

THA'LLUS. A term applied to the lobed frond of *lichens*, and to the bed of fibres from which many *fungi* arise; it is generally employed to denote the combination of stem and leaves in the lower cryptogamic plants.

THE'A. A genus of plants of the order Ternstroemiaceæ, including the *Thea viridis*, or green tea, and the *Thea bohea*, or black tea.

Thein. A crystallizable substance, obtained by Oudry from tea. It is identical with *caffèin*.

THEBA'IA. *Paramorphia*. An alkaloid procured from opium. Its name is derived from that of *Thebes*, an ancient city of Egypt, the alkaloid having probably been first obtained from Egyptian opium.

THE'CA (θήκη, a case). A case or sheath. Hence, the dura mater of the spinal cord is sometimes called *theca vertebralis*.

Theca, in plants. A term applied to the cavity of the anther, to the sporangium of ferns, to the urn of mosses, &c.

THE'CAPHORE (θήκη, a capsule, φέρω, to bear). The stalk upon which the ovary of plants is sometimes seated. It is synonymous with *gynophore*, podogynium, &c.

THEDEN'S BANDAGE. A particular bandage, sometimes employed in brachial aneurysm; it begins from the fingers, and extends gradually to the axilla. Scarpa says that it ought to be called the *bandage of Genga*.

THEIOTHE'RMIN. The name given by Monheim to an organic substance found in mineral waters, which derives its origin from convulsions. See *Zoogen*.

THE'NAR (θέναρ). *Vola*. The palm of the hand. A musele extending the thumb.

TENARD'S BLUE. A pigment which owes its delicate pale-blue colour to cobalt.

THEOBRO'MA CACA'O. A plant of the order *Sterculiaceæ*, the seeds of which, when roasted and made into a paste with vanilla, constitute *chocolate*. The fragments of the seed-coats, mixed with portions of the kernals, form *cocoa*.

Theobromin. A crystallizable substance, obtained from the above plant, resembling *caffin*.

THEOMA'NIA (θεός, a divinity, μανία, madness). A special form of monomania, characterized by impressions of close and mystical connexion with the Deity, &c.

THERAPEU'TICS (θεραπεύω, to take care of). That branch of medicine which relates to the knowledge and treatment of diseases. It is distinguished into *general* and *special* therapeutics.

THERIACA (θηριακός, from θηρίον, a beast). Originally, a medical preparation against the bite of serpents, and against poison in general; a term now applied to treacle, or *sacchari fæx*, the uncrystallized residue of the refining of sugar.

THERIO'MA (θηρίωμα, a malignant sore, from θηρίον, dim. of θήρ, a beast). An expressive term for a malignant ulcer. Dioscorides uses the adjective term θηριώδης, in the sense of *malignant*, as applied to sores and ulcers.

THERMAL SPRINGS (θερμη, heat). Springs of a higher temperature throughout the year than that of the mean of the latitude in which they are situated. They are distinguished into the *mineralized hot* and the *unmineralized* springs.

THERMO-ELECTRICITY (θερμη, heat). A term applied by Oersted to electricity developed by heat, in order to distinguish it from that which is produced by the usual galvanic apparatus, which he proposed to call *hydro-electricity*.

THERMO'METER (θερμη, heat, μέτρον, a measure). Literally, a *measurer of heat*; an instrument for comparing the degree of active heat existing in other bodies, by its effect in expanding a column of mercury.

1. *Fahrenheit's Thermometer*. That arrangement of the scale of the instrument in which the space between the freezing and the boiling points of water, under a medium pressure of the atmosphere, is divided into 180 parts, or degrees, the freezing being marked 32°, and the boiling 212°. This scale was adopted by Fahrenheit, because he supposed, erroneously, that 32 of those divisions below the freezing point of water (which was therefore 0 on his scale) was the *zero*, or greatest degree of cold.

2. *Centigrade thermometer*. This is the thermometer of Celsius, which is used in France, and is the most convenient in practice; it consists in that arrangement of the scale in which the freezing point is marked 0, or *zero*; and the boiling point 100.

3. *Réaumur's Thermometer*. In this scale the freezing point is marked 0, or *zero*, and the boiling point 80°. The degrees are continued of the same size below and above these points, those below being reckoned negative.

4. These different modes of graduation are easily convertible: the

u u 2

5 - 32

9

0

5

scale of Centigrade is reduced to that of Fahrenheit by multiplying by nine and dividing by five; that of Réaumur to that of Fahrenheit by dividing by four instead of five; or that of Fahrenheit to either of these, by reversing the process. Thus—

$$\text{C. } 100^{\circ} \times 9 = 900 \div 5 = 180 + 32^{\circ} = 212^{\circ} \text{ F.}$$

$$\text{R. } 80^{\circ} \times 9 = 720 \div 4 = 180 + 32^{\circ} = 212^{\circ} \text{ F.}$$

Or, by reversing this order—

$$\text{F. } 212^{\circ} - 32 = 180 \times 5 = 900 \div 9 = 100^{\circ} \text{ C.}$$

$$\text{F. } 212^{\circ} - 32 = 180 \times 4 = 720 \div 9 = 80^{\circ} \text{ R.}$$

THERMO'METER, BREGUET'S. A metallic thermometer constructed by M. Breguet for temperatures between the freezing and the boiling points of water, and depending for its operation on the unequal expansion and contraction of different solids.

THERMO'METER, CHROMA'TIC. The name given by Sir David Brewster to an instrument consisting of several rectangular plates of glass placed with their surfaces in contact, and intended to measure the difference between the temperature of the glass and of any body, solid or fluid, which may be applied to it. The temperature induced in the glass must, however, be below that at which the latter would become red-hot.

THERMO'METER OF CONTACT. An instrument contrived by M. Fourier for investigating the conducting powers of bodies. By means of this instrument he ascertained that when several discs of different conducting substances are submitted to it, the order in which they are arranged causes a material difference in the conducting power of the aggregates.

THERMO'METRY (θέρμη, heat, μέτρον, a measure). The method of measuring the *sensible* or apparent heat of bodies, as distinguished from *calorimetry*, which relates to the measurement of the *specific* heat of bodies.

THERMO-MU'LTIPPLIER. An instrument invented by Melloni for investigating the phenomena of radiant heat. It consists of an arrangement of thirty pairs of bismuth and antimony bars contained in a brass cylinder, and having the wires from its poles connected with an extremely delicate magnetic galvanometer.

THERMO-PHONE (θέρμη, heat, φωνή, a voice or sound). A curved bar of copper, heated, and placed with its convex surface on a ring of lead resting on a sounding board; the bar will then vibrate and produce musical sounds.

THERMOSCOPE (θέρμη, heat, σκοπέω, to observe). The name of a particular kind of thermometer, which *shows* or *exhibits* the changes of heat to the eye. So, *pyroscope* is the name of a particular kind of pyrometer.

THERMOSTAT (θέρμη, heat, ἵστημι, to fix). Heat-governor; a self-acting apparatus for regulating temperature in various processes, constructed on the principle of the unequal expansion of metals by heat.

THEWS. A term originally applied to the qualities of the mind and disposition, but latterly to the nervous and muscular vigour.

THIACE'TIC ACID (θειον, sulphur). An acid formed by distilling pentasulphide of phosphorus with fused acetate of soda.

THIO'NIC (θειον, sulphur). A term employed by chemists to designate certain compounds of sulphur and oxygen. Lavoisier's nomen-

clature provides sulphurous, sulphuric, hyposulphurous, and hyposulphuric acids. Here the new term is introduced, and we have—

Hyposulphuric acid or *Di-thionic acid*.

Sulphuretted hyposulphuric acid or *Tri-thionic acid*.

Bisulphuretted hyposulphuric acid or *Tetra-thionic acid*.

Trisulphuretted hyposulphuric acid or *Penta-thionic acid*.

This *nomenclature* is unwieldy enough. The *symbolical notation* of the compounds is, however, beautifully simple. It is $S_2 O_5$, $S_3 O_5$, $S_4 O_5$, $S_5 O_5$, respectively.

THIONU'RIC ACID (θειον, sulphur, and uric). An acid formed by adding sulphite of ammonia to a solution of alloxan.

THIOS'NNAMINE (θειον, sulphur). *Rhodalline*. A bitter, erythraline, organic base, procured by the action of ammonia on oil of mustard. See *Sinamine*.

THO'RAX (θώραξ). The chest; or that cavity of the body which contains the heart and lungs.

Thoracic duct. The great trunk formed by the junction of the absorbent vessels. See *Ductus*.

THO'RUM. A metal obtained from a black mineral, called *thorite*, and named from the Scandiavian deity Thor. *Thorina* is considered to be a protoxide.

THORN-APPLES. The fruits of two species of *Datura*, employed in various countries as narcotic agents. See *Datura*.

THRAU'SMA; **THRAU'MA** (θραῦσμα, θραῦμα, from θραύω, to break in pieces). That which is broken; a dry scall. *Æschylus* uses the word θραύματα, metaphorically, in the sense of *enough to break one's heart*.

THRIDA'CUM. *French Lactucarium*. Extract of lettuce, obtained by evaporating the juice expressed from the stalks of the lettuce in the flowering season.

THROMBO'SIS (θρόμβωσις, a becoming curdled). The process of the formation of *thrombi*, or clots, in the organs of circulation.

THRO'MBUS (θρόμβος, coagulated blood). A clot of blood. Also, a tumor, formed by a collection of extravasated, coagulated blood under the integuments after bleeding. When not considerable, it is generally termed *ecchymosis*.

THRUSH. The popular name for *Aphthæ*. The vesicles of this disease have been called by some writers "little white specks," little white "specks or sloughs," or merely "a white fur," from their attending only to the ultimate state of the eruption. The derivation of the term *thrush* is uncertain; perhaps it is "from *thrust*, a breaking out;" perhaps merely a *throw* or *throe*. See *Aphtha*.

THUS (θύω, to sacrifice). Frankincense; or the *abietis resina* of the pharmacopœia. *Thus præparatum* is frankincense purified by being boiled in water until it melts, and strained through a hair-sieve.

Thus Americanum. Common Frankincense. The concrete turpentine of *Pinus Tæda*, the Frankincense pine, and *Pinus Palustris*, the Swamp-pine. From the Southern States of North America.

THYMION (θύμιον, the same as θύμος, thyme; Latin, *thymus*). 1. A warty excrecence, so called from its likeness to a bunch of *thyme-flower*. 2. A glandular substance in the chest of young animals, in calves the sweetbread. *Galen*.

THYMIO'SIS (θύμιον, a large wart). A name given by Swediaur

to Frambæsia, arranged by him under the division of cachectic ulcers.

THY'MUS (θύμος, thyme, or a kind of onion). A glandular substance found in the thorax of young animals; the *sweetbread* of calves. The term is also synonymous with σῦκον or ficus, a fig.

Thymine. An organic base found in the thymus-gland, or sweetbread, of the calf.

THY'REO- (θυρεός, a shield). Names compounded with this word belong to parts attached to the *thyreoïd* (εἶδος, likeues) or shield-like cartilage of the larynx.

1. *Thyreo-arytænoïdeus*. A muscle arising from the thyreoïd and inserted into the arytenoïd cartilage. It widens the glottis.

2. *Thyreo-epiglottideus*. A muscle arising from the thyreoïd cartilage, and inserted into the side of the epiglottis. It has been divided by Albinus into the *major* and the *minor*.

3. *Thyreo-hyoïdeus*. A muscle arising from the thyreoïd cartilage, and inserted into the os hyoïdes. It brings the larynx and hyoïd bone towards each other.

4. *Thyreo-pharyngeus*. A designation of the constrictor inferior muscle, from its arising from the thyreoïd cartilage.

5. *Thyreo-staphylinus*. A designation of the palato-pharyngeus muscle, from its origin and insertion.

THYROID GLAND. A body composed of two oval lobes, which are situated one on each side of the trachea, and are connected together by means of an *isthmus*, which crosses its upper rings.

Thyroïd axis. A short trunk arising from the front of the subclavian artery.

THYRSUS. A form of inflorescence, consisting of a panicle, the middle branches of which are longer than those of the apex or base, as in lilac.

THYSANOU'RA (θύσσω, obsolete, from θύω, to move rapidly, οὐρά, a tail). Insects which jump by means of their tail, as the spring-tail.

TIBIA. Literally, a flute or pipe. The shin-bone; or the great bone of the leg, so named from its resemblance to a pipe, the upper part representing the expanded or trumpet-like end, the lower part the flute end of the pipe.

Tibialis. The name of two muscles of the tibia, the *anticus* or flexor, and the *posticus* or extensor tarsi tibialis.

TIC. 1. A sound expressive of the action it imports; derived from the pungent stroke of pain, resembling the bite of an insect, or from the sound made by horses, which bite the manger when thus affected. 2. According to the Dictionnaire de Trévoux, the word *Tic* is said to mean, first, a vicious *trick* that horses have of biting the manger; and secondly, "a sort of convulsive *movement*, to which some persons are subject." These twitchings not being accompanied with pain, the epithet "*douloureux*" was added to distinguish those of neuralgia from every other sort.

1. *Tic douloureux*. An affection of the *fifth* pair of nerves, or the nerves of *sensation* in the face; it may have its seat in other sentient nerves. It is the *trismus dolorificus* of Sauvages. See *Neuralgia*.

2. Besides this form of tic, there is another, which, in the face, is an affection of the *seventh* pair of uerves, or the uerves of *expression*: on

being excited, the face of the patient is variously and spasmodically drawn on one side, *without pain*. It seems to be occasioned sometimes by exposure to cold.

TICK-BITE. Infestation of the skin by the *Acarus*, or Tick. See *Acarus*.

TIGLII OLEUM. Oil expressed from the seeds of the *Croton tiglium*, a Euphorbiaceous plant, indigenous in India and Ceylon. The seeds are known under the names of grana Molucca, tiglii grana, and grana tiglia; their acrid principle is called *tiglin*. The wood of the plant is termed *lignum paranaë*.

TI'KOR. A fecula prepared in the East Indies from the tubers of several species of *Curcuma*.

TIME. A term in phrenology indicative of the faculty which conceives the duration of phenomena, their simultaneousness or succession. Its organ is seated above the middle of the eyebrow.

TIN. A white metal, found abundantly in Cornwall. The alchemists called it *Jove*, or *Jupiter*. See *Stannum*.

1. *Granulated tin.* Grain-tin; prepared by fusing the metal and pouring it into cold water. It is now introduced for the preparation of chloride of tin.

2. *Tin-foil* (folium, a leaf). Leaf-tin; an alloy of tin and lead, sold in the form of a thin leaf.

TINCÆ OS (*tinca*, a tench). *Museau de tanche*. The tench's mouth; a designation of the os uteri, from its fancied resemblance.

TINCAL. Crude borax, as it is imported from the East Indies, in yellow greasy crystals. When purified, it constitutes the *refined borax* of commerce.

TINCTU'RA (*tingo*, to tinge). A solution of certain principles of vegetable or animal matter, in alcohol, proof-spirit, or spirit of greater or less density.

TI'NEA. Any gnawing worm; a moth, or wood-worm. This is one of those words which, like psoriasis and porrigo, have *wandered in search of a meaning*. For instance—

1. In *Tinea lactea*, we have the Eczema infantile, crusta lactea, or milk-crust of infants, when the thick crust forms upon the head; in *tinea mucosa*, the same disease with its muco-purulent secretion; in *tinea granulata*, the same disease, again, with its broken mortar-like crusts; in *tinea furfuracea*, once more, the same disease with its furfuraceous desquamation.

2. In *Tinea amiantacea* and porrigo asbestina of Alibert, we have the Eczema capitis, when the hairs, encrusted by the ichorous secretion, present the appearance of asbestos, the dried sheaths resembling the "pellicles that envelop the sprouting feathers of young birds."

3. In *Tinea favosa*, *lupinosa*, and *maligna*, we have different stages of Favus, the crusted or honey-comb ringworm.

4. In *Tinea capitis*, *nummularis*, and *tonsurans*, we have so many phases of Trichosis furfuracea, the common or scurfy ringworm.

5. Recently, Dr. Tilbury Fox has suggested that the word *Tinea* be used in a generic sense to signify the group of parasitic diseases in which the lesion of the hairs and epithelium is *pathogomomonic*; "it being understood that *Tinea* is composed of a specific state of soil (debility), a *fungus*, and the lesion produced by that fungus."

TINEA UNGUIUM (*tinea*, any gnawing worm, *unguis*, a nail). Erosion of the nails.

TINNITUS AU'RIUM (*tinnio*, to tinkle, as metals). Ringing in the ears, generally owing to some disordered state of the auditory nerve, and, perhaps, analogous to the flashes of light sometimes perceptible in disordered states of the retina.

TISAN DE FELTZ. A remedy sometimes used in cutaneous diseases; prepared from sarsaparilla, crude antimony, and isinglass.

TISSUE (*tissuc*, French, any thing interwoven). *Tela*. A web, or web-like structure, constituting the elementary structures of animals and plants, as epidermis, epithelium, &c.

1. *Cellular tissue*. An assemblage of whitish, filamentous, extensile, tenacious, and retractile laminae, found in all parts of organized bodies, running in all directions, and leaving between them small spaces or *cellules* of variable extent.

2. *Adipose tissue*. A variety of the cellular tissue, forming a reservoir for the adeps, or fat.

3. *Reticular tissue*. A variety of the cellular tissue, in which the *cellules* are larger, and the laminae and fibres by which they are bounded much thinner and more delicate.

4. *Compact tissue*. A tissue formed by fibres placed so close together as to leave no intervals; it exists at the surface of bones, and forms the walls of the various apertures and canals which may occur in them. The bones of the skull consist of cellular tissue, called *diploë* or *medullium*, placed between two thin tables of *compact tissue*.

5. *Adventitious or accidental tissue*. A morbid production in general, either of entirely new formation, or resembling any of the natural tissues of the body.

TITANIUM (τίτανος, calx). A metal which, in the form of a binoxide, or *titanic acid*, constitutes several minerals, as menachanite, &c.

TITHONICITY. Another term for *Actinism*, derived from the classical name Tithonus, the husband of Aurora. See *Actinism*.

TITILLATION (*titillo*, to tickle). The production of laughter, suggested as a remedy for paralysis. A feather is passed lightly across the palm of the hand, three or four times daily, until laughter is occasioned.

TITUBATION (*titubo*, to stagger). *Fidgets*. General restlessness, accompanied with a perpetual desire of changing the position.

TOADSTOOLS. *Fungi venenati*. Poisonous fungi; these include all the species of *Amanita*, a sub-genus of *Agaricus*. See the last paragraph of the article *Poisons*.

TOBACCO. The dried leaves of the *Nicotiana tabacum*, a plant indigenous to America; its peculiar principle is termed *nicotin*.

TODDY. Palm-wine; prepared by fermentation, from the sugar of the *Cocos nucifera*, or Cocoa-nut-palm.

TOILE PREPARE'E A LA CIRE. A blistering plaster employed by the French, and prepared by spreading on cloth eight parts of white wax, four parts of olive-oil, and one part of turpentine.—*Henry and Guibourt*.

TOLERANCE (*tolero*, to bear). A term employed by Rasori to denote the power of bearing a remedy. Poisenille suggests that the "tolerance of remedies" may be due to the contact of the same sub-

stance with the membranes of the digestive tube, which, in consequence, becomes unfitted for transmitting the same quantity of fluid into the blood.

TO'LUOLE. *Tolene.* An oily hydrocarbon, obtained by distillation from balsam of Tolu.

-TOM, -TOME', -TO'MIA, -TO'MY (τομή, section, from τέμνω, to cut). Terminations of words denoting *incision*, as in *a-tom*, that which cannot be cut; *eysti-tome*, *nympho-lomia*, *ana-tomy*, &c.

TOMBAC. A white alloy of copper with arsenic, called *white copper*.

TO'MENTOSE (*tomentum*, stuffing for cushions). Covered with tomentum, or short, close down.

TOME'NTUM CE'REBRI (*tomentum*, stuffing for cushions, &c.). The name given to numerous minute, straight vessels, given off by the pia mater to the grey substance of the cerebrum.

TONGA. An intoxicating beverage, made by the Indians of the Andes from the fruit of the *Datura sanguinea*, or Red Thorn-apple. By the use of this drink they believe they are brought into communication with the spirits of their forefathers.

TONGUE. *Lingua.* The organ of taste and speech. See *Papilla*.

TONGUE-TIE. An affection in which the frænum linguæ is shorter than usual, confining the apex of the tongue to the lower jaw.

TONIC SPASM (τόνος, tone). A term sometimes applied to that form of spasm in which the contracted fibres remain for a long time rigid, as in tetanus.

TONI'CITY. A property of the muscles, distinct from the true or Hallerian irritability, and probably dependent on an action of their nerves and the nervous centres; by this power of the dilators of the larynx this organ is kept open, whereas it becomes partially closed on dividing the recurrent nerves; by this power the face is symmetrical, whereas it becomes distorted, when the seventh nerve on one side is paralyzed; by this power the sphincters are kept closed, &c.

The term *tonicity* is often used synonymously with elasticity, to denote this property of the muscular fibre.

TO'NICS (τόνος, tone, from τείνω, to stretch). *Analeptics.* Medicines which restore the *tension* and vigour of the muscular fibre, when it is weakened and relaxed.

TO'NSILS (*tondeo*, to clip, or shear). *Amygdalæ.* The round glands situated between the pillars of the velum palati.

Tonsillitis. A barbarous combination of the Latin word *tonsillæ* and the Greek termination *-itis*, denoting inflammation of the tonsils, quinsy, or inflammatory sore throat. The term *amygdalitis* is unexceptional. See *Amygdalæ*.

TOOTH-RASH. The popular designation of the *Strophulus confertus*, from its occurring from the irritation of teething.

TO'PHUS (τόφος, a crumbling gravel stone). A swelling which particularly affects a bone, or the periosteum; a chalk-stone, deposited in different structures, in gout.

Tophaceous. A term frequently applied to bodies found in the lungs, resembling stone, and consisting of cartilage, with points here and there of incipient ossification.

TO'PICA (τόπος, a place). A class of medicines employed for

their external or topical effects. They are called *mechanical*, when they exert a physical or mechanical agency, as some anthelmintics; *chemical*, when they act chemically, as caustics; and *dynamical*, when they act dynamically, as acrids and emollients.

TORCULAR HERO'PHILI. Literally, Herophilus's wine-press. A term applied to an irregular cavity, where the principal sinuses of the dura mater become confluent. The columns of blood, coming in different directions, were supposed to be *pressed* together in this part.

TORMENTILLA. Tormentil; the rhizome of the *Potentilla tormentilla*, an indigenous Rosaceous plant. It is not officinal.

TORMINA, TORMINES. (The neuter and the masculine plurals of the obsolete word *tormen*, derived from *torqueo*, to twist.) A twisting or gripping of the bowels; colic. Celsus writes—"inter intestinorum mala, *tormina* esse consueverunt; δυσεντερία Græce vocatur." See *Strophulus*.

TORPOR (*torpeo*, to be numb, inactive). Numbness; stupefaction. *Torpor intestinorum* denotes ordinary constipation. *Torpor hepaticus* is inactivity of the liver—a state of acholia.

TORRICELLIAN VACUUM. The vacuum at the top of the column of mercury in a barometer, so called from *Torricelli*, the inventor of that instrument.

TORSION (*torsio*, a twisting). A mode employed for the permanent arrest of hæmorrhage by *twisting* the end of an artery round and round until it will not untwist itself.

TORSION-BALANCE. A delicate electrometer, so called because its principle consists in the *torsion* or twisting of a single fibre of the web of the silk-worm.

TORTICOLLIS (*torqueo*, to twist, *collum*, the neck). *Caput obstipum*. Wry neck; an inclination of the neck laterally or forward; crick in the neck; usually arising from contraction of the sternomastoid muscles.

TORULA. A parasitic fungus, originating, according to Hallier, from penicillium glaucum by lateral budding, and found in the human skin, and, in company with leptothrix, in the cavities of the body.

1. *Torula cerevisiæ*. The Yeast-plant, consisting of confervoid cells or vesicles, and mainly constituting the *cerevisiæ fermentum*, or yeast of beer.

2. *Torula-test*. A test of the presence of sugar in urine, consisting in the appearance of *torula*, in the urine, after its exposure to a temperature above 70°.

TORULOSE (*torulus*, a tuft of hair, a muscle). Knotted; irregularly contracted and distended, as applied to cylindrical bodies, or seed-vessels.

TORUS. A rope or cord made of twisted grass or straw, on which the Ancients laid their skins or other furniture for the convenience of sleeping; hence, the term is taken for a *bed*, and is used in botany as synonymous with *thalamus* or *receptacle*. It also signifies the protuberance of the muscles, and hence the term *torosus*, or muscular.

TOUCHING FOR THE EVIL. A practice of *touching* for the cure of the scirrhus tumor, called the "king's evil," commencing

with Edward the Confessor, and continued to the reign of Queen Anne; for in Lent, 1712, we find Dr. Johusou amongst the number of persons actually *touched*.

TOUCHWOOD. The popular name of the *Polyporus igniarius*, or Hard Amadou Polyporus; an indigenous fungus, found on willow and other trees, and commonly known by the name of *agaric of the oak*; it is employed for checking hæmorrhage.

TOU'RMALINE. A mineral which is hard enough to scratch glass, and becomes electric by heat. It is of various colours and forms; it is transparent when viewed across the thickness of a crystal, but perfectly opaque when turned in the opposite direction.

TOURNIQUET (French, from *tourner*, to turn). A peculiar kind of bandage, applied to a limb for the purpose of arresting the current of blood through its main artery.

TOUS LES MOIS. An article of diet, commonly called the St. Kitt's Arrowroot. It is said to be the fecula of the rhizome of the *Canna coccinea*, which flowers *every month*, and has hence received its French name.

TOXICOLOGY (τοξικόν, a poison, λόγος, a description). An account of poisons, their classification, effects, antidotes, &c. See the article *Poisons*.

TRABECULA (dim. of *trabes*, a beam). A small beam; a term applied to the small medullary fibres of the brain, which constitute the commissures.

TRACHE'A (τραχεῖα, ἀρτηρία, *arteria aspera*, or rough artery). The bronchus or windpipe. The term is derived from the inequality of its cartilages. See *Arteria*.

1. *Trache-itis*. Cynanche trachealis. The Croup. Inflammation of the trachea.

2. *Trachelismus*. Spasm of the trachelean muscles.

3. *Tracheo-tomy* (τομή, section). The operation of making an opening into the trachea or windpipe. It is also called bronchotomy. See *Laryngotomy*.

4. *Trach-enchyma* (ἐγχύω, to pour in). The vascular tissue of plants, consisting of spiral vessels, which resemble the *tracheæ* of insects.

TRACHEAL SOUND. A natural sound, produced by the passage of the air in respiration, and heard, through the stethoscope, in the neck and at the top of the sternum.

TRACHELOS (τράχηλος). *Collum*. The Greek term for the neck. Galen terms a short-necked man ἀτράχηλος, literally, *without a neck*. Paulus Ægineta has κακοτράχηλος, with a bad, weak neck.

1. *Trachelo-mastoïdeus*. A muscle arising from the transverse processes of the last four cervical, and sometimes of the first dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone. It draws the head backward, or obliquely.

2. *Trachelo-scapular*. The designation of certain veins, which arise near the neck and shoulder, and contribute to form the external jugular vein.

TRACHOMA (τράχωμα, a roughness). A form of granular conjunctivitis, or the "conjunctivitis trachomatosa" of German authors.

TRACING-PAPER. Paper brushed over with a thin varnish, made of colourless Dammar-resin, the varnish being allowed to soak through the paper without any apparent coating remaining on the surface.

TRA'CTUS (*traho*, to draw). A drawing in length; a region; a space.

1. *Tractus motorius*. Motor-tract; the name given to the prolongation of the corpora pyramidalia through the pons Varolii into the crura cerebri. The motor-nerves arise from this tract.

2. *Tractus opticus*. Optic tract; a flattened band, which arises from the thalamus opticus, and turns round the crus cerebri.

3. *Tractus respiratorius*. Respiratory tract; a name given by Bell to a narrow white band, which descends along the side of the medulla oblongata, at the bottom of the lateral sulcus.

4. *Tractus spiralis foraminulentus*. The name given by Cotunnus to the spiral openings at the base of the modiolus.

TRAGACA'NTHA. Tragacanth. A gummy exudation from the stems of *Astragalus verus*, and possibly other species. It is frequently called *gum-dragon*. There are two kinds, viz., the *flaky*, or Smyrna, and the *vermiform*, or Morea, tragacanth.

1. *Tragacanthin* or *Adraganthin*. Soluble gum of tragacanth. From its resemblance to gum-arabic, it has been termed *arabine*.

2. *Bassorin*. The insoluble part of gum-tragacanth, named from its similarity to gum-hassora.

TRA'GUS (τράγος, a goat). A small eminence situated over the meatus externus of the ear, upon which hair often grows like the beard of a goat.

Tragieus. A muscle of triangular form, arising from the middle and outer part of the concha, and inserted into the tip of the tragus, which it pulls forward. See *Anti-tragieus*.

TRANSCA'LENCY (*trans*, through, *ealeo*, to be warm). A term expressive of the property which certain bodies possess of transmitting the rays of heat through their substance.

TRANSCENDENTAL (*transcendo*, to go beyond a certain limit). In philosophy, this term denotes that which is beyond the reach of our senses, as distinguished from what is empirical; it is thus synonymous with metaphysical. *Transcendental Anatomy* is that which investigates the model upon which the animal frame is constructed, and treats of the *homologies* which exist between the parts of the body, or the correspondence of parts beyond that which appears to the external sense: thus, the wing of a bird is the *homologue* of the arm of a man; the leaf of a plant is the homologue of the lung of an animal; the human scapula is the rib of the occiput, &c. See *Homologies*.

TRANSFORMA'TION (*transformo*, to change from one shape into another). *Metamorphosis*. The change which takes place in the component parts of the blood, during its passage from the minute arteries through the capillary system of vessels into the radicles of the venous system. There are three kinds of change:—

1. Transformation of the components of the blood into the organized substance of the different organs, termed *intus-susceptio* or nutrition.

2. Transformation of the components of the blood on the free surface of an organ into a solid, unorganized substance, which is the mode of growth of the non-vascular textures, or *appositio*.

3. Transformation of the components of the blood into a fluid matter, which escapes on the free surface of the organ, or *secretion*.—Müller.

TRANSFUSION (*transfundo*, to pour through). The operation of transfusing or injecting into a vein of the patient some blood freshly drawn from the vein of another subject.

TRANSITION OF MATTER. A term denoting the continuous processes of decomposition and recomposition which take place in organic substances. Matters absorbed from the earth and the air are transformed into food adapted to the support of herbivorous animals, and by them are transformed into food suited for carnivorous animals. On the death of animals and plants, these return to the earth and to the air, and furnish materials for the sustenance of another generation.

TRANSPARENCY (*transpareo*, to shine through). Some substances are perfectly *transparent*, and, when colourless also, are said to be *limpid*; others, which allow objects to be indistinctly seen through them, are called *semi-transparent*; when an object transmits only a little light, it is said to be *translucent*.

TRANSPARENT SOAP. This is made by carefully evaporating the alcoholic solution of soap. The solution itself is sold under the name of *Shaving Liquid*, or “Essence Royale pour faire la barbe.”

TRANSPARATION (*transpiro*, to breathe through). A term applied by Mr. Graham to a peculiar and fundamental property of gases in passing through capillary tubes. It differs from *effusion*, by which gases pass through a small aperture into a vacuum, but corresponds with some of the phenomena resulting from *diffusion*.

TRANSUDATION (*transudo*, to perspire). The process by which fluids pass through porous substances. Thus, the arterics and veins are sometimes represented as being porous; and hence, as parting with contained fluids by transudation, and imbibing extraneous fluids by capillary attraction. See *Secretion*.

TRANSVERSALIS (*transversus*, across). That which is placed across or crosswise. Hence the terms—

1. *Transversalis abdominis*. A muscle arising from the cartilages of the seven lower ribs, &c., and inserted into the linea alba, and the crest of the ilium. It supports and compresses the bowels.

2. *Transversalis colli*. A muscle arising from the transverse processes of the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebræ, and inserted into those of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh upper dorsal vertebræ. It turns the neck obliquely backwards and to one side.

TRANSVERSUS. That which is placed across or crosswise.

1. *Transversus auris* of Albinus. A muscle arising from the prominent part of the concha, and inserted opposite to the outer side of the anti-helix. It draws the parts to which it is connected towards each other, and stretches the scapha and concha.

2. *Transversus pedis*. A muscle arising from the metatarsal bone of the great toe, and inserted into that of the little toe.

3. *Transversus perinæi*. A muscle arising from the tuber ischii, and inserted into the middle line with its fellow. It is supposed to dilate the urethra.

TRAPEZA (τράπεζα). The Greek term for a table, or a table-cover.

1. *Trapezi-form*. Four-sided, with the opposite margins not parallel, as certain leaves.

2. *Trapezium*. A bone of the second row of the carpal bones, also called *os multangulum majus*. From its name it might be supposed to be square.

3. *Trapezoïdes os*. A bone of the second row of the carpal bones, smaller than the trapezium, and also called *os multangulum minus*.

4. *Trapezius*. A muscle so named from its lozenge-form, arising from the superior transverse line of the occipital bone, from the spinous processes of the seventh cervical and of all the dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into the clavicle, the acromion, and the scapula. It is sometimes called *cucullaris*, from its resembling a cucullus, or monk's hood, hanging on the neck; and where it is united to its fellow in the nape of the neck, it is named *ligamentum nuchæ*, or *colli*. It draws the scapula according to the three directions of its fibres.

TRAUMATIC (*τραῦμα*, a wound). Belonging to wounds; caused by wounds. *Traumatic cataract* is opacity of the lens, produced by injury. *Traumatic balsam* is "Friar's balsam."

TRAVELLER. The name given to a metallic button, adapted to a catheter, and capable of being rushed along a groove of the instrument, by means of a fine wire.

TREACLE. *Molasses*. The uncrystallizable part of common sugar, the *sacchari fæx* of the *Ph. Lond.*, 1851. See *Theriaca*.

TREATMENT OF DISEASE. Treatment of disease is termed *rational*, when it is founded on a correct knowledge of the disease and of the mode of operation of the remedy; *empirical*, when it is merely *tried*, in ignorance of both; *curative*, when it may happily be perfectly successful; *palliative*, when it aims at alleviating suffering; and *preventive*, when it is directed to the preservation of health, or the obviation of the recurrence of disease.

TREHALOSE. A variety of sugar contained in Turkish manna, a substance formed by an insect (*Larimus nidificans*) at the expense of a plant of the genus *Echinops*.

TREMATO'DA (*τρηματώδης*, living in holes, from *τρήμα*, a foramen or hole). An order of intestinal worms, comprising the Fluke-worms, furnished with suckorial *pores* on the under surface of the body.

TRE'MOR (*tremo*, to tremble). Trembling; tremulous agitation of the head, limbs, &c. This term is applied to that kind of convulsive or spasmodic action which is of the clonic kind, but instead of being violent is slight, and in which very slight contractions rapidly alternate with relaxations.

1. *Tremor mercurialis*. Mercurial tremors; an affection of the nervous system induced by the inhalation or other application to the body of *mercurial vapours*.

2. *Tremortendinum*. Shaking palsy. A morbid intermittent action of the spasmodic kind, which sometimes continues more or less constantly present through a series of years.

TRE'PAN (*τρυνάω*, to perforate). *Terebellum*; *modiolus*. A circular saw, for perforating the skull in the operation of *trepanning*. It resembles the instrument called a wimble, and is worked in the same manner. It is now superseded, in this country, by the *trephine*. See *Abaptiston*.

TREPHI'NING. The operation of making a vent for the discharge of pus in abscess of bone. The term *trepphine* denotes a kind of saw employed for the removal of a circular portion of bone.

TRI'AD. Another term for *tri-atomic* or *ter-equivalent*, as applied to elements. See *Atomicity*.

TRIADÉ'LPHOUS (τρεῖς, three, ἀδελφός, a brother). Having the stamens disposed in three parcels or fasciculi.

TRIANDRIA (τρεῖς, three, ἀνὴρ, a man). The third class in Linnæus's system of plants, in which there are three stamens.

TRIANGULA'RIS STERNI. A muscle arising from the lower part of the sternum and ensiform cartilage, and inserted into the cartilages of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth ribs. It is also called *sternocostalis*. It depresses the ribs, and is a muscle of expiration.

Triangularis labiorum. A name frequently given to the depressor anguli oris, from its triangular shape.

TRIBASIC SALTS. A class of the oxygen-acid salts, which, in the language of the acid theory, contain three equivalents of base to one of acid.

TRICEPS (*tria capita* habens). Having three heads. Hence—

1. *Triceps auris.* A name frequently given to the posterior auris, in consequence of this muscle arising by three distinct slips.

2. *Triceps extensor cubiti.* A muscle arising, by three heads, from the inferior border of the scapula, and from the os humeri, and inserted into the olecranon. It is distinguished into the *extensor longus*, the *extensor brevis*, and the *brachialis externus*. It extends the forearm.

3. *Triceps extensor cruris.* This muscle extends the leg. It has been described as consisting of—

1. The *Vastus externus*, arising from the trochanter major, and inserted into the patella and fascia of the same joint;

2. The *Vastus internus*, arising from the trochanter minor, and inserted into the patella and fascia; and

3. The *Cruræus*, arising from between the trochanters, and inserted into the patella. Under this portion is frequently found a muscle termed *subcruræus*.

TRICHI'ASIS (τριχίασις). 1. A disease of the *eyelids*, in which they are introverted, and the lashes irritate the eye, as opposed to *ektropion*, or eversion of the eyelids. 2. The term was also applied by Galen to a disease of the *urethra*, in which the urine is full of small hair-like substances. 3. It was also formerly applied to *ekzema fissum*, a disease of the *breasts* of women giving suck, when they crack into very fine fissures.

TRICHI'NA SPIRA'LIS. A parasitic worm infesting man and the lower animals, and inducing the symptoms of *trichinosis* or trichinatus disease.

TRICHOCE'PHALUS DISPAR. *Trichuris.* The long thread-worm; an intestinal cœlminthous worm. See *Vermes*.

TRI'CHOID (τριχοειδής, sc. ἀπόφυσις). A *hair-like* offshoot; a term applied to a ramification of a vein—a *capillary*.

TRICHO'-PATHY (θρίξ, τριχός, the hair, πάθος, disease). A general term for *hair-disease*, and suggested as a more appropriate word than *trichosis*, which means *hairiness*, unconnected with disease. *Tricho-pathology* would then denote an account or description of hair-

diseases; *tricho-dyschroia*, decoloratio crinium, or discoloration of the hair; *trich-achroia*, absence of colour of the hair; *trich-allochroia*, versicoloratio erinium, or variable colour of the hair, &c.

TRICHOPHYTON (θρίξ, τριχός, hair, φύτον, a plant). The plant or vegetable fungus of the hair.

TRICHOPHYTON TONSURANS. The name of a parasitic fungus, found in the disease called *tinea tonsurans*. The parasite is said to originate in the *achorion* of favus, and to owe its means of nutrition to the oily matter of the hair.

TRICHORRHŒA (θρίξ, τριχός, hair, ῥέω, to flow). Defluvium capillorum; the fall of the hair.

TRICHOSIS (τρίχωσις, a making or being hairy, from θρίξ, τριχός, hair). Under this term, which simply means *hairiness*, Mason Good groups all the *diseases* of the hair and of the hair-follicles, constituting the ninth genus of his class *Ec critica*; and he defines *trichosis*, as a "morbid organization or deficiency of hair." Hence, *trichosis hirsuties* denotes augmented formation or abnormal quantity of hair; *trichosis decolor*, alteration of the colour of the hair; *trichosis cana*, blanching of the hair; *trichosis furfuracea*, common or scurfy ringworm; and *trichosis plica*, Polish ringworm. See *Ringworm*. See *Trichopathy*.

TRICHOTOMOUS (τρίχα, in three parts, τέμνω, to cut). Having the divisious or ramifications always in threes, as *mirabilis jalapa*.

TRICORNE (*tria cornua*, three horns). A term applied to each lateral ventricle of the brain, from its three-horned shape. See *Cornu*.

TRICUSPID (*tres cuspides habens*). Having three points; a term applied to three triangular folds or *valves*, situated between the right auricle and the right ventricle of the heart.

TRIFACIAL (*tres facies habens*). Triple-facial; a term applied to the fifth pair of nerves, the grand sensitive nerve of the head and face.

TRIGEMINI (*tres*, three, *geminus*, double). The name of branches of the fifth pair of nerves, or *tri-facial*. See *Nerves*.

TRIGONAL (τρεῖς, three, γωνία, an angle). A term applied to a triangular space on the fundus of the bladder, where the mucous membrane is void of rugæ.

TRIGYNIA (τρεῖς, three, γυνή, female). The name given by Linnæus to those orders of plants in which there are three pistils.

TRILLIUM. An American remedial agent, procured from the root of the *Trillium pendulum*, or Birth-root, much reputed for its influence on the mucous surfaces.

TRIPE DE ROCHE. The name given to several species of *Gyrophora*, a genus of lichens, employed by the hunters of the Arctic regions of America as articles of food.

TRIPINNATE. A term applied to a leaf in which there are three series of pinnation; viz., when the leaflets of a bipinnate leaf are themselves pinnate, as in *thalictum minus*.

TRIPOLI. A mineral originally brought from Tripoli, consisting of silex and clay, and used for polishing and cleaning metals.

TRIQUETRA (*tres*, three). *Ossa Wormiana*. The triangular bones sometimes found in the course of the lamboïdal suture.

TRISMUS (τρίζω, to gnash the teeth). Locked jaw; a spasmodic affection of the muscles of the jaw. (See *Tetanus*.) The "nine day fits" of infants are termed *trismus nascentium*. See *Anti-trismus*.

TRITE'RNATE. A term applied to a leaf in which there are three series of ternation, viz., when the leaflets of a biternate leaf are themselves ternate.

TRI'TICUM VULGA'RE. Wheat; a graminaceous plant, the grain of which yields *flour* and *bran*.

TRITURA'TION (*tritrus*, rubbed, from *teror*). The act of rubbing or pounding.

TROCHA'NTER (τροχάω, to run or roll). The name of two processes of the thigh-bone—the *major* and the *minor*. They are named from their office of receiving those large muscles which bend and extend the thigh, and turn it upon its axis. They form, as it were, shoulders to the thigh-bone.

Inter-trochantral line. A rough line, situated between the greater and lesser trochanters, to which the capsular ligament is attached, and into which the quadratus femoris is inserted.

TRO'CHAR, or **TROCAR** (*trois-quarts*, three-fourths; from its point being triangular). An instrument used for discharging aqueous fluids, &c., from different cavities of the body. It consists of a perforator or stilette, and a canula.

TROCHI'SCUS (dim. of τροχός, a wheel). A troche, lozenge, or round tablet; it is composed of powders made up, with glutinous substances, into little cakes, and afterwards dried.

TRO'CHLEA (τροχός, a wheel). A kind of cartilaginous pulley. Hence—

1. *Trochlearis*. An articulation in which one part moves round another like a pulley. Also, a name of the obliquus superior, or that muscle of the eye which passes through the *trochlea* or pulley.

2. *Trochleares*. Another name for the *nervi pathetici*, or nerves of the fourth pair, distributed to the trochlearis muscle of the eye.

TROCHOI'DES (τροχός, a wheel, εἶδος, likeness). Wheel-like; a species of diarthrosis, or movable articulation of bones, in which one bone rotates upon another, as the radius upon the ulna.

TRO'NA. The name given in Africa to the sesqui-carbonate of soda, imported from the coast of Barbary, where it is collected by the natives.

TRO'PHOSPERM (τρέφω, to nourish, σπέρμα, seed). The name given by Richard to the placenta in plants.

TRO'STA. An alcoholic drink, made in the Rhenish provinces from the husks of grapes, fermented with barley and rye.

TRUFFLE. The *Tuber Cibarium*, an indigenous subterranean fungus, used for culinary purposes.

TRU'NCATE (*truncatus*, lopped). Terminating very abruptly, as if a portion had been cut off, as the leaf of tulip-tree.

TRUSS (*trousse*, French). *Bracherium*. A bandage, or apparatus, for keeping a hernia reduced.

TUBA. An alcoholic drink, made in the Philippine islands from palm-wine.

TUBA (*tubus*, a tube). A trumpet; a canal resembling a trumpet.

1. *Tuba Eustachiana*. A canal, partly bony, partly cartilaginous and membranous, which extends from the cavity of the tympanum to the upper part of the pharynx.

2. *Tubæ Fallopiæ*. The Fallopian tubes; two canals at the fundus uteri, of a *trumpet*-form, described by Fallopius.

TUBE OF SAFETY. A tube open at both ends, inserted into a receiver, the upper end communicating with the external air, and the lower being immersed in water.

TU'BER (*tumeo*, to swell). A protuberance or tuberosity.

1. *Tuber annulare*. A designation of the pons Varolii, the commencement of the medulla oblongata. This part of the brain has been not inappropriately designated *nodus encephali*, *nœud vital*, &c.

2. *Tuber cinerium*. An eminence of grey substance, forming part of the floor of the third ventricle.

3. *Tuber ischii*. A round knob, forming that part of the ischium upon which we sit; hence, this bone has been named *os sedentarium*.

4. The *Tuberosities* of the os humeri are two small prominences of unequal size, called *the greater* and *the smaller*, situated at the upper end of the bone, just behind the head.

TUBER, OF PLANTS. An annual, thickened, subterranean stem, provided at the sides with latent buds, from which new plants are produced, as the potato. When very small, it is called *tuberculum*.

TUB'ERCULA QUADRIGEMINA. Four tubercles occurring on the posterior surface of the pons Varolii; the two upper are termed the *nates*, the two lower the *testes*. In the lower animals they are called optic lobes.

TUBERCULO'SIS. Tubercular infiltration; degeneration of a tissue into tubercular matter.

TUB'ERCULUM (dim. of *tuber*, a swelling). Tubercle; "a small, hard, superficial tumor, circumscribed and permanent, or suppurating partially." The term is usually applied to a collection of a peculiar *scrofulous* matter.

1. *Tuberculum malignum*. Malignant tubercle; carcinoma of the sebiparous glands; a small, hard, indolent tubercle, seated on some part of the skin of, the face, and differing from other malignant affections in the extreme tardiness of its progress and the little inconvenience which it occasions. It is probably what is sometimes called a *cancerous wart*.

2. *Tubercula miliaria*. By the term *sebaceous miliary tubercles*, Mr. E. Wilson designates the small, white tubercles, of about the size of a millet-seed, or sometimes of a small pea, which are occasioned by the collection of the sebaceous substance within an excretory follicle, the aperture of that follicle being impervious. These are the *follicular elevations* of Rayer, the *exormia milium* of Mason Good, the *grutum* or *milium* of Plenck, and, commonly, *pearly tubercles*.

TUBERCULUM AURANTII. A small tubercle, situated at the middle part of the free edge of the aortic and pulmonary valves.

TUBERCULUM LOWERI. A portion of auricle intervening between the orifices of the venæ cavæ, supposed by Lower to direct the blood from the superior cava into the auriculo-ventricular opening.

TUB'ULATURE (*tubulus*, a little pipe). The mouth, or short neck, at the upper part of a tubulated retort. The long neck is called the beak. See *Retort*.

TU'BULUS (dim. of *tubus*, a pipe). A little tube, or pipe.

1. *Tubuli lactiferi* vel *galactophori*. The minute ducts or tubes of the papilla, through which the milk passes.

2. *Tubuli seminiferi*. Vasa seminalia. Minute tubes, constituting the parenchyma of the testis. According to the observations of Monro, they do not exceed $\frac{1}{200}$ th part of an inch in diameter.

3. *Tubuli uriniferi*. Minute convergent excretory tubes, constituting the tissue of the tubular substance of the kidney. Their orifices are called the ducts of Belini.

4. *Tubulorum corona*. The circle of minute tubes surrounding each of Peyer's glands in the intestines. See *Corona*.

TU'MOR (*tumco*, to swell). A swelling or enlargement caused by the morbid growth of a tissue. Tumors may be distinguished into the *sarcomatous*, so named from their firm fleshy feel, and the *encysted*, commonly called *wens*. The former were classified, by Ahernethy, into—

1. *Common Vascular* or *Organized Sarcoma*; including all those tumors which appear to be composed of the gelatinous part of the blood, rendered more or less vascular by the growth of vessels through it.

2. *Adipose Sarcoma*; including fatty tumors, formed at first, like the preceding, of coagulable lymph, rendered vascular by the growth of vessels into them, and depending for their future structure on the particular power and action of the vessels.

3. *Pancreatic Sarcoma*; so called from the resemblance of its structure to that of the pancreas.

4. *Mastoid* or *Mammary Sarcoma*; so called from the resemblance of its structure to that of the mammary glands. This species is placed between such sarcomatous tumours as are attended with no malignity, and the following ones, which have this quality in a very destructive degree.

5. *Tuberculated Sarcoma*; composed of a great many small, firm, roundish tumors, of different sizes and colours, connected together by cellular substance.

6. *Medullary Sarcoma*; so named from its presenting the appearance of the medullary matter of the brain.

7. *Encysted Tumors*. These present a cyst, which is filled with different matters. The species are *steatoma*, containing fat-like matter; *meliceris*, or honey-like matter; and *atheroma*, or pap-like matter.

8. *Carcinomatous Sarcoma*; or cancerous tumor.

TUMOR'S SEBACE'I. *Emphyma encystis*. Tumors of the excretory follicles of the sebiparous glands, occasioned by distension with sebaceous matter, and attaining the size of a hazel-nut or walnut. The sebaceous matter may be soft and white, resembling pap, or bread-sauce, constituting the *atheromatous* tumor; or yellowish, resembling softened bees'-wax, constituting the *melicerous* tumor; or white and fatty, constituting the *steatomatous* tumor.

TUMOR'S SERO'SI. *Milia*; *Phlyctenulæ*. Tumours of the excretory follicles of the sebiparous glands, occasioned by distension with a limpid serous fluid. They vary in size from that of millet-seeds to that of small grapes; from their size, transparency, and hardness, they are commonly known by the name *chalazion*, or *grando*, a hailstone.

TUNE. *Melody*. A term in phrenology, indicative of a sense of melody and harmony, and bearing the same relation to the ear as the

sense of colour to the eye. Its organ is situated above the external part of the eyebrow, and, when much developed, it enlarges the lower and lateral part of the forehead.

TUNGSTEN. A name, signifying *heavy stone*, given by the Swedes to a mineral, which Scheele found to contain a peculiar metal; this mineral consists of the *tungstic acid*, united with lime. Tungsten may also be obtained from another mineral, called *wolfram*, in which it is united with iron and manganese.

Tungstic acid. An acid precipitated on decomposing tungstate of lime by hydro-chloric acid.

TU'NICA. The upper tunic of the Romans. Hence it is applied to several membranes of the body; viz.—

1. *Tunica albuginea oculi.* A thin, tendinous layer, covering the anterior surface of the sclerotica, and formed by the expansion of the tendons of the four recti muscles.

2. *Tunica albuginea testis.* A thick fibrous membrane, constituting the proper tunic of the testis.

3. *Tunica arachnoïdea.* A cobweb-like membrane, situated between the dura and the pia mater. Also, the capsule of the lens.

4. *Tunica conjunctiva* or *adnata.* A mucous membrane, which lines the posterior surface of the eyelids, and is reflected over the fore part of the globe of the eye.

5. *Tunica elytröides* (ἐλυτρον, vagina, εἶδος, likeness). *Tunica vaginalis*; the names under which the old anatomists confounded the fibrous with the serous coat of the scrotum.

6. *Tunica crythroides* (ἐρυθρός, red, εἶδος, likeness). The cremasteric covering of the spermatic cord and testis, formed by the expansion of the fibres of the cremaster-muscle.

7. *Tunica Jacobi.* A thin, delicate membrane, situated between the choroid and the retina, and named from its discoverer.

8. *Tunica nervea.* A former name of the fibrous coat of the intestines.

9. *Tunica Ruyschiana.* An inner lamina of the choroid membrane, so called after Ruysch, who first injected it.

10. *Tunica vaginalis testis.* A pouch of serous membrane, derived from the peritoneum and covering the testis.

11. *Tunica vasculosa testis.* A vascular membrane, lying upon the inner surface of the tunica albuginea and constituting the nutrient membrane of the testis.

12. *Tunica vasculosa retinae.* The inner and fibro-vascular lamina of the retina, which supports the outer, medullary, pulpy, or mucous lamina.

TUNICA'TA (*tunica*, a mantle). The first class of the *Cyclo-gangliata*, or Mollusca, comprising soft, aquatic, acephalous animals, having their body enveloped in an elastic tunic furnished with at least two apertures.

TU'RBINATED BONES (*turbinatus*, pointed, in the form of a turbo, or top). *Turbinal bones.* Two bones of the nostrils, so called from their being formed in the shape of a top, or inverted cone. They are also called the *inferior spongy bones*, to distinguish them from the upper spongy bones, which form part of the ethmoid bone, and from their spongy appearance, in which they resemble raised paste.

TU'RGOR VITA'LIS (*turgeo*, to be swollen). Turgescence, or

orgasm ; a state characterized by well-defined symptoms of active congestion, accompanied by copious though not morbidly-augmented secretions.

TU'RIO. A term applied, in Botany, to a scaly bud, developed from a perennial subterranean root, as in asparagus.

TURKEY-RED. A dye procured from alizarine, or the sublimed crystals of madder-red.

TURMERIC (*terra merita*). The tubers of the *Curcuma longa*, which yield a beautiful bright-yellow colour.

Turmeric paper. Charta curcumæ. White, bibulous, or unsized paper, steeped in *tincture of turmeric*, and dried by exposure to the air.

TURNBULL'S BLUE. *Ferriyanide of iron*. A variety of Prussian blue, which is thrown down when red prussiate of potash is added to a protosalt of iron.

TURNER'S CERATE. The *ceratum calaminæ*, consisting of prepared calamine and yellow wax, of each half a pound ; olive-oil, a pint.

TURNER'S YELLOW. *Patent or Cassel Yellow*. The fused oxide of lead, finely powdered : used as a paint.

TURNSOLE. A deep purple dye obtained from the *Crotophora tinctoria*, an Euphorbiaceous plant.

TURPENTINE. *Terebinthina*. A term applied to a liquid or soft solid oleo-resinous juice of certain coniferous plants, as well as of the *Pistacia terebinthus*. The well-known liquid to which the term *turpentine* is applied is only the volatile portion of turpentine, properly so called. See *Terebinthina*.

TURPETH-MINERAL. *Turbith-Mineral*. The name given by chemists to the sub-sulphate of the protoxide of mercury.

TURUNDA. A pellet of bread, paste, &c. A tent for wounds.

Turundæ Italicæ. Pastes made with the finest and most glutinous wheat, and known by the names of maccaroni, vermicelli, and Italian or Cagliari paste.

TUSSICULA'RIA (*tussis*, a cough). *Bechicæ*. Cough-medicines, as demulcents, cerebro-spinals, and expectorants.

TUSSILA'GO FARFARA. Coltsfoot ; an indigenous Composite plant, employed as a popular remedy in pulmonary complaints.

TUSSIS (*tussio*, to cough). *Bex*. A cough. *Tussis sicca* is a dry cough. *Pertussis* is a convulsive cough, or whooping-cough.

TUTA'MINA O'CULI (*tutamen*, a means of protection). The appendages of the eye, comprising the eyebrows, eyelids, eye-lashes, conjunctiva, caruncula lacrymalis, and the lacrymal apparatus.

TU'TENAG. The commercial name for the zinc or spelter of China ; also, the name of a white metallic compound, called *Chinese copper*. Impure oxide of zinc is called *tutty*.

TU'TIA. Tutty, furnace cadmia, or impure oxide of zinc. It incrusts the flues of furnaces employed for smelting lead-ores containing zinc, or ores mixed with *lapis calaminaris*. Medicinal tutty is a brown powder with a shade of blue.

TWINS. *Gemini*. Twins are mostly produced at a common birth ; but owing to the incidental death of one of them while the other continues alive, there is sometimes a material difference in the time of their expulsion, and, consequently, in their bulk, or degree of maturity, giving us, according to Mason Good, the following varieties :—

1. *Congruous twinning*. Of equal, or nearly equal growth, and produced at a common birth.

2. *Incongruous Twinning*. Of unequal growth, and produced at different births.

TWINS, SIAMESE. Two brothers, connected by means of a ligamentous band passing from the epigastrium of one to that of the other. It is stated that, in 1851, both were married, and had children.

TWITCHING. *Subsultus tendinum*. Sudden or irregular snatches of the tendons.

TYLO'MA (τύλωμα, that which has become callous, especially the sole of the foot; from τύλος, callus). A callosity; a result of tylosis.

TYLO'SIS (τύλωσις, a making or becoming callous, from τύλος, a knot or callus, especially of the hands). A swollen and knotty state of the eyelids, in which their margin often loses altogether its natural form and appearance. Thickening of the lids has been also termed *pachyblepharosis*; and, when attended with loss of the cilia, the affection has been termed *ptilosis*. The term *tylosis* is also applied to a callosity, or laminated corn. See *Clavus*.

TYMPANITES (τύμπανον, a drum). *Meteorismus*. Drum-belly; abdominal emphysema; dry dropsy, or wind-dropsy. It is named from the distension of the abdomen, sounding, on percussion, like a drum or bladder filled with air.

TYMPANUM (τύμπανον, a drum). The drum of the ear; an irregular bony cavity, compressed from without inwards, and situated within the petrous bone.

Tympanic bone. Another name for the *annulus membranæ tympani* of the foetal skull.

TYPE (τύπος, a blow). Literally, that which is produced by the blow. Hence, it denotes the general character of a thing; also, a certain formula according to which fevers and other diseases increase and abate; also, the original pattern or model, after which a thing is wrought—a leaf, for instance, is the *type* of all the appendages of the stem of plants, &c. See *Homologies*.

TYPE-METAL. An alloy of three parts of lead and one of antimony.

TYPHOID FEVER (τύφος, stupor, εἶδος, likeness). Fever resembling typhus; a general designation of fever among continental writers. See *Enteric Fever*.

TYPHOMA'NIA (τύφος, stupor, μανία, madness). An affection consisting in perfect lethargy of body, but imperfect lethargy of mind; wandering ideas, and belief of wakefulness during sleep.

TYPHUS-FEVER (τύφος, stupor). Epidemic continued fever, characterized by "low," nervous symptoms, and a specific eruption. It is designated from its prevailing character, as *putrid*, *pestilent*, *malignant*, *ataxic*, &c.; from a leading symptom, *brain-fever*; from external character, *eruptive*, *spotted*, &c.; and from localities, *camp*-, *hospital*-, *jail-fever*, &c.

Nomenclature. "Under the name 'Typhus,' the writer of one of the Hippocratic treatises describes a disease that agrees in its essential features with typhoid fever. But the term was not afterwards used to signify a special disease until the time of Sauvages, in whose nosology it is adapted to certain forms of continued fever, while the name *Synochus* is used for another class of cases. The disease now known as

Typhus has been separated from other forms of continued fever within the last thirty years."—*Dr. Buchanan.*

TYRO'MA (τυρός, cheese). A term applied by Dr. Craigie to tubercular secretion of the brain, from its *cheese-like* appearance.

TYSON'S GLANDS. *Glandulæ odoriferæ.* Sebaceous glands situated around the corona penis.

U.

ULCER (ἔλκος, ulcer, a wound). A solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body, attended with a secretion of pus, or some kind of discharge. Ulcers are termed *local*, when confined, like a primary syphilitic ulcer, to one spot; *constitutional*, when liable to occur in any part, from general affection of the system; *specific*, when occasioned by specific poisons, or by particular diatheses; and *simple*, when they do not appear to proceed from any specific disease, or morbid diathesis.

ULCERA'TION. The process by which sores, or ulcers, are produced; progressive softening and disintegration of successive layers of the ulcerating tissue.

Ulcerationes. The designation of Hebra's tenth class of cutaneous diseases.

ULMIC ACID (*ulmus*, the elm). *Ulmic.* A secretion of some trees, especially old elms, consisting of mucilaginous matter and potash, which eventually combine. It is a modification of humus. See *Gcin.*

1. *Ulmus campestris.* The Common Small-leaved Elm. *Elm-bark*, or the liber of the bark, is still ordered in the form of a decoction.

2. *Ulmus fulva.* The tawny-budded or slippery elm of America, much valued for its astringent properties. The bark of this tree is probably that which is termed *cortex unguentarius*, and is in high repute for the cure of wounds.

ULNA (ὠλήνη, the cubit). The large bone of the fore-arm, so named from its being often used as a measure, under the term *ell.* The hinge-like surface at the elbow presents, in profile, somewhat of the shape of the letter S, and is therefore called the *sigmoid cavity* of the ulna. See *Olecranon.*

ULNA'RIS (*ulna*, the cubit). The name of two muscles of the fore-arm, viz. 1. a *flexor* muscle, arising from the *inner* condyle of the os humeri, and inserted into the pisiform bone; and 2. an *extensor* muscle, arising from the *outer* condyle of the os humeri, and inserted into the little finger.

ULTRA-MARINE. A beautiful blue pigment, made originally from the *lapis lazuli.* The artificial product now consists of silica, sulphur, and carbonate of soda. It has the property of neither fading, nor becoming tarnished, on exposure to the air or a moderate heat.

U'LVA LATI'SSIMA. Broad green laver; an Algaceous plant, inferior in quality to the *Porphyra laciniata*, or laciniated purple laver, but said to be employed for the same culinary purposes.

UMBEL (*umbella*, an umbrella). A form of inflorescence, in which

all the pedicels of the flowers proceed from a single point, and are of equal length, or corymbose. When each pedicel bears a single flower, as in *Eryngium*, the umbel is said to be *simple*; when each pedicel divides, and bears other umbels, as in *Heraeleum*, the umbel is termed *compound*. In the latter case, the assemblage of umbels is called the *universal umbel*, each of the secondary umbels being called the *partial umbel*. The peduncles which support the partial umbels are called *radii*.

UMBER. *Sienna* or *Chestnut-brown*. A brown colouring matter, found native as a clay iron-ore in Cyprus. By heat it assumes a darker tint, and is then known as *burnt umber*. It is chiefly oxide of iron with silica and alumina. See *Ochre*.

UMBILICUS (dim. of *umbo*, the boss of a shield). The navel. The term *umbilicus* is akin to the *ὀμφαλος* of the Greeks.

1. *Umbilical cord*. *Funis umbilicalis*. A cord connecting the fœtus with the placenta, and consisting of the umbilical vein and the two umbilical arteries twisted together like a rope, and surrounded by the reflections of the chorion and the amnios.

2. *Umbilical vesicle*. *Vesicula umbilicalis*. A small sac, situated between the chorion and the amnios, and connected to the fœtus by a duct, an artery, and a vein.

3. *Umbilical region*. That portion of the abdominal parietes which is situated about two inches around the umbilicus.

4. *Umbilical hernia*. *Omphalocele*. Hernia of the bowels at the umbilicus.

5. The term *umbilicus*, in Botany, is synonymous with *hilum*, and denotes the scar where the seed is united with the placenta.

UNCARIA GAMBIR. The Gambir; a Rubiaceous plant, the leaves of which yield the *gambir* of commerce.

UNCIA. An ounce; the twelfth part of a pound. *Uncialim*, ounce by ounce.

UNCIFORME OS (*uncus*, a hook, *forma*, likeness). A bone of the carpus, or wrist, having a *hook-like* process.

UNDULATORY THEORY OF LIGHT (*undula*, a little wave). A theory founded on the assumption that light is the result of vibrations existing among the particles of an exceedingly attenuated essence, or ethereal medium. See *Corpuscular Theory*.

UNGUENTUM (*ungo*, to anoint). An ointment; an unctuous substance, for external application, differing but little from a cerate, except in consistence, which is about that of butter or paste.

UNGUES ADU'NCI. Curved nails; arched and hooked nails, frequently observed in scrofulous and consumptive persons.

UNGUICULATE (*unguiculus*, dim. of *unguis*, a finger-nail). Clawed; a term applied to a petal furnished with an unguis or claw, as in the pink.

UNGUIS. Literally, a finger-nail. Hence the term is applied to a collection of pus between the laminae of the cornea, when the abscess appears to be shaped like a finger-nail.

1. *Phalanges unguium*. The name of the third, extreme, or distal phalanges of the fingers and toes.

2. *Unguis* (in Botany). The lower part of a petal which tapers conspicuously towards the base, as in the pink. The upper part is called the *limb*. The petal itself is termed *unguiculate*.

UNI-EQUIVALENT. Another term for *mon-atomic* or *monad*, as applied to elements. See *Atomicity*.

UNILO'CULAR (*unus*, one, *loculus*, a cell). Having one cell or cavity, as a legume. *Bilocular*, *trilocular*, *multilocular*, are terms denoting two-celled, three-celled, and many-celled, respectively.

UNION BY THE FIRST INTENTION. The growing together of the opposite surfaces of a wound, when brought into contact, without suppuration. When wounds heal by suppurating, granulating, &c., they are sometimes said to heal by the *second intention*.

UNIPOLAR. A term applied by Ehrmann to substances of the imperfect conducting power, which are capable of receiving only one kind of electricity, when made to form links in the Voltaic chain.

UNIT-JAR. An apparatus contrived by Mr. Harris for charging Leyden jars with known proportions of electricity; the quantity of electricity employed being proportioned to the number of charges.

UNITARY COMPOUND. A compound which is considered as formed of one group, as distinguished from the *binary* view in which it is represented as formed of two groups. See *Atom and Molecule*.

UNITY OF ORGANIZATION. A term suggestive of certain generalizations in anatomy and physiology, and capable of two applications:—*one*, to the analogies which exist between the permanent organization of the lower animals, and certain transitory states of the higher species; *the other*, to the correspondences traceable between the parts composing the organization of different species. See *Homologies*.

UNNAMED BONES. *Ossa innominata*. Two large bones, forming the sides of the pelvis, and so called from the difficulty of explaining them under one name. Each of these has, however, been divided into three parts, viz.—

1. The *Os ilium*, or Haunch-bone, so named from its forming the flank. The flat upper part is called the *ala*, or wing; the lower or rounder part, the *body* of the bone. The *unnamed line* (*linca innominata*) is that which divides the *ala* from the part which forms the true pelvis.

2. The *Os ischium*, or Hip-bone, placed perpendicularly under the preceding. The round protuberance on which we rest when seated is called the *tuber*, or *os sedentarium*; and that portion, of which one edge forms the arch of the pubes and the other the margin of the thyroid hole, is called the *ramus*, or branch.

3. The *Os pubis*, or Share-bone; so named from the Mons Veneris being placed upon it, and its hair being a mark of puberty. This bone completes the brim of the pelvis, and is divided into three parts, viz. the *body*, forming part of the socket of the thigh-bone; the *angle*, or crest; and the *ramus*, joining the ramus of the ischium.

UPAS. *Antsjar*. The *Antiaris toxicaria* of Java, an Urticaceous plant, one of the most virulent of known poisons, the concrete juice of which has nevertheless been used medicinally. See *Antiarin*.

Upas Radja or *Tjettek*. One of the most dangerous of known poisons, prepared in Java from the bark of the root of the *Strychnos Tieute*; it acts like *nux vomica*, but in a more violent manner.

URACHIUS (*οὔρον*, urine). A fibrous cord which is attached to the apex of the bladder, and ascends to the umbilicus; it is formed by the obliteration of a tubular communication in the embryo, and appears destined solely to fix the bladder.

URÆ'MIA (*οὔρον*, urine, *αἷμα*, blood). Poisoning of the blood in

some disorders of the urinary organs, as in accumulation of urea in the blood, from suppression of the urine, or anuria.

URAMIL. A product of the oxidation of uric acid. It occurs as a crystalline powder, or in dendritic or feathery crystallizations, of a very beautiful aspect. By evaporation with dilute sulphuric acid, *uramic acid* is obtained.

URA'NIUM. A rare metal, discovered in 1789, in the mineral called, from its black colour, *pitch-blende*. It was named by Klaproth after the new planet *Uranus*, the discovery of which took place in the same year.

URATES. Compounds of uric or lithic acid with the salifiable bases.

URCEOLA'RIS (*urceolus*, dim. of *urceus*, a pitcher). Pitcher- or cup-shaped; a term applied to *favus dispersus*.

URCE'OLUS (dim. of *urceus*, a water-pitcher). A small pitcher-like body, formed by the two bracts which, in the genus *Carex*, become confluent at their edges, and enclose the pistil.

UREA (ούρον, urine). The essential solid constituent of urine, considered as a result of the action of the kidneys upon some of the constituents of the blood; perhaps, as Prout suggested, upon its albuminous matter.

URE'DO (*uro*, to burn). An itching or burning sensation of the skin, which accompanies several diseases. A synonym of *Urticaria* or Nettle-rash.

UREI'DES. Substances which bear the same relation to urea that the amides bear to ammonia.

URETER (ούρητήρ, from ούρέω, to make water). The urinary duct, or membranous tube which transmits the urine from the kidney into the bladder.

URETHANE. A compound of ethyl, which may be viewed as chlorocarbonic ether, in which amide has been substituted for chlorine. *Urethylane* is a corresponding compound, consisting, possibly, of one equiv. of urea and two equiv. of neutral carbonate of methyl.

URE'THRA (ούρήθρα, from ούρέω, to make water). The excretory canal of the bladder, commencing at the neck of this organ, and terminating at the meatus urinarius. It is divided into three portions, viz.—

1. The *prostatic portion*, a little more than an inch in length, and situated in the prostate gland.

2. The *membranous portion*, a little less than an inch in length, and situated within the two layers of the deep perineal fascia.

3. The *spongy portion*, so named from being inclosed by the corpus spongiosum penis. The commencement of the corpus spongiosum forms the *bulb*, and hence the included urethra is called the *bulbous portion*.

URETHRITIS (ούρήθρα, urethra, and -itis). Inflammation of the urethra, frequently mistaken for gonorrhœa.

URETHROPLA'STY (ούρήθρα, urethra, πλασσω, to mould). The operation for urinary fistula by plastic surgery.

URE'THIROTOME (ούρήθρα, urethra, τομή, section). An instrument used in the operation for stricture of the urethra. It consists of a very long director, under cover of which a very narrow blade can be introduced.

URE'TICA (οὐρητικός, promoting urine). Medicines which promote a discharge of urine.

URIC ACID (οὔρον, urine). *Lithic acid*. A common constituent of urinary and gouty concretions, and of healthy urine, combined with ammonia or some other alkali. In urinary deposits it occurs under the familiar names "yellow and red sand."

URIC GROUP (οὔρον, urine). A group of chemical compounds, derivatives or congeners of uric acid.

URIDRO'SIS (οὔρον, urine, ἵδρωσις, a perspiring, from ἵδρω, sweat). Urinous perspiration.

URI'NA (οὔρον, urine). Urine; the fluid secreted by the kidneys from the arterial blood. The Ancients considered the urine as a kind of extract of animal substances, a true lixivium, by which every thing impure in the animal economy was washed away; hence they gave it the name of *lotium*.

1. *Urina chyli*; *urina potús*. These terms denote, respectively, the urine secreted subsequently to the digestion of food, and the tasteless limpid urine secreted after fluids have been taken.

2. *Urine, chylous*. A term applied to urine which, on cooling, gelatinizes spontaneously, assuming the appearance and consistence of blanc-mangé.

3. *Urine, incontinence of*. The involuntary flow of the urine out of the bladder. It is the reverse of *retention*.

4. *Urine, retention of*. An inability, total or partial, of expelling the urine contained in the bladder.

5. *Urine, suppression of*. This affection properly points out a defect in the secretion of the kidneys. See *Ischuria*.

6. *Urinary fistula*. A deep, narrow ulcer, leading into some of the urinary passages.

7. *Urinary abscess*. Extravasations of urine may be in three different states: the fluid may be collected in a particular pouch; or it may be widely diffused in the cellular membrane; or it may present itself in a purulent form, after having excited inflammation and suppuration in the parts among which it is situated.

8. *Urinal*. Urinatorium. A vessel for receiving the urine in cases of incontinence.

9. *Urin-æmia* (αἷμα, blood). *Uræmia*. The presence of urea or urinary elements in the blood.

10. *Urino-meter* (μέτρον, a measure). A small hydrometer, for estimating the density of the urine.

URI'TIS. A term applied to blisters occasioned by a burn or scald, but it is a scandal of terminology. The only meaning it suggests, is *inflammation of urine*!

URN. The peculiar theca or capsule of mosses, containing the spores. It is placed at the apex of a stalk or *seta*, bearing on its summit a hood or *calyptra*, and closed by a lid or *operculum*.

URO-HYAL (οὐρά, the tail or underpart, and ὑοῖδες os). A constituent bone of the *hæmal* spine of most fishes, directed backward. See *Vertebra*.

UROPLA'NIA (οὔρον, urine, πλάνη, wandering). Erratic urine; an affection, in which the urine is conveyed to various parts of the body, as to the salivary glands, the stomach, the ventricles of the brain, &c.

URO'XANTHIN (*οὔρον*, urine, *ξανθός*, yellow). A yellow colouring matter contained in urine.

URTICA'RIA (*urtica*, a nettle). *Enanthesis urticaria*; *Uredo*. Nettle-rash; a transient inflammation of the skin, characterized by the eruption of small, round, oval, or wheal-like elevations, of a whiter or redder tint than the healthy skin. It is named from the resemblance of the eruption to that produced by the nettle. The *varieties*, distinguished by Willan, are six in number:—

1. *Urticaria febrilis*. Febrile nettle-rash, marked by severe constitutional disorder. This and the following one are *acute* varieties.

2. *Urticaria conferta*. Dense nettle-rash, distinguished by the greater number, and frequent coalescence, of the wheals.

3. *Urticaria evanida*. Evanescent nettle-rash, appearing and disappearing upon the skin in the form of white, roundish prominences and wheals, without febrile symptoms, and with trifling redness. This and the three following are *chronic* varieties.

4. *Urticaria perstans*. Persistent nettle-rash, differing from the preceding variety only in the persistent character of the eruption.

5. *Urticaria subcutanea*. Subcutaneous nettle-rash, a nervous affection of the limbs, accompanied at intervals with an eruption of nettle-rash. But "stinging" and pricking in the integument is a common symptom in diseases of the nervous system, and surely affords no grounds for the *designation* subcutanea, as applied to this variety.

6. *Urticaria tuberosa*. Tuberous nettle-rash, characterized by the production of elevations of considerable size, extending deeply into the subcutaneous cellular tissue.

URTICA'TION (*urtica*, a nettle). The act of whipping a palsied or benumbed limb with nettles, to restore its feeling.

URY'L. *Cyanoxalic acid*. A radical supposed to exist in uric acid and its compounds.

US'NEIN. *Usnic acid*. A yellow crystalline compound, obtained from different lichens of the genus *Usnea*.

US'QUEBAUGH (*uisque beatha*, Irish, water of life). The name of a cordial, made of brandy, saffron, mace, orange-peel, citrous, and sugar.

UTER'INA (*uterus*, the womb). A class of medicines which act specifically on the uterus, as emmenagogues and ecbolics.

U'TERO-GESTA'TION. The period of pregnancy, commencing with conception, and terminating with delivery.

U'TERUS. The womb; a flattened organ, of a pyriform shape, having its base turned upward, and corresponding in its direction with the axis of the inlet of the pelvis. It is distinguished into four parts, viz., the *fundus*, or upper part; the *body*, or the largest part; the *cervix*, or the narrow neck; and the *os tincæ*, or the orifice.

UTRI'CULUS (dim. of *uter*, a leathern bag). A little sac. Hence the term *utriculus communis*, applied to the larger of the two sacs of the vestibule; the smaller is called *sacculus proprius*.

1. *Utriculus prostaticus*. Another name for the *sinus pocularis*, a small cæcal sac, situated in front of the veru montanum.

2. *Utriculus, in Botany*. The peculiar fruit of *Amaranthus*, *Chenopodium*, &c. It is a caryopsis, the pericarp of which has no adhesion with the integuments of the seeds.

UVA UR'SI FOLIA. Bearberry-leaves. The dried leaves of the

Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi, Whortleberry, Bearberry or Trailing Arbutus, an Ericaceous plant growing in the northern parts of Europe and America.

UVÆ. Raisins; the ripe fruit of the *Vitis vinifera*, or the Grapevine, dried in the sun or by artificial heat; imported from Spain.

U'VEA. The posterior surface of the iris, said to be named from its resemblance in colour to the *uva* or ripe grape. See *Iris*.

U'VIC ACID (*uva*, a grape). *Racemic acid*. An acid isomeric with tartaric acid, but differing in certain respects, as in its relations to polarized light, &c.

U'VULA (dim. of *uva*, a grape). The pendulous body which hangs down from the middle of the soft palate.

1. *Uvula cerebelli*. The designation of one of the four lobules of the cerebellum. See *Nodulus*.

2. *Uvula vesicæ*. A small tubercle, situated in the neck of the bladder, formed by the projection of the mucous membrane.

V.

VACCINATION. Vaccine inoculation; the process by which a peculiar specific disease—*vaccinia* or the cow-pox (*vacca*, a cow)—is introduced into the human system with the view of protecting it from an attack of small-pox.

VACCINE-MATTER. The lymph contained within the vaccine-vesicle.

VACCINE'LLA (dim. of *vaccinia*, cow-pox). The name given to a secondary eruption of vesicles which sometimes occurs during the course of the vaccine-pox.

VACCINIA (*vacca*, a cow). *Variola vaccina*. Cow-pox; Cow-small-pox; the small-pox of cattle; a contagious inflammation of the skin, prevalent among cattle, and occasionally communicated to man. As it occurs in the Cow in a sporadic form, it is termed *natural* cow-pox; as it results from contagion communicated by the hand of the milker, it is called *casual* cow-pox.

Cow-pox is said to be *retarded*, when the course of the vesicle is delayed for a day or two; *accelerated*, when the course of the vesicle is some twelve or twenty-four hours in advance of the usual period; and *irregular* and *spurious*, when any deviation occurs from the perfect character of the vesicle, and the regular development of the areola.

VACCI'NIC ACID. An acid which sometimes replaces the butyric and caproic acids in butter.

VACCI'NIUM VITIS IDÆ'A. Red Whortleberry, a plant occasionally substituted in medicine for the *Uva ursi*, a species of *Arctostaphylos*, or Bearberry.

VACUUM (*vacuus*, empty). Literally, an empty place. This term generally denotes the interior of a close vessel, from which the atmospheric air and every other gas have been extracted, as in the *Tor-*

ricellian vacuum of the barometer. The *vacuum* of the air-pump is always imperfect; the vessel is, nevertheless, termed an *exhausted receiver*.

VAGI'NA. Literally, a sheath. The membranous canal which extends from the os externum to the cervix uteri.

1. *Vagina funiculi umbilicalis.* The reflected tube of the amnion, which *sheaths* the umbilical cord.

2. *Vagina medullaris.* The medullary sheath or external coat of the nerve-fibre, corresponding with the sarcolemma of the muscular fibre.

VAGI'NAL PULSE. A term applied by Oslander to the increased pulsation of the arteria vaginalis, which occurs in pregnancy during the imminence of abortion, &c.

VAGINA'LIS GULÆ (*vagina*, a sheath). A muscular coat, chiefly of longitudinal fibres, surrounding the tube of the œsophagus, like a sheath.

VAGINI'TIS. A barbarous term for the *vaginal* variety of *leucorrhœa*, as distinguished from the *uterine* variety.

VAGI'TUS (*vagio*, to cry as a child or infant). The crying of young children. Celsus applies the term to the screaming of a patient under the surgeon's hands.

VALERIA'NÆ RADIX. Valerian-root; the dried root of the *Valeriana officinalis*; an indigenous and cultivated plant.

1. *Valerianic* or *valeric acid.* An acid, obtained by distillation of the root of *Valeriana officinalis*. Its salts are called *valerates*.

2. *Valerianic group.* A series of chemical substances, each supposed to contain, or be derived from, the theoretical radical *valcryn*.

3. *Valerianin.* A peculiar extractive matter, obtained from the *Valeriana officinalis*, or Common Valerian.

4. *Valerol.* The name of one of the oils—the less volatile—composing the oil of valerian. *Valcrin* is a combination of valerianic acid and glycerin.

5. *Valerolactic acid.* One of the lactic series of acids, produced by decomposing bromo-valerianic acid with oxide of silver.

VALETUDINA'RIAN (*valetudo*, health). One who is weakly, sickly, or infirm of health.

VALLE'CULA UNGUIS (*vallecula*, dim. of *vallis*, a valley). A fold of the derma into which the root of the nail is implanted, and which acts the part of a follicle to the nail.

VALLEY (*vallis*). The name of a depression of the cerebellum, in which is lodged the commencement of the spinal marrow.

VALO'NIA. The acorn of the *Quercus agrilops*. It contains tannin.

VALSA'LVA, SINUSES OF. The name of three prominences, formed by dilatation of the walls of the aorta, in the places which correspond to the sigmoid valves.

VALVE (*valvæ*, folding-doors). A close lid affixed to a tube or opening in some vessel, by means of a hinge or other movable joint, and which can be opened only in one direction. Hence it signifies a little membrane which prevents the return of fluid in the bloodvessels and absorbents.

VALVES, ACTIVE; PASSIVE. The valves of the heart are distinguished into the active and the passive, in consequence of their

connexion with the muscular columns. The *active* valves are the tricuspid and the mitral; the *passive* are the mere folds of lining membrane, viz., the semilunar, the Eustachian, and the coronary.

VALVULA (diminutive of *valve*). A little valve.

1. *Valvula Vieussenii*. Valvula cerebri. The name of a lamina which ascends, behind the tubercula quadrigemina, towards the cerebellum.

2. *Valvulae conniventes*. Numerous transverse folds observed upon the inner surface of the mucous membrane of the small intestine.

VANADIC ACID. An acid obtained from vanadate of lead. It is distinguished from chromic acid by yielding a blue solution, when deoxidized, instead of a green one.

VANA'DIUM (*Vanadis*, a Scandinavian deity). A newly-discovered metal, found combined with lead and iron ores. It occurs in the state of *vanadic acid*.

VANILLA. The dried fruit of the *Vanilla aromatica*, and probably of other species, used in the manufacture of chocolate, of liqueurs, &c. It contains much essential oil, and benzoic acid.

VAPOR. A term applied to a liquid prepared for *inhalation*, as of chlorine, iodine, conia, creasote, and hydrocyanic acid.

VAPORA'RIUM (*vapor*, vapour). A vapour-bath. A *steam-pipe* in the Roman baths, for conveying heat to the sweating-room. See *Bath*.

VAPORIZATION. The conversion of a liquid or solid body into vapour. This may be considered under two heads, viz.—

1. *Ebullition*, or the production of vapour so rapidly, that its escape causes a visible commotion in the liquid; the temperature at which this takes place, is called the *boiling point*.

2. *Evaporation*, or the production of vapour in a quiet and insensible manner at common temperatures.

VAPOUR (*vapor*). Any liquid expanded into an elastic or gaseous fluid, by means of heat. It differs from *gas* in its want of permanency, for it returns into the liquid state, when exposed to a diminished temperature. Bodies which are so convertible by heat, are termed *volatile*; those which resist the heat of the furnace without vaporizing, are said to be *fixed* in the fire. See *Mist*.

VAPOUR-DOUCHE. A topical vapour-bath, consisting in the direction of a jet of aqueous vapour on some part of the body.

VAPOUR, OPALESCENT. An appellation of what has sometimes been termed red or orange steam. It is a condition of condensed and condensing aqueous vapour, which at a particular stage of the process presents an orange-red colour of transmitted light.

VARICE'LLA (*varicula*, dim. of *varus*, a pimple). Chicken-pox; a contagious febrile disease, which is attended by an eruption of vesicles, does not last longer than a week, and does not recur in the same individual. The following varieties occur:—

1. *Varicella lentiformis* (Willan). Flat, red, elevations, each with central vesicle; the vesicle never exceeding the tenth of an inch in diameter; no permanent scar.

2. *Varicella coniformis* (Willan). Swine-pox. Vesicles with hard inflamed border; fluid becoming purulent; permanent scar.

3. *Varicella globularis* (Willan). Hives. Vesicles larger than in the first variety, and the cutaneous hardness less than in the second.

4. *Varicella sine varicellis* (Wilson). The constitutional affection present, but unattended by the eruption.

5. *Varicella solidescens, verrucosa, papularis*, &c. Stone-pox; horn-pox; wart-pox. A form of true small-pox.

6. *Varicella cellulosa* (Cross). Pustular umbilicated varicella (Wilson); *Variola varicelloides* (Gregory); names for that form of modified small-pox which most resembles Varicella.

VARICOCELE (*varix*, a distended vein, *κῆλη*, a tumor). *Cirsocele*; *Spermatocele*. A varicose enlargement of the spermatic veins, resembling hernia.

VARIOLA (quasi *parvi vari*, small spots or pimples; or *varius*, spotted). Small-pox; an acute inflammation of the cutaneous and mucous investments of the entire body, characterized by an eruption of red points, and accompanied by fever of an infectious and contagious kind. As it occurs sporadically, it is called *natural small-pox*; when introduced artificially into the system, it is called *inoculated small-pox*. It is also termed *primary* or *secondary*, with reference to its occurrence for the first time, or as a second attack.

1. *Varieties of Small-pox*. Small-pox is called *discrete*, when the pustules occur separately; *semi-confluent*, when they partially coalesce; *confluent*, when they join and run into one another; *corymbose*, when the disease appears in patches; *malignant*, or the black pock of early writers, and petechial small-pox, in which the eruption is confluent, and accompanied by hæmorrhage from the mucous surfaces, purpura. &c.; *benign*, when, though perhaps confluent, the eruption is superficial, and the symptoms mild, including the stone-pock, horn-pock, and wart-pock of writers; *anomalous*, when the disease is complicated with other diseases.

2. *Variola sine variolis*. "Variola sine eruptione." A variety of small-pox, in which the fever occurs without the eruption. Sydenham termed this *variolous fever*.

3. *Variolæ vaccinæ*. The name given by Jenner to cow-pox, from his idea that it is essentially the same disease as the small-pox of the human subject.

4. *Varicelloid* or *Modified Small-pox*. Small-pox occurring after vaccination. The disease, as modified by vaccination, has been termed "varioid," like small-pox; but the term is unsatisfactory, as the disease is small-pox, modified, and not unfrequently unmodified, by vaccination.

VARIO'LARIN. A substance extracted from lichus, supposed to be identical with lecanoric acid.

VARIX (*varus*, an eruption on the face). A kind of knotty, unequal, dark-coloured swelling, arising from a morbid dilatation of veins. This disease is to veins what the true or encysted aneurysm is to arteries.

VARNISH. A substance made by dissolving resins in alcohol, or oil of turpentine, or in a mixture of oil of turpentine and a drying oil. Varnishes are distinguished into the alcoholic or spirit-varnishes, volatile-oil varnishes, and fixed-oil varnishes.

VARNISH-TREES. Trees which exude liquid resins naturally, or from incisions; the liquids dry in the air and are used as varnishes, &c.

VARUS. An eruption on the face; a speck or spot; a synonym of *acne*. For another use of the word, see *genu valgum*.

VA'RVICITE. A compound known only as a natural production, having been lately found among some ores of manganese in Warwickshire, and named from its locality.

VAS, VASIS. Plural *Vasa*. A vessel, or any utensil to hold liquor.

1. *Vas aberrans*. A cæcal appendage, usually found at the angle where the vas deferens applies itself to the epididymis.

2. *Vas deferens*. The large excretory duct of the testis.

3. *Vasa aberrantia*. The name given by Weber to certain branches of communication existing between the ducts in the transverse fissure of the liver. Theile looks upon all these ducts as anastomosing mucous-glands.

4. *Vasa brevia*. Short branches passing from the divisions of the splenic artery, and distributed to the large extremity of the stomach.

5. *Vasa efferentia*. Absorbent vessels, which convey fluids away from the glands towards the thoracic duct.

6. *Vasa inferentia*. Absorbent vessels, which convey fluids into the glands.

7. *Vasa omphalo-mesenterica*. The blood-vessels of the umbilical vesicle.

8. *Vasa pampiniformia*. A name sometimes given to the veins of the spermatic cord, from their tendril-like arrangement.

9. *Vasa præparantia*. A term applied by the old physiologists to the corpus pyramidale and spermatic artery; from their tortuosity and tendril-like form they supposed that the blood here began to be changed into semen.

10. *Vasa propria*. Certain cavities in plants, containing the proper secretions of the species; of this nature are the cysts in the rind of the orange, the turpentine vessels of the pine, the milk vessels of the sumach, the vittæ of umbelliferous plants, &c.

11. *Vasa recta*. Small, straight ducts, terminating the apices of the lobules of the testis.

12. *Vasa seminalia*. Tubuli seminiferi. Very minute tubes, constituting the parenchyma of the testis.

13. *Vasa umbilicalia*. The name of the blood-vessels of the allantois.

14. *Vasa vasorum*. Very minute nutritive vessels, which supply the arteries and veins.

VASCULAR SYSTEM. That part of the animal economy which relates to the blood-vessels. Harvey considered the heart as the centre and described the two circulations as the *pulmonic*, through the lungs; the *systemic*, through the system. The French physiologists have departed from this method, and have assumed the lungs as the centre. Hence—

1. The *système à sang noir*, comprehending the veins of the body and the arteries of the lungs, and containing the dark-coloured blood; and

2. The *système à sang rouge*, comprehending the pulmonic veins and the arterial system of the body, and containing the bright-red blood.

VASCULAR TISSUE (*vasculum*, a little vessel). The name of a tissue of plants, consisting of spiral vessels and their modifications, or ducts.

VASCULAR TUMORS. Tumors composed of blood-vessels, or of spaces containing blood.

VASCULA'RES (*vasculum*, a little vessel). Vascular plants; a term applied to the two great divisions of plants called Exogens and Endogens, owing to the high development of *vascular tissue* in these plants, and in order to distinguish them from the *Cellulares* or Cryptogamic plants, in which the tissue is principally cellular.

VA'SIFORM TISSUE (*vas*, *vasis*, a vessel, *forma*, likeness). *Dotted Ducts*. The name formerly given to that variety of vegetable tissue which is now called *bothrenchyma* or pitted tissue. It was formerly considered to be a variety of vascular tissue, but is now viewed as a modification of the cellular. It is common in wood, of which it forms what is popularly called the *porosity*. Its office is to convey fluids in the direction of the woody tissue by which it is surrounded.

VASO-DE'NTINE. A term applied to that modification of dentine, or the fundamental tissue of the teeth, in which capillary tracts of the primitive vascular pulp remain uncalcified, and, under the name of "vascular canals," permanently carry red blood into the substance of the tissue. See *Osteo-dentine*.

VASO-MOTOR. A term applied to the *nerves* which supply the muscles of the blood-vessels and of many of the viscera. Particular regions of the spinal marrow seem to act as centres for these nerves, and are called *vaso-motor centres*.

VA'STUS. A term applied to two portions of the *triceps extensor cruris*, the fleshy mass upon each side being distinguished by the names of *vastus internus* and *caternus*, the middle portion by that of *cruræus*.

VAU'QUELINE. A designation of Strychnia, a chemical principle discovered in *nux vomica*, and in the upas of Java.

VAU'QUELINITE. The native double chromate of lead and copper, named after the French chemist Vauquelin.

VEAL-SKIN. An eruption of spots, giving a veal-like appearance to the skin. See *Vitiligo*.

VEGETABLE ÆTHIOPS. A charcoal prepared by incinerating the *fucus vesiculosus* in a covered crucible.

VEGETABLE PARCHMENT. Paper that has been immersed in oil of vitriol, and subsequently washed.

VEGETABLE SALT. *Sal Vegetabile*. Tartrate of potash; also called soluble tartar, tartarized tartar. &c.

VEGETABLE SULPHUR. *Witch-mcal*. A powder procured from the thecæ of the *Lycopodium clavatum*, or Common Club-moss. It is very inflammable, and employed for pyrotechnical purposes.

VEGETABLE TAR. *Pix liquida*. Obtained by the destructive distillation of fir-timber; also as a secondary product in the manufacture of pyroligneous acid and gunpowder charcoal. The former is the kind used in medicine.

VEGETABLE WAX. Wax produced from vegetables, as myrtle-wax, the produce of the *Myrica cerifera*, &c.

VEGETAL FUNCTIONS. The functions common to plants and animals, as distinguished from the "animal functions," which are restricted to animals; the former comprise circulation, digestion, &c.; the latter, sensation and volition.

VEGETARIAN. An advocate of the doctrine that the mental

and corporeal faculties of man can be duly developed by subsistence on *vegetable* substances only.

VEGETATIONS (*vegeto*, to grow). A term applied by Corvisart to the fungous excrescences which sometimes appear on the semi-lunar valves of the aorta, and which he considered as the effect of syphilis. Their appearance is similar to that of the wart-like excrescences which form about the organs of generation, and are commonly termed *venercal*.

VE'GETO-ALKALI. *Alkaloid*. A body obtained from the vegetable kingdom, which has the properties of the basic or metallic oxides, and forms salts with acids.

VE'GETO-SULPHURIC ACID. An acid procured by treating ligneous fibre with sulphuric acid.

VE'LLARINE. A peculiar vegetable principle, existing in the *Hydrocotyle Asiatica*, a plant reputed to be specific in many cutaneous diseases, and named from *vellerai*, the native designation of the hydrocotyle.

VELUM. A veil, a piece of linen which hides any part.

1. *Velum interpositum*. A reflection of the pia mater, introduced into the interior of the brain, through the transverse fissure. It is also called *velum vasculosum*, *tela choroidea*, and, from its similarity to the mesentery of the intestines, *mesentery of the plexus choroïdes*.

2. *Velum medullare posterius*. A thin layer of medullary substance belonging to the ventricle of the cerebellum. It is also called *valvula Tarini*. The *velum medullare anterius* is the valve of Vieussens.

3. *Velum pendulum palati*. The soft palate; the movable partition which separates the mouth from the pharynx.

VENA. A vein; an elastic tube, which conveys the dark or venous blood from the arteries to the heart.

1. *Vena cava superior*, or *deseendens*. The grand trunk which transmits the blood of the head, the neck, the superior extremities, and part of the circulation of the thorax, to the heart.

2. *Vena cava inferior*, or *aseendens*. The large trunk which extends from the articulation of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebræ to the right auricle of the heart.

3. *Vena portæ*. The large trunk which extends along the groove of the liver. The canal which it seems to form under that organ has been termed the *siaus of the vena portæ*.

4. *Vena arteriosa*. The portal vein; so called because it ramifies like an artery, and conveys blood for secretion; but it is an arterial vein in another sense, being a vein to the hepatic artery, and an artery to the hepatic vein.—*Kiernan*.

5. *Vena azygos* (α , priv., ζυγός, a yoke). A vein of the thorax, which has no corresponding vein—*no yoke-fellow*.

6. *Vena semi-azygos*. A considerable branch which ascends parallel to the vena azygos, on the left side of the vertebræ.

7. *Vena basilica*. The *royal* or large vein of the arm. The Ancients termed the basilic vein of the right arm, the vein of the liver, or *vena hepatica brachii*; and that of the left, *vena splenica brachii*. See *Salvatella*.

8. *Vena cephalica pollicis*. The vein of the back of the thumb,

which passes over the outside of the wrist. From this vein, and the division of the plexus of the back of the hand, proceeds the *cephalica minor*, or *radialis externa*, which, as it rises upon the outside of the humerus, becomes the *great cephalic vein*.

9. *Venæ Galeni*. Two parallel branches, by which the choroid plexus returns its blood. They terminate in the *straight sinus*.

10. *Venæ peronææ*. The two or three *venæ comites* of the fibular artery.

11. *Venæ vorticosæ*. A designation of the veins which principally compose the *external venous* layer of the choroid membrane, from the vorticose marking which they present on the membrane.

12. *Venæ Thebesii*. Minute venules, also called *venæ minimæ*, which convey the venous blood from the substance of the heart into the right auricle.

VENA MEDINE'NSIS. This is the *irk Medini* of the Arabian writers, improperly translated *vena*, instead of *vermis* Medinensis, or the Guinea-worm.

VENÆSE'CTION (*vena*, a vein, *sectio*, a cutting). *Phlebotomy*. The opening of a vein by a lancet, for the abstraction of blood.

VENERATION. A term in phrenology, indicative of a disposition to venerate whatever is great and good, and considered by Dr. Gall the index of religious adoration. Its organ is situated on the front part of the top of the middle of the head. When the organ is much developed, it causes a remarkable elevation of the head.

VENE'REAL DISEASES. Diseases produced by certain poisons, usually communicated by sexual intercourse. They comprise *gonorrhæa*, the *chaneroid ulcer*, and *true syphilis*.

VENE'TIAN RED. *Bolus Veneta*. A kind of red ochre, brought from Venice.

VENICE TURPENTINE. Turpentine procured from the larch. Common turpentine is obtained from the Scotch fir.

VENICE WHITE. A white pigment, consisting of carbonate of lead and sulphate of baryta.

VEN'TRAL (*venter*, the belly). A term in descriptive anatomy, applied to the *aspect* or region of the belly. (See *Dorsal*.) The term is also applied to that *suture* of the legume to which the seeds are attached; the opposite suture is the *dorsal*.

VEN'TRICOSE (*ventricosus*, pot-hellied). Bellying; inflated in some part, as applied to certain corollas, &c.

VENTRI'CULUS (dim. of *venter*, the belly). The stomach, the principal organ of digestion. The term *ventricle* is also applied to two cavities of the heart, which communicate with the two auricles; and to several cavities of the brain.

1. *Ventriculus succenturiatus*. A reserve stomach; a name of the duodenum.

2. *Ventriculi tricornes*. The three-horned ventricles; a designation of the two lateral ventricles of the brain, from their being prolonged into certain cavities called *horns*.

3. *Ventriculus Arantii*. The ventricle of Arantius; a small cavity situated at the point of the calamus scriptorius.

4. *Ventriculus laryngis*. The ventricle of the larynx; a depressed fossa, situated immediately above the horizontal projection of the chorda vocalis, at each side.

VENTRILOQUISM (*venter*, the belly, *loquor*, to speak). Literally, belly-speaking; but, as the larynx has never delegated its function to the belly, the term denotes the utterance of particular sounds adapted to produce impressions of distance, confinement, &c., upon the hearer. *Hopdance*, though he "cries in Tom's belly for two white herring," is no ventriloquist. Nor indeed is "Tom."

VENUS. The name given by the old chemists to copper. Hence the term *sales Veneris*, a former designation of the saline combinations of copper.

VERATRIA. *Sabadillin*. A vegetable alkaloid, not quite pure, obtained from *sabadilla* or *cebadilla*, the seeds of the *Asagraea officinalis*.

1. *Veratric acid*. A crystalline, volatile acid, obtained from *cebadilla*.

2. *Veratrin*. Resin of *veratria*; a brown solid substance obtained from *cebadilla*.

3. *Sales veratriæ*. The sulphate and tartrate of *veratria*, prepared by saturating *veratria* with sulphuric or tartaric acid.

VERATRUM. White Hellebore; the rhizome of the *Veratrum album*, an Endogenous plant of the order *Melanthaceæ*. The generic name *veratrum* appears to be derived from the blackness of the rhizome quasi *vere atrum*. Two new bases have been discovered in the rhizome, viz., *barytin* and *jervin*.

VERDIC ACID. An acid obtained chiefly from the root of the *Scabiosa succisa*, and named from its property of becoming green on exposure to the air.

VERDIGRIS (*verde-gris*, Sp.). *Ærugo*. An impure acetate of peroxide of copper, of a beautiful bluish-green colour, formed from the corrosion of copper by fermented vegetables.

1. *Distilled verdigris*. The improper name under which the green salt is found in commerce.

2. *English verdigris*. A spurious kind, consisting of sulphate of copper and acetate of lead; to make the fraud more complete, the soft mass is mixed with the stalks of raisins.

VERDITER. A blue pigment, obtained by adding chalk or whiting to the solution of copper in aquafortis.

VERDITER-GREEN. A pigment prepared much in the same way as *blue verditer*, the difference in colour resulting from differences in the proportions of the ingredients, or from accidental circumstances.

VERJUICE (*verjus*, Fr.). A kind of harsh vinegar, made of the expressed juice of the wild apple or crab, which has undergone the acetous fermentation. The French give this name to unripe grapes, and to the sour liquor obtained from them.

VERMES. A worm. Under the terms *Entozoa* and *Cavitaria* are noticed the general divisions, families, or orders of the worms, which are produced and developed within living animals. The greatest number of worms which inhabit the human body belong to the *nematoid* or round worms; these are species of *ascaris*, *filaria*, and *trichocephalus*. The *cestoid*, or tape-worms, furnish species of *tænia* and *bothriokephalus*. These five genera are noticed in their respective places. Worms of rarer occurrence are—

1. *Fasciola hepatica*, also called *Distoma hepaticum*, or the Fluke; occasionally found in the gall-bladder of man, but commonly infesting

the liver of sheep when diseased with the rot. The *young* worms are from one to four lines in length; the *adult* about an inch in length.

2. *Strongylus gigas*. Sometimes met with in the kidneys of man and several of the mammalia, and confounded by Chabert and others with the *Ascaris lumbricoïdes*. It varies in length from five inches to three feet.

3. *Ascaris æstrus*. The Breeze or Gadfly, the larvæ of which, called *bots*, are said to have been found in the human fæces, but more commonly in the horse. The *æstrus ovis* deposits its eggs on the interior nostrils of the sheep, whence the grubs, when hatched, travel into the frontal sinuses or horns, and are expelled through the nostrils.

4. *Ascaris scarabæus*. The Beetle, the grubs of which are said to have been found in the rectum; almost all the grubs of the genus *Scarabæus* being used to feed on dung. See *Musca* and *Seta Equina*.

VERMICE'LLI (little worms, *Italian*). An Italian preparation of dried paste, made of flour, cheese, yolks of eggs, sugar, and saffron, and reduced into long worm-like pieces by forcing it through holes. *Macaroni* are larger and *fedelini* smaller than vermicelli.

VERMICIDES (*vermis*, a worm, *cædo*, to kill). *Anthelmintics*. Remedies which destroy intestinal worms, as powdered tin and cowhage.

VERMIFORM (*vermis*, a worm, *forma*, likeness). Worm-like; the designation of two processes of the cerebellum, which connect the lateral lobes above and below.

VERMIFUGE (*vermis*, a worm, *fugo*, to expel). *Anthelmintic*. A remedy which expels worms. See *Mathieu's Vermifuge*.

VERMI'LION. The red artificial sulphuret of mercury, employed as a pigment. It may be formed from *cinnabar*, the native sulphuret, when reduced to powder and heated with solution of an alkaline sulphuret.

VERMINA'TION (*vermis*, a worm). Infestation of the skin by parasitic animalcules; a breeding of worms. See *Malis*.

VERNA'TION (*vernus*, belonging to the spring). *Gemmation*. The mode in which leaves are arranged within their bud.

VERRU'CA. A steep place, a height; hence, a *wart* on the human body; an *excrescence* on precious stones. *Verucca*, or wart, is termed *simplex*, when of small size and rounded form; *lobosa*, when it has split in the direction of its vertical fibres; *confluens*, when it extends so as to present the appearance of a "band of agglomerated warts;" *digitata*, when it throws out from a centre its finger-like papillæ, resembling an insect in appearance.

1. *Verruca necrogenita*. A wart which not unfrequently appears on the hands of persons engaged in post-mortem examinations.

2. *Verruca acrochordon*. "Under this name a pedunculated wart is described by some authors. This is an error: warts are hyper-formations of epidermis, but the pedunculated warts are invariably productions of the derma, and in many instances the emptied tegumentary sacs of small sebaceous tumors."—*E. Wilson*.

VERRU'COSE (*verruca*, a wart). Warty; covered with little excrescences or warts; a term applied to surfaces of plants.

VE'RSATILE (*versatilis*, revolving). Swinging backwards and forwards, as applied to anthers, and synonymous with *oscillating*.

VE'RTebra (*verto*, to turn). A bone of the spine, so named from

its *turning* upon the adjoining one. A vertebra consists of several elements, which are found most isolated and distinct in the lowest classes of animals, and in the eubryo state of the highest: these are distinguished by Dr. Grant into—1. the *cyclo-vertebral* element, or the round body forming the centre; 2. the *peri-vertebral* elements, or the two superior laminae which encompass the spinal chords; 3. the *epi-vertebral* elements, or the two portions of the superior spinous process; 4. the *para-vertebral* elements, or the two inferior laminae, which form a cavity for the blood-vessels; and 5. the *cata-vertebral* elements, or the two portions of the inferior spinous process.

I. General Divisions of a Vertebra.

1. A *body*, or the main part, forming the centre of the spine, and bearing, chiefly, the weight of the body.

2. An *articulating process*, by which it is joined to the next vertebra. This is sometimes called the *oblique process*—the upper one, the *ascending oblique*; the lower one, the *descending oblique process*.

3. The *spinous processes*, which project directly backward, forming with their points the ridge of the back; it is from their sharpness that the whole vertebral column is called *The spine*.

4. The *transverse processes*, which stand out at right angles, or transversely, from the body of the vertebra.

5. The *foramina*, or holes for lodging the spinal marrow, transmitting the blood-vessels and attaching the ligaments.

II. Position and Number of Vertebrae.

1. The *Cervical*, or those of the neck, seven in number, and characterized by having their transverse processes perforated for the passage of the vertebral artery. The first of these is called the *atlas*, from its immediately supporting the head; the second, the *dentata*, *odontoides*, or *axis*, from its axis, or tooth-like process, upon which it turns; and the lowest, *vertebra prominens*, from its spinous process being so much longer than the others.

2. The *Dorsal*, or those of the back, twelve in number. These are distinguished by having articular surfaces for the heads of the ribs.

3. The *Lumbar*, or those of the loins, five in number, and distinguished by their size and the length of the transverse processes.

III. New Terms.

A vertebra consists of a *neural arch* (νεῦρον, a nerve), or bony hoop, situated above a central piece of bone, for the protection of a segment of the nervous axis; and a *hæmal arch* (αἷμα, blood), or bony hoop, beneath the central piece, for the protection of a segment of the vascular system. Their common centre is called the *centrum* (κέντρον, centre). Bones are also developed and diverge as rays from one or more parts of a vertebra.

1. The *neural arch* is formed by a pair of bones, called *neurapophyses* (νεῦρον, a nerve, and ἀπόφυσις, apophysis, a process of bone), and by a bone, sometimes cleft or bifid, called the *neural spine*. It also sometimes includes a pair of bones, called *diapophyses* (διά, through or across, and apophysis).

2. The *hæmal arch* is formed by a pair of bones, called *pleurapophyses* (πλευρά, a rib, and apophysis); by a second pair, called *hæmapophyses*

(αἷμα, blood, and apophysis); and by a bone, sometimes cleft or bifid, called the *hæmal spine*. It also sometimes includes parts, or bones, called *parapophyses* (παρά, transverse, and apophysis).

3. The parts of a vertebra which are developed from independent centres of ossification are called *autogenous* (αὐτός, oneself, γίνομαι, to be produced); those parts which grow out from previously ossified parts are called *exogenous* (ἔξω, outward, γίνομαι, to be produced). The autogenous parts of a vertebra are its "elements," the exogenous parts are its "processes."

4. Other terms, explanatory of exogenous parts of a vertebra, and compounded of *apophysis*, are—

1. *Anapophysis*, from ἀνά, backward.
2. *Erapophysis*, from ἐπί, above.
3. *Hypapophysis*, from ὑπό, below.
4. *Metapophysis*, from μετά, between.
5. *Zygopophysis*, from ζυγός, junction.

IV. Terms employed by Professor Owen, in his *Analysis of the skull of the Gadus Morrhua*, or *Cod*, as the *Archetype Vertebrate skeleton*.

5. The elements of the *neural arch* of the hindmost segment of the skull undergo much development and modification, and have received special names. Thus the centrum is called *basioccipital*; the neurapophyses, *exoccipitals*; the neural spine, *superoccipital*; the diapophyses, *paroccipitals*. In the human skeleton all these parts are blended together into a mass, called the "occipital bone," in which the elements have become *confluent*, and were not *connate*.

6. Again: in the *neural arch* the centrum is called *basisphenoïd* (*basis*, the base, and *sphenoïdes*, the sphenoid bone); the neurapophysis is *alisphenoïd* (*ala*, a wing, and *sphenoïdes*); the neural spine is *parietal*; the diapophysis, *mastoïd*.

7. In the *hæmal arch* the pleurapophysis is sub-divided into two parts: the upper called *epitympanic* (ἐπί, upon, τύμπανον, the tympanum); the lower one, *stylohyal* (styloïdes and hyoïdes). The hæmapophysis is a broader, slightly arched bone: the upper division is called *epihyal* (ἐπί, above, and hyoïdes); the lower division, *ceratohyal* (κέρας, a horn, the horn or cornu of the hyoid bone, and hyoïdes). The hæmal spine is sub-divided into four stumpy bones, called collectively *basihyal* (*basis*, base, and hyoïdes), and which, in most fishes, support a bone directed forwards, entering the substance of the tongue, called *glossohyal* (γλῶσσα, the tongue, and hyoïdes), and another bone directed backwards, called *urohyal* (οὐρά, the tail or underpart, and hyoïdes). The ceratohyal part of the hæmapophysis supports in the cod seven long and slender bent bones, called *branchiostegal rays* (βράγχια, gills, στέγω, to cover), owing to their covering and protecting the gills.

8. The penultimate segment of the skull above described is called the *parietal vertebra*; and the hæmal arch is called the *hyoïdean arch*, in reference to its supporting and subserving the movements of the tongue.

9. In the second segment of the skull, counting backwards, the centrum, called *presphenoïd*, is produced far forwards, slightly expanding; the neurapophyses, called *orbito-sphenoïds*, are small semi-oval plates, protecting the sides of the cerebrum; the neural spine, or key-bone of

the arch, called *frontal*, is enormously expanded, but in the cod and most fishes is single; the diapophyses, called *post-frontals*, project outwards from the under angles of the frontal, and give attachment to the piers of the inverted hæmal arch. The pleurapophysis is subdivided into four pieces: the upper one is called *epitympanic*; the hindmost of the two middle pieces is the *mesotympanic*; the foremost of the two middle pieces is the *pretympanic*; the lower piece is the *hypotympanic*; this forms a joint surface, convex in one way, concave in the other, called a "ginglymoid condyle," for the hæmapophysis, or lower division of the arch.

VERTEBRAL ARTERY. A large artery, so named from its passing through a bony canal, formed for it by the perforations of the cervical vertebræ. This, and the *Carotid*, are the arteries of the brain.

VERTEBRA'TA. Animals which have an internal skeleton, supported by a vertebral column.

VERTEX. This term is the same as *vortex*, is derived from *verto*, to turn, and denotes that which turns or revolves, a whirl, or eddy; it is applied to the top or crown of the head. "Ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum."—*Cicero*.

VERTICILLUS (dim. of *vertex*, that which turns). The whirl of a spindle. A whorl, or that arrangement of leaves upon the stem, in which more than two of them are opposite, or upon the same plane, as in *Galium*.

VERTIGO (*verto*, to turn). Giddiness; dizziness; with a fear of falling. It is a popular expression to say the *brain turns*.

"I'll look no more,
Lest my *brain turn*, and the deficient sight
Topple down headlong."—*King Lear*.

VERU MONTANUM (*veru*, a spit, a dart, *montanum*, mountainous). A curious designation of a little eminence in the urethra, at the termination of the ductus ejaculatorius. It is also called *caput gullinaginis*, or the woodcock's head—a designation not less curious.

VESA'NIA. Madness. An order in Cullen's Nosology, comprehending diseases in which the judgment is impaired, without coma or pyrexia.

VESI'CA. A bladder. The urinary bladder is termed *vesica urinaria*; the gall-bladder, *cystis fellea*.

VESICANTS (*vesica*, a bladder). *Epispastics*. Topical agents which cause the exhalation of a thin serous fluid under the cuticle, as cantharides.

VESICA'TORIN. Another name for *cantharidin* or cantharides-camphor; the blistering principle of the blister-beetles.

VESICATO'RIMUM (*vesica*, a bladder). A vesicatory, epispastic, or blister.

VESICA'TORY SILK. A substitute for the common blistering plaster. The following is the formula of Cadet de Gassicourt:—Tincture of cantharides, q. s., evaporate, and, when in a state of sufficient concentration, spread it hot upon strained silk; it will be necessary then to spread two or three layers one upon another. See *Guilbert's Epispastic Silk*.

VE'SICLE, GERMINAL. *Purkinjian vesicle.* A nucleated vesicle, being the earliest formed part of the ovum; its nucleus is called the *germinal spot*. See *Germ-cell*.

VE'SICLES OF NABOTH. Small semi-transparent vesicles on the interior of the cervix uteri, which were mistaken by Naboth for ovula.

VE'SICLES OF DEGRAAF. From fifteen to twenty small transparent vesicles in the midst of the lobules composing the parenchyma of the ovaries. According to Baer, they contain germs, and, when burst, leave the appearance of what are called *corpora lutea*, or yellow bodies.

VESI'CULA (dim. of *vesica*, a bladder). A vesicle or little bladder; "a small orbicular elevation of the cuticle, containing lymph, which is sometimes clear and colourless, but often opaque, and whitish or pearl-coloured. It is succeeded either by scurf, or by a laminated scab."

VESI'CULA UMBILICA'LIS. A vesicle containing a yellowish fluid, situated between the chorion and the amnios, and connected with the fœtus. It is also called *Vesicula alba*.

VESI'CULÆ (*vesicula*, dim. of *vesica*, a bladder). Under this ordinal name Willan associated seven genera of cutaneous eruptions, &c., varicella, vaccinia, herpes, rupia, miliaria, ekzema, and aphtha. The order corresponds with the genus *Ekphlysis* of Mason Good. Mr. Erasmus Wilson adopts a different classification. "Of these seven orders," he observes, "I have retained only two, namely, *ekzema*, as the type of the eruption, and *miliaria*. Of the remaining five, *varicella* and *vacinia* are forms of *variola*, and are classed with that disease. *Herpes* I have taken as the type of a group of large vesicles gradually expanding into the bullæ of pemphigus. *Rupia* I have transferred to its proper place among the syphilitic eruptions; and *aphtha*, although a simple vesicular eruption, is an affection of the mucous membrane, and not of the skin."

VESI'CULÆ ACCESSORIÆ. The name of certain blind ducts, opening into the urethra, near its commencement, observed in most Rodentia.

VESI'CULÆ SEMINA'LES. Two small bags, situated at the base of the prostate gland, forming reservoirs for the seminal fluid.

VESI'CLAR SOUND. A natural sound produced by the passage of the air in respiration, and heard, through the stethoscope, over the *vesiculæ*, or air-cells.

VESTIBULE (*vestibulum*, a threshold). A small oval cavity of the internal ear, so named from its forming an *entry* to the cochlea and semicircular canals. This term is also applied to a triangular space which separates the nymphæ from each other.

VETA, or MAREÁ (sea-sickness). The vulgar name of an affection prevalent in South America, and described by Licut. Smyth, who experienced it in 1834, while crossing the Andes, as "an acute pain passing through the temples to the lower part of the back of the head, and completely disabling the person affected."

VEXI'LLUM (dim. of *velum*, a veil). A standard, or small banner: a term applied to the upper petal of a papilionaceous corolla, from its erect and expanded state.

VIABI'LITY (*via*, a way). A term expressing the capability

which a child has of supporting extra-uterine or independent existence.

VIÆ LACRYMALES. The tear-passages; a collective term for the double apparatus for the secretion and excretion of the tears. Each of them consists of the lacrymal gland, the puncta lacrymalia, the lacrymal ducts, the lacrymal sac, and the nasal canal.

VIBICES (pl. of *vibex*, a wheal). A kind of spots, occurring in *purpura*; they are larger than petechiæ, and irregular in form, frequently resulting from the aggregation of several of the latter.

VIBRA'TORY SOUNDS. Sounds of varying intensity, heard, through the stethoscope, in cases of muscular contraction.

VIBRI'SSA (*vibro*, to quiver). The hairs of the nostrils; so named from their straining the air, as it were, in its passage, and preventing the introduction of foreign bodies into the nasal fossæ.

VIDIAN NERVE. A designation of the *pterygoïd* nerve, from Vidus Viduus, a professor at Paris.

VIENNA-GREEN. *Schweinfurt-green*. A double salt, formed of the acetate and the arsenite of copper.

VIENNA-PASTE. Equal parts of potassa cum calce and quicklime, mixed to a proper consistence with spirits of wine.

VIGAN'S ELIXIR. Sweet elixir of vitriol; or the sp. ætheris aromaticus.

VILLIFORM TEETH (*villus*, plush, *forma*, likeness). A designation of the teeth of the perch and other fishes, in which they are slender, sharp-pointed, and so minute, numerous, and closely aggregated, as to resemble the plush or pile of velvet. See *Ciliiform Teeth*.

VILLOUS (*villus*, shaggy hair). Covered with long, soft, shaggy hair, as *epilobium hirsutum*.

VILLUS. Literally, the shaggy hair of beasts. Some of the membranes of the body, as the mucous membrane of the stomach and of the intestinal canal, present a surface of minute papillæ, termed *villi*, or villosities, resembling a downy tissue, continually covered with fluid. See *Ampullula*.

VINCULA ACCESSORIA. Accessory bands; small tendinous fasciculi found in the thecæ of the fingers, passing between the phalanges and the edges of the tendons.

VINEGAR (*vinagre*, vin aigre, sharp or sour wine). Acetic acid, produced by the action of air upon alcoholic liquors, as wine and beer; by the contact of platinum black with alcohol, &c. *Proof-vinegar* contains 5 per cent. of real acetic acid. *Wood-vinegar* is also called pyroligneous acid, and is procured by the distillation of wood.

VINEGAR-EEL. The *anguillula aceti*, a microscopic animal which is generated and nourished in vinegar.

VINEGAR-PLANT. A jelly-like fungus, formed on a solution of sugar and treacle in water. It is rather a scum than a plant.

VINO MERESSEL. An alcoholic drink, made in Mexico by distilling the fermented juice of the Agave.

VINUM. Wine; the juice of the grape, or fruit of the *Vitis vinifera*.

1. *Vinum Xericum*. *Vinum album Hispanicum*, or Sherry, a Spanish wine, employed officinally in the preparation of the *vina medicata*, or medicated wines.

2. *Vinum Lusitanicum*. *Vinum Portugallicum*, or Port-wine, usually employed in cases in which a stimulant and tonic is required.

3. *Vinum Burgundicum*. Burgundy-wine; a stimulant and somewhat astringent wine, rarely used for medicinal purposes.

4. *Vinum Campanicum*. Champagne; a diuretic wine, occasionally employed to allay vomiting, owing to the evolution of carbonic acid.

5. *Vinum Madericum*. Madeira; a more stimulating wine than sherry; an excellent wine for invalids.

6. *Vinum Rhenanum*. Rhine-wine, comprising Hock and Moselle. Their acidity adapts them for use in cases of phosphatic deposits in the urine.

7. *Vinum Rubellum*. Claret; a wine adapted for the same cases as the Rhine-wines, but objectionable in gouty cases and nitric acid deposits.

VINUM (in Pharmacy). A wine; a liquid prepared by solution or maceration of a medical substance in wine.

VIOLINA Violine; also called *emetine of the violet*, or *indigenous emetine*; an alkaline principle, obtained from the roots, leaves, flowers, and seeds of the *Viola odorata*, similar to the emetine of *ipécacuanha*. It is said by M. Orfila to be highly poisonous.

VIRGIN-OIL. This is the substance which flows first from the pulp of the ripe juice of the olive, on expression.

VIRGIN-SULPHUR. Native sulphur, as it occurs imbedded in rocks, or is produced by sublimation. In the latter case it is called *volcanic sulphur*.

VIRGIN'S MILK. There are two preparations of this name, viz. 1. a sulphate of lead, prepared by adding to a saturated solution of alum one third part of Goulard's Extract; and 2. a spirituous solution of benzoin, mixed with about twenty parts of rose-water; used as a cosmetic.

VIRGINIC ACID. An oily acid, obtained from Seneca-root, and named from Virginia, whence the plant was originally sent by Dr. Tennent, in 1738.

VIRUS. This term denotes, generally, a natural, clammy moisture of animal and vegetable bodies; and, specially, a poisonous humor or venom. Hence the term has been introduced into medicine in connexion with the doctrine of contagion and infection, and is used to express the immediate cause of certain diseases, supposed to be communicable by the vitiated fluids or breath of one individual to another, as when we speak of the small-pox *virus*, or the vaccine *virus*.

VIS. Force; power; a term expressive of *strength* in general. Hence—

1. *Vis a tergo*. Literally, force from behind; a term applied to the force communicated from the ventricles of the heart to the blood in the arteries, capillaries, and veins.

2. *Vis cellulosa*. A term applied by Blumenbach to the contraction which membrane occasionally undergoes, when it has been over distended, and the distending force withdrawn, as in the propulsion of the serous exhalation into the lymphatic vessels. It is very different from the *contractility* of the muscular fibre.

3. *Vis formativa*. The formative process; the process by which the parts of the body are nourished, and the secretions are promoted.

4. *Vis inertia*. Inertness, or the principle of inactivity, by which a body remains at rest or continues in motion, in a straight line, unless obliged to change it by a foreign force.

5. *Vis incita*. The name given by Haller, Girtanner, &c., to irritability of the muscular fibre, arising from the action of a stimulus. By Goerter it was called *vis vitalis*.

6. *Vis nervea*. The name given by Haller to that power in the muscular fibre which enables it to receive impressions conveyed to it by the nerves.

7. *Vis mediatricæ naturæ*. A power supposed by Cullen to preside over the living body, and to possess a faculty of resisting, to a certain extent, the effects of disease, and of restoring health.

8. *Vis mortua*. That property by which a muscle contracts, after the death of the animal to which it belongs, or after having been cut from a living body.

9. *Vis suctionis vel attractionis*. A term applied to the supposed power by which an organ creates for itself an increased afflux of blood, or becomes congested.

10. *Vis vitæ*. The natural power of the animal body in preserving life.

VISCUS (pl. *Viscera*). A bowel, or intestine. Any organ which has an appropriate use.

VISUAL ANGLE (*visus*, sight). The angle formed by the crossing of two rays proceeding from opposite points of any body, in their passage through the pupil of the eye. The size of this angle assists us in determining the size of the objects of vision.

VISUS (*video*, to see). The sight; the sense of seeing. The various defects of sight, or the *vitia visus*, are—

1. *Visus coloratus*, *chrypsia*, or *chromopsia* (χρόα, and χρῶμα, colour, ὄψις, sight). Coloration of objects; a state of vision in which a coloured impression is made on the retina; said to be occasionally present in jaundice and in amaurosis.

2. *Visus defiguratus*, or *metamorphopsia* (μεταμόρφωσις, transformation, ὄψις, sight). Distortion and confusion of objects.

3. *Visus dimidiatus*, or *hemiopsia* (ἡμισυ, half, ὄψις, sight). Half-sight; an affection of the sight, in which the sphere of vision is diminished, so that the person sees only a part of an object.

4. *Visus duplicatus*, or *diplopia* (διπλός, double, and ὄψις, sight). Double vision; a state of vision in which an object appears double or triple. See *Diplopia*.

5. *Visus interruptus* (interrumpo, to interfere with). Broken, interrupted vision; a state of vision in which the continuity of an object is broken.

6. *Visus lucidus*, or *photopsia* (φῶς, φῶτός, light, ὄψις, sight). Luminous vision, in which flashes of light appear to pass before the eyes, when the eyelids are shut, particularly in the dark. This is the *marmaryge* (μαρμαρυγή, dazzling light) of Hippocrates.

7. *Visus muscarum*, or *nyctodesopsia* (μύια, musca, a fly, ὄψις, visus, sight). The appearance of flies, &c., floating before the eyes. A single black speck is called *scoloma* (σκότος, darkness); the more moving substances are termed *muscæ volitantes* or *mouches volantes*.

8. *Visus nebulosus* (nebula, a cloud). Misty, clouded vision.

9. *Visus reticulatus* (rete, a net). A gauzy, net-like appearance of objects.

VITA PROPRIA. A term applied by Blumenbach to the peculiar power by which the motions of the iris and of some other part

are determined. The expression, however, gives no idea of the facts.

VITAL AIR. The name applied by Condorcet to oxygen gas.

VITELLICLE (*vitellculus*, a little yolk). The little yolk-bag, or the bag containing that part of the yolk which has not been converted into the germ-mass and embryo. In man, it is the *umbilical vesicle*.

VITELLINE DUCT. The name given to the constricted part at which the vitellicle is continued into the wall of the intestinal canal.

VITELLO-INTESTINAL DUCT. A wide duct, by means of which the nutritive substance of the yolk enters the alimentary canal for the nutrition of the embryo.

VITELLUS OVI. The yolk of egg; a kind of yellow emulsion, consisting of oil suspended in water by means of albumen, and inclosed in a sack called the *yolk-bag*; principally employed for rendering oils and balsams miscible with water. *Vitellin* is a modification of albumen found in the yolk of the egg.

VITES (*vitis*, a vine). The Vine tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Climbing shrubs with tumid joints, and leaves stipulate; flowers poly-petalous, on ramose peduncles; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* 2-celled; fruit baccate; seeds albuminous.

Vitis vinifera. Common Grape-vine. Various parts of this plant have been employed in medicine under various names: thus, the leaves are termed *pampini*; the cirrbi or tendrils, *capreoli*; the tender shoots, *palmites*; the ripe grape, *uva*; the dried grape or raisin, *uva passa*; the juice or sap of the ripe grape, *laeryma*; that of the unripe grape, *omphaeum*, or commonly *agresta*.

VITILIGO (*vitium*, a blemish). A kind of cutaneous eruption, or tetter, presenting three varieties, viz. *albida* or alphas; *eandida* or leucé; and *nigricans* or melas. The "veal-like" nature of the disease was probably suggested by a false etymology: *vitiligo* has nothing to do with *vitulus*, a calf.

VITILIGOIDEA. A yellow discoloration of the skin, for the most part affecting the eyelids. The term sets all the rules of terminology at defiance. See *Xanthelasma*.

VITREOUS BODY (*vitrum*, glass). *Vitreous humor*. A transparent mass, resembling melted glass, occupying the globe of the eye, and inclosed in the hyaloid membrane.

VITRIFICATION (*vitrum*, glass, *fio*, to become). The conversion of a substance, as silica, &c., into glass.

VITRIOL (*vitrum*, glass). A term originally applied to any crystalline body possessing a certain degree of transparency, but now restricted to the following sulphates:—

1. *Green vitriol*. Copperas, or sulphate of iron. When the salt is exposed to heat in a retort, it first gives off water of crystallization, or *phlegm* of vitriol; next comes an acid, called *spirit* of vitriol; then a stronger acid, called oil of vitriol; the latter part of this becomes solid, and has been called *glacial* oil of vitriol.

2. *Blue vitriol*. Sulphate of copper, commonly called Roman vitriol.

3. *White vitriol*. Sulphate of zinc.

VITRIOLIC NAPHTHA. *Naphtha vitrioli*. A name given by the Germans to sulphuric ether.

VITRUM. Glass. This term is also applied to certain *glassy* substances, viz.—

1. *Vitrum antimonii*. Glass of antimony; a reddish-brown coloured glass, obtained by first calcining antimony, and then fusing it in a crucible. It is medicinally employed in preparing the antimonium tartarizatum.

2. *Vitrum antimonii ceratum*. Cerated glass of antimony, or the vitrified oxide of antimony with wax.

VITTA. Literally, a riband. A term applied to the vessels of oil found in the coat of the fruit of Umbelliferous plants. They afford an instance of the *vasa propria*, or receptacles of secretion.

VITTIE-VAYR. The Indian name of the fibrous root of the *Andropogon muricatus*. See *Caseus*.

VIVIPAROUS (*vivus*, alive, *pario*, to bring forth). A term applied to animals which bring forth their young alive and perfect, as distinguished from *oviparous* animals, which produce their young in the egg.

VIVISECTION (*vivus*, alive, *seco*, to cut). Dissection of living animals, for the purposes of experiment.

VOCAL CHORDS. *Chordæ vocales*. A name given to the structures forming the side-boundaries of the *glottis*. They are not "chords" at all, but elastic cushions with broad bases, fixed to the larynx, and sharp free edges.

VOLATILITY (*volubilis*, from *volo*, to fly). A property of bodies, by which they are disposed to assume the state of vapour, and fly off.

VOLATILIZER. An apparatus for administering fluids in the form of vapor or spray.

VOLTA, PILE OF. An apparatus consisting of plates of zinc and silver, and pieces of moistened woollen cloth, piled in the order of zinc, silver, cloth; zinc, silver, cloth; for twenty or more repetitions. See *Galvanism*.

Volta-meter. A cell of decomposition, containing dilute sulphuric acid, and so formed as to admit of the evolved gases being collected and measured.

VO'LTISM. Voltaic electricity; chemical electricity. See *Galvanism*.

VO'LUBLE (*volubilis*, rolling). Twisting; as applied to stems which twist round other bodies, the hop to the right, the bindweed to the left.

VOLUME (*volumen*, from *volvo*, to roll). The apparent space which a body occupies is called its *volume*; the *effective* space which the same body occupies, or its real bulk of matter, is its *mass*; the relation of the mass to the volume (or the quotient of the one by the other) is its *density*; and the empty spaces, or voids, which render the volume larger than the mass, are its *pores*.

Definite Volumes. The union of gases is always effected in simple proportions of their volumes; a volume of one gas combines with an equal volume, or twice or three times the volume, of another gas, and in no intermediate proportion; this is called the law of *definite volumes*.

VOLUME'TRIC. The designation of a method of conducting quantitative analysis, described under the term *Analysis*.

VOLVA (*volvo*, to roll). The wrapper which covers many Fungaceous plants in their early state, as the *Agarics*.

VO'LVULUS (*volvo*, to roll up). *Intus-susceptio*. A disease produced by the passing of one portion of an intestine into another, commonly the upper into the lower part.

VO'MER (*a plough-share*). A bone of the nose, forming the partition between the nostrils, and so named from its resemblance to a plough-share.

VO'MICA (*vomo*, to spit up). An abscess or imposthume of the lungs; so called, because it discharges a sanies.

VOMICINA. Another name for *brucia*, from its being found in the bark and seeds of *nux vomica*.

VOMITO NEGRO. *Vomito prieto*; *Coup de Barre*. Designations of *Febris icterodes*, or Yellow Fever.

VOMITO'RIA (*vomo*, to vomit). *Emetica*. Agents which produce vomiting.

VOMITURI'TIO (*romo*, to vomit). Retching. An ineffectual effort to vomit.

VO'MITUS (*vomo*, to vomit). The act of vomiting; this consists of a forcible contraction of the muscles of *expiration*, and of those only, the glottis being closed, and the cardia opened.

VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER. A substance obtained by causing sulphur to combine with caoutchouc by means of heat. By increasing the heat, a horny substance is produced, called *vulcanite* or *ebonite*, employed in the manufacture of combs.

VU'LPINIC ACID. *Vulpilin*. A transparent, yellow, crystalline substance, obtained from the *Evernia vulpina* of Achard, or the *Lichen vulpinus* of Linnaeus.

VULPIS MORBUS. *Alopekia*. Literally, fox-disease. Baldness; decay and fall of the hair. It is so named from the fox's being supposed to lose its hair sooner than any other quadruped. See *Fluxus Capillorum*.

VULTUS (*velle*, to will). The looks, the countenance; that which declares the sentiments of the mind. Compare *Facies* and *Frons*.

VULVA. An elliptic opening enclosed by the labia majora of the pudendum, or external parts of generation in the female.

VULVA CE'REBRI. A small aperture of the brain, forming the part by which the three ventricles communicate.

VULVI'TIS. An affection of the parts situated at the entrance of the vagina, accompanied by mucous or purulent discharges.

W.

WADD. A name given to plumbago, or black-lead.

Black Wadd. An ore of manganese found in Derbyshire; remarkable for its property of taking fire when mixed with linseed-oil.

WADE'S DROPS. *Friars' Balsam*; *Jesuits' Drops*. These preparations are nothing more than the *Tinctura Benzoini composita*.

WAFER-PAPER. An article of confectionery, recently employed for pharmaceutical purposes. It is made of fine wheat-flour and milk, or of cream and water with a little white wine and sugar.

WANT'S POWDER. The powdered bulb of colchicum, disguised with other powders, prepared by Mr. Want, and used for gout and rheumatism.

WARD. This man was originally a footman, and, during his attendance on his master, obtained from the monks those receipts which afterwards became his nostrums.

1. *Ward's Essence for Headache.* This is nothing more than the *Linimentum Camphoræ compositum*.

2. *Ward's Paste.* This is imitated by the *Confectio Piperis nigri* of the London Pharmacopœia. This confection appears to be well adapted for the cure of that species of Piles which probably attended the sedentary and luxurious habits of the monks.

3. *Ward's White Drops.* An anti-scorbutic, prepared by dissolving mercury in nitric acid, and adding a solution of carbonate of ammonia; or frequently it consisted of a solution of sublimate with carbonate of ammonia.

4. *Ward's Red Drop.* A strong vinous solution of tartarized antimony.

5. *Ward's Sweating Powders.* One of these was a combination of veratrum and opium.

WARE'S GOLDEN OINTMENT. An ointment for ophthalmia and ulcers, consisting of one ounce of fresh butter, and one dram of the powder of nitrated oxide of mercury.

WARM-BLOODED. A term applied to the mammalia and birds which have a two-fold circulation, and are in fact *diplocardiac*. See *Cardiac*.

WARMING PLASTER. A stimulant, rubefacient, and sometimes vesicant plaster, made of cantharides and Burgundy-pitch.

WART or VEGETATION. A hard protuberance, consisting in hypertrophy of the papillæ and cuticle. The English term corresponds with the Latin word *verruca*, as worm with *vermis*, wool with *vellus*, &c.

WASH. The technical term for the fermented liquor, of any kind, from which spirit is intended to be distilled.

WASH, BLACK; WHITE. Described under the article *Yellow Wash*.

WASHED SULPHUR. *Sulphur lotum vel depuratum*. Sublimed sulphur, purified of its adhering acid (formed by the oxidation of sulphur) by washing.

WASHERWOMAN'S SCALL. *Psoriasis lotorum*; a species of scall which appears on the wrists and fore-arms of washerwomen, from the irritation of soap.

WASHING. *Ehudriation*. A pharmaceutical process, by which the fine particles of a powder are separated from the coarser.

WATER, SOFT and HARD. These terms are applied to water with reference to its action upon soap: a *lather* being produced readily by the former, slowly by the latter. The amount of hardness destroyed by boiling is spoken of as *temporary* hardness, to distinguish it from the *permanent* hardness, due to the soluble salts of lime and magnesia which still remain in the boiled water. See *Clark's Process*.

WATER OF CRYSTALLIZATION. That portion of water

which combines in a dry state with many substances, forming an essential condition of their crystalline character.

WATER-BED, ARNOTT'S. *Hydrostatic bed.* A water-bath covered by a sheet of waterproof india-rubber cloth. By the use of this bed, all sensible pressure on any part of the body is removed, and the weight of the body itself seems annihilated. The apparatus is described under the term *Hydrostatic Bed*.

WATER-GILDING. An inappropriate term for the process of gilding by the application of an amalgam of mercury and gold to the surface of metals; the mercury of the amalgam is driven off by heat, and a thin coating of gold remains.

WATER-POX. *Water-jags.* Synonyms of true chicken-pox. *Jag* is probably a corruption of *dag*, daggie, to sprinkle. See *Varicella*.

WATER-PURIFIER. A water-filter, patented by Mr. Dahlke, in which the purifying medium consists of a solid composition of silica, animal charcoal, and iron.

WATER-TIGHT. That degree of closeness in a vessel, or tube, which prevents the passage of water.

WATER-TYPE THEORY. A theory of the constitution of salts, according to which all oxygen acids are formed after the type of water, by the displacement of its hydrogen by a compound radical.

WATERPROOF FELT. A substance prepared by matting together fibres of cotton impregnated with a solution of caoutchouc in naphtha, and passing the felt between rollers.

WAX-PAPER. *Churta cerata.* Melt, in a water-bath, 48 parts each of white wax and fine turpentine, and 32 parts of spermaceti, and spread on paper.

WEANING. The termination of the period during which the infant is supported by its mother's milk.

WEB. The old English term for Caligo, or opacity of the eye, from its giving the idea of a film spreading across the sight. Hence Shakespeare, in *King Lear*: "This the foul fiend Flibbertigibbet: he gives the WEB and the RIN; squints the eye, and makes the hare-lip."

WEBBED FINGERS. A deformity, consisting in union of the fingers to one another.

WEIGHT. A term in phrenology, indicative of the faculty which estimates the weight, resistance, momentum, and other qualities of bodies, not by a sense of feeling, but by a peculiar internal operation. Its organ is seated above the eyebrow, between those of Size and Colouring.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. The value of the measures, here stated, is the same in all the Pharmacopœias, but the signs by which they are denoted are peculiar to that of London. The Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges retain the old signs, which are, for the gallon, *cong.*, the pint *lb.*, the ounce \mathfrak{z} , the drachm \mathfrak{d} , and the drop *gt.*, which should be equal to the minim.

WEIGHTS.

The pound, lb	} contains {	Twelve ounces.
ounce, \mathfrak{z}		Eight drachms.
drachm, \mathfrak{d}		Three scruples.
scruple, \mathfrak{s}		Twenty grains.
grain, gr.		

These, and the signs by which they are denoted, are the same in all the British Pharmacopœias.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Scruples.	Grains.
1 =	12 =	96 =	228 =	5760
	1 =	8 =	24 =	480
		1 =	3 =	60
			1 =	20

MEASURE OF FLUIDS.

The gallon, Cong.,	} contains	{	Eight pints.
pint (<i>Octarius</i>),			Sixteen fluid ounces.
fluid ounce,			Eight fluid drachms.
fluid drachm,			Sixty minims.
minim,			

PROPORTIONS OF THE WINE GALLON.

Gallons.	Pints.	Fluid Ounces.	Fluid Drachms.	Minims.	Grains.
1 =	8 =	128 =	1024 =	61440 =	58327.5
	1 =	16 =	128 =	7680 =	7291
		1 =	8 =	480 =	455.6
			1 =	60 =	57

The *Measure of Temperature* used by all the Colleges is Fahrenheit's thermometer, 212° on the scale of which mark the boiling point of water, and 32° the freezing point; between 90° and 100° is denoted the gentle heat (*calor lenis*) of the Pharmacopœias.

WELD, or **DYERS' WEED**. The *Reseda luteola*, a plant employed in the dyeing of yellow. The colouring matter is *luteolin*.

WELDING. A property of certain metals, as platinum, by which, at a white heat, an incipient fusion takes place, which covers their surface with a kind of varnish, so that, when brought into contact in this state, different species may be permanently united by forging.

WEN. An encysted or fleshy sebaceous tumor, comprising the *atheromatous*, or pap-like; the *melicerous*, or wax-like; and the *steatomatous*, or fat-like, varieties.

WESTERN CURE. The name given to a remedy employed in America for the treatment of *snake-bites*; it consists in making the patient drunk!

WHARTON'S DUCT. The excretory duct of the sub-maxillary gland.

WHEAL-WORM. A designation of the *acarus scabiei*, or itch-insect, from the *wheals* produced by its presence.

WHEAT. *Triticum semina*. The grains (caryopsides) of the *Triticum hybernum*, or Common Wheat. When ground and sifted in mills, they form *flour*, or *farina tritici*, and *bran*, or *furfur tritici*. By steeping wheat-flour in water, *starch* or *amylum* is procured; and this, when boiled in water, forms a culinary *jelly*, which is hydrate of starch.

WHELK. *Iontlus*. An unsuppurative tubercular tumor, generally occurring on the face.

WHEY. *Serum lactis*. The fluid part of milk, which remains after the curd has been separated.

WHISKY. Ardent spirit obtained by distillation from a fermented infusion of corn. It differs from gin in its peculiar smoky

flavour and odour; these it acquires from the malt, which is dried by turf fires. The name is derived from the Irish word *uisge*, water. See *Usquebaugh*.

WHITE ARSENIC. A popular name for arsenious acid. See *Arsenium*.

WHITE BLISTERS. This, *burnt holes*, and *eating hive*, are popular names applied, in several counties of Ireland, to Pemphigus gangrenosus or Sordid Blain. See *Pemphigus*.

WHITE GUM. The *Strophulus albidus*, a species of gum-rash, in which the pimples are minute, hard, and whitish, surrounded by a reddish halo.

WHITE-LEAD. *Cerusc.* Carbonate of lead, employed by painters to give *body* to their colours.

WHITE PRECIPITATE. A compound formed when ammonia is added to a solution of chloride of mercury.

WHITE SUBSTANCE OF SCHWANN. A white substance forming an interior lining of the nerve-tube.

WHITE SWELLING. *Hydarthrus.* A colourless swelling, chiefly of the larger joints. It may commence in the synovial membrane, in the cartilages, or in the bones. Amongst old writers this disease was known by the terms *spina ventosa*, *fungus articuli*, lymphatic tumor, &c.

WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD. This is merely Balsam of Tolu, with resin; Paris says it does not contain a particle of mustard. According to Brande, it contains camphor, oil of turpentine, and spirit of rosemary, mixed with mustard-flour.

WHITES. The vulgar name for leucorrhœa, or the discharge of a yellowish-white mucus from the vagina. See *Leucorrhœa*.

WHITING. Chalk cleared of its impurities, ground in a mill, and made up into small loaves.

WHITLOW. *Panaris.* An inflammation at the end of one of the fingers, or thumbs, very painful, and much disposed to suppurate. The effusion may be immediately under the skin, among the tendons, or it may press on the periosteum; it is to this last, or malignant, form that the term *felon* is most correctly applied. The terms *onychia* and *paronychia* are used to express the same disease.

1. *Tendinous whitlow*, or *thecal abscess*, is inflammation of the tendinous sheath of the finger, also called *paronychia gravis*.

2. The etymology of *Whitlow* is fanciful: Lye derives it from *white* and *low* (flamma), and considers it to be so called from the colour of the ulcer and the burning heat of the pain. Others call it *whitflaw*.

WHORLED. A term synonymous with *Verticillate*, employed in descriptive botany. See *Verticillus*.

WILD-FIRE. A popular name of the *Lichen circumscriptus*, or Clustered Lichen.

WILD-FIRE RASH. The *Strophulus volaticus*; a species of rash, in which the pimples are in clusters or patches, generally flying from part to part.

WILD LICHEN. The *Lichen ferus*, described by Celsus under the name *agria*, as applied to it by the Greeks, from the violence with which it rages.

WILKINSON'S WHITE. A pigment made by grinding litharge with sea-water until the whiteness is no longer improved.

WILSON'S GOUT-TINCTURE. This is merely an infusion of colchicum, as Dr. Williams, of Ipswich, has satisfactorily shown.

WILSON'S MUSCLE. The perpendicular portion of the *compressor urethræ*, described by Mr. Wilson. The transverse portion was discovered by Mr. Guthrie, and bears his name.

WIND-CONTUSION. A contusion supposed to be occasioned by the air, when rapidly displaced by the impetus of a projectile. It is now said to be occasioned by the projectile itself, either striking the body obliquely, or being in the condition of a spent ball.

WINE-TEST. A re-agent for detecting the presence of lead in wine, by converting the acid into a salt of lead. That which is usually sold is made by dissolving half an ounce of sulphuret of arsenic, and one ounce of lime, in half a pint of distilled water, and filtering the solution.

WINTERGREEN-OIL. *Salicylate of Methyl.* An oil extracted from the flowers of the *Gaultheria procumbens*. It is a compound derived from wood-spirit.

WINTER'S BARK. The *Drymis Winteri* or *Drymis aromatica*; a large tree found by Captain Winter on the coasts of the Straits of Magellan, in 1578. The bark, which is not official, must be distinguished from that of the *Canella alba*, or the false Winter's Bark, by which, however, it has been almost entirely superseded.

WIRSUNG'S DUCT. Another name for the pancreatic duct.

WIT. *Mirthfulness.* A term in phrenology, indicative of a disposition to view every thing in a gay and joyful manner, of a feeling of the ludicrous, and a tendency to mirth. Its organ is situated in the upper and lateral part of the forehead, by the side of that of Causality, downward.

WITCH-MEAL. *Vegetable Sulphur.* Terms applied to lycopodium, or the sporules of the *Lycopodium clavatum*, or Common Club-moss, from its producing an instantaneous flash of light when thrown into the flame of a candle.

WOAD. The *Isatis tinctoria* of botanists; a plant formerly used in the dyeing of blue. It has been much superseded by indigo.

WOLFFIAN BODIES. *False kidneys.* These names were given by Rathke to the substance by which the kidneys are preceded in the embryo, and which was first remarked by Wolff.

WOLFRAM. A mineral consisting of tungstate of manganese and iron, employed for procuring tungsten.

WOMB. This term, derived from the Anglo-Saxon *wamb*, is now restricted to the *uterus*. Formerly it denoted, not the *ὑστέρα* or uterus, but the *κοιλία*, or belly. Falstaff says, "An I had but a belly of any indifferency, I were simply the most active fellow in Europe: my womb, my womb, my womb undoes me."

WONDER. *Marvellousness.* A term in phrenology, indicative of a belief in miraculous and supernatural circumstances, of a love of novelty, and of a delight in whatever is surprising and wonderful. Its organ is situated immediately in front of that of Hope, and between those of Ideality and Imitation.

WOOD-CHARCOAL. A variety of carbon, produced by the *destructive distillation* of wood.

WOOD-NAPHTHA. *Wood-spirit.* Names of the hydrated oxide of methyl. See *Methyl.*

WOOD-OIL. *Gurjun-Balsam.* A resinous liquid, produced by several species of *Dipterocarpus*.

WOODS. *The Woods.* A term applied to sarsaparilla, guaiac, sassafras, and mezereon.

WOODY TISSUE. *Plecurenchyma.* Elongated cells, tapering to each end, and constituting the elementary structure of wood.

WOOLFE'S APPARATUS. An apparatus for impregnating water, for medicinal purposes, with carbonic acid.

WOO'RALY. A celebrated poison, also called *woorari*, *ourari*, or *urari*, produced by the bark of the *Strychnos toxifera* of Guyana, and owing its poisonous principles to strychnine and brucine. Dr. Hancock considers the bark to be one of the most potent sedatives in nature.

WOOTZ. Indian steel; supposed to be an alloy of steel with small quantities of silicium and aluminium.

WORMIAN BONES. The *Ossa triquetra*, or triangular bones sometimes found in the course of the suture of the parietal and occipital bones; so named from Olaus Wormius, who first described them.

WORMS, HUMAN. These are described under the terms *Vermes*, *Entozoa*, and *Cavilaria*. The most recent observations establish the identity of the worms called *cystic* with those which have been called *cystoid*.

WORMSEED. The *Spigelia Marilandica*, or Carolina Pink; the root and leaves of which are active anthelmintics.

1. *Wormseed-oil.* A powerfully anthelmintic oil, obtained from the seeds of the *Chenopodium anthelminticum*.

2. The term *Wormseed* is also applied to a substance consisting, not of the seeds, but of the broken peduncles, mixed with the calyx and flower-buds, of the *Artemisia santonica*, and also known by the names of *semen santonicum*, *semen cinæ*, *semen contra*, *semen sementina*, &c.

WORM-TEA. A preparation used in the United States, consisting of spigelia-root, senna, manna, and sarsaparilla, mixed in various proportions.

WORMWOOD. The vernacular name of the *Artemisia absinthium*, an indigenous Composite plant, said to be efficacious as an anthelmintic. Its bitter principle is termed *absinthin*.

WORT. Decoction of malt, prepared by boiling three ounces of malt in a quart of water.

WORT (of Herbalists). The Teutonic term for *herb*. Hence the names liver-wort, St. John's-wort, lung-wort, &c.

WOUND. A *solution of continuity* of parts naturally united. Wounds are termed *incised*, when made with clean-cutting instruments; *punctured*, when made by pointed instruments; *lacerated*, when the parts are torn; *contused*, when effected by bruising; *gun-shot*, which is termed *penetrating*, when the shot is lodged in the body or limb, and *perforating*, when it passes through either of them.

WOUND-BALSAM. *Traumatic balsam.* The Compound Tincture of Benzoin, used in contused wounds.

WRISBERG, NERVE OF. Another name for the *lesser internodular nerve*, the smallest of the brachial nerves.

WRY NECK. *Caput Obstipum; Torticollis.* A peculiar distortion in which the head is bent downward towards one shoulder (generally the right), and the face is turned in the opposite direction.

X.

XA'NTHEIN (ξανθός, yellow). A yellow-colouring matter, extracted from the petals of the yellow dahlia.

XANTHELA'SMA (ξανθός, yellow, ἔλασμα, lamina). "A yellow lamina commonly met with in the skin of the eyelids, xanthelasma palpebrarum, and presenting two varieties: xanthelasma papulosum and planum. The affection is named, by Addison and Gull, vitiligoidea."—*E. Wilson.*

XA'NTHIC ACID (ξανθός, yellow). *Sulphocarbovinic acid.* An oily liquid, named from the *yellow* colour of its salts. It is the sulpho-carbonate of the oxide of ethyl and water.

XA'NTHIC OXIDE (ξανθός, yellow). A species of calculus, observed by Dr. Marcet, and named from the lemon-coloured compound which it forms by the action of nitric acid.

XANTHI'N (ξανθός, yellow). A yellow-colouring principle, lately discovered in madder; also, the yellow-colouring matter of flowers.

XANTHOCHRO'IA (ξανθός, yellow, χροία, the skin). *Xanthoderma.* Yellowness of the skin.

XA'NTHO-CO'BALTIA (ξανθός, yellow). An ammoniacal base containing cobalt.

XANTHODERMA (ξανθός, yellow, δέρμα, the skin). *Xanthochroia.* Yellowness of the skin.

XA'NTHOGEN (γεννάω, to produce). A term applied by M. Zeise to the radical of hydroxanthic acid, from its property of forming yellow compounds with certain metals.

XANTHOPATHIA (ξανθός, yellow, πάθος, disease). Yellow disease: morbid yellowness of the skin.

XA'NTHOPHYLL (ξανθός, yellow, φύλλον, a leaf). The name given by Berzelius to *anthoxanthine*, or the yellow-colouring matter of leaves in autumn, at which season the *chlorophyll*, or green colouring matter, is replaced by *xanthophyll*.

XANTHOPICRITE (ξανθός, yellow, πικρός, bitter). A crystalline bitter principle, found in the bark of the *Xanthoxylum Clava-Herculis*; employed in the Antilles as a febrifuge.

XANTHOPROTE'IC ACID. An acid procured in the form of a tasteless orange-yellow powder, when albumen or any other protein-

compound is digested in nitric acid. It combines equally well with acids as with bases.

XANTHORRHIZA (ξανθός, yellow, ῥίζα, a root). Yellow Root; the root of the *Xanthorrhiza Apiifolia*, a plant of North America, forming an excellent tonic.

XANTHORRHOEA (ξανθός, yellow, ῥοιὰς, flowing). A genus of Australian plants, called *Grass-trees*; they produce two resins which have been imported into this country, viz., *yellow resin of Xanthorrhoea*, known by the names of yellow resin of New Holland, Botany Bay resin, and acaroid resin or guin; and *red resin of Xanthorrhoea*, sometimes imported under the name of *black-boy-gum*.

XANTHOXYLUM (ξανθός, yellow, ξύλον, wood). Prickly Ash; the bark of the *Xanthoxylum Fraxineum*, used in the United States in chronic rheumatism.

XERASIA (ξηρασία, dryness, from ξηρός, dry). A disease of the scalp, characterized by dryness.

XERODERMA (ξηρός, dry, δέρμα, skin). Dry skin; a dry and parched state of the skin, occasioned by abnormal diminution of the secretion of the sebiparous organs. In its severest form it constitutes *ichthyosis*, or fish-skin disease.

Xeroderma ichthyoides. A term applied by Mr. Erasmus Wilson to a form of ichthyosis, in which the epidermis is the seat of the morbid alteration. See *Ichthyosis*.

XEROPHTHALMIA (ξηρός, dry, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). A dryness of the eye from deficiency of the tears, or rather of the mucous secretion of the conjunctiva. The terms *aeriosis* and *aeroma* are, incorrectly, used in the same sense.

XIPHOID (ξίφος, a sword, εἶδος, likeness). Sword-like; a term applied to the cartilage of the sternum.

XYLITE (ξύλον, wood). *Lignone*. A liquid existing in commercial pyroxylic spirit. By treating anhydrous xylite with hydrate of potash, *xylitic acid* is obtained. Other products are xylite-naphtha, xylite-resin, and xylite-oil.

XYLOBA'LSAMUM (ξύλον, wood, βάλαμον, balsam). A balsam obtained by decoction of the twigs and leaves of the *Amyris Gileadensis* in water. It is thicker and less odoriferous than the *balsamelæon* (έλαιον, oil), or oil of balsam, which is prepared in the same way, but by a shorter decoction.

XYLOIDIN. A highly combustible substance, allied to *pyroxilin*, obtained by dissolving starch in strong nitric acid of sp. gr. 1.5, with gentle heat, and then adding water. The xylidine is precipitated in the form of a white powder. See *Gun-Cotton*.

The term *Xylidin* has also been applied to paper which has been immersed for a moment in strong nitric acid, and then washed in distilled water. The paper assumes the feel and toughness of parchment, and is so combustible as to serve for tinder.

XYLOLE (ξύλον, wood). *Xylene*. A volatile liquid hydrocarbon. homologous with benzole, and existing in the oily impurities of commercial wood. Its base is *xylidin*. See *Ole*.

XYLOPYROGRAPHY (ξύλον, wood, πῦρ, fire, γράφω, to draw). Hot-wood-drawing, or poker-painting. The process of producing a picture by applying a hot iron to the surface of wood, which becomes charred or scorched wherever it is touched.

XYLORE'TIN (ξύλον, wood, ρητίνη, resin). A fossil resin, found in Danish peat.

Y.

YAM. A plant introduced from the East into the West Indies. It produces tubers, resembling a potato, which form an important part of the food of the negroes.

YAVA-SKIN. The name given, in the Polynesian isles, to Elephantiasis Arabum, or Barbadoes-leg, from its being supposed to originate from drinking the heating beverage called *yava*. Dr. Good observes, that, like the gout among ourselves, it is there regarded in a sort of honourable light.

YAW (a raspberry, Afrie.). The name given by the Africans to the disease called Frambæsia. On the American coast it is termed *pian* and *epian*. See *Frambæsia*.

YEAST. *Fermentum*. A substance generated during the vinous fermentation of vegetable juices and decoctions, rising to the surface in the form of a frothy, flocculent, and somewhat viscid matter. It is used for promoting fermentation. See *Katalysis*.

Artificial yeast may be made by boiling malt, pouring off the water, and keeping the grains in a warm place to ferment, repeating the process till a sufficient quantity is procured.

YEAST-PLANT. A fungous plant referred to the Hyphomycetes, a sub-order of the Fungi. The substance called Yeast is, therefore, a mass of microscopic cryptogamic plants.

YELLOW EARTH. A mixture of hydrated silicate of alumina and peroxide of iron; sometimes used as a pigment.

YELLOW FEVER. *Febris icterodes*. One of the severest forms of malignant remittent; so named from the lemon or orange hue presented by the whole surface of the body, and attended with vomiting of a yellowish matter at the beginning, and of a chocolate-coloured colluvies towards its close. See *Febris*.

YELLOW GUM. *Icterus Infantum*, or Jaundice of Infants. This is the mildest form under which jaundice makes its appearance.

YELLOW, KING'S. A yellow pigment, the basis of which is sulpharsenious acid or orpiment.

YELLOW LAKE. A pigment procured by boiling Persian or French berries in a solution of potash, and precipitating the colouring matter by means of alum.

YELLOW WASH. *Aqua phagedenica*. A lotion for ulcers, formed by the decomposition of corrosive sublimate in lime-water, which occasions a precipitate of a deep yellow colour, being a peroxide of mercury, containing a little muriatic acid; one fluid drachm of lime-water should be employed for the decomposition of two grains of the salt.

The *Black Wash* is formed by the decomposition of calomel by lime-water, which turns it black in consequence of its precipitating the

black oxide of the metal ; lbj. of lime-water should be employed to two drachms of calomel.

The *White Wash*, or *Royal Preventive*, is the Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis dilutus, and consists of solution of subacetate of lead and proof-spirit, of each one drachm, mixed with one pint of distilled water.

-YL or -YLE (ύλη, matter). A termination generally employed in designating compound radicals. Thus *eth-yl* is the hypothetical matter from which ether-compounds are derived. See *Radicals, Compound*.

Y'TTRIA. A new earth, discovered by Gadolin, in a mineral from *Ytterby* in Sweden. Its metallic base is *yttrium*, of which it is considered to be a protoxide.

YUCA. The name of a plant in South America, from which the natives prepare an intoxicating beverage. The leaves are first chewed by the women to a pulp ; the women then spit it out into a large jar, and leave it to ferment ; and after two or three days the natives drink it mixed with water, when it does its work, as Robinson Crusoe says of his glass of rum, "to their exceeding refreshment."—*De gustibus*—.

Z.

ZAFFRE. The impure oxide of cobalt, which remains after the native arseniuret of this metal has parted with most of its arsenic by repeated roasting.

ZA'MIA. A genus of Cycadaceous plants, indigenous in the West India islands, and yielding a starch employed as an excellent sort of arrowroot.

ZE'A MAYS. Indian Corn or Maize ; a monœcious plant, employed for the same purposes as the wheat of more northern countries.

ZE'DOARY (*jediwar* or *zadwar*, Arab.). The name given to the tubers of some species of *Curcuma*, the *zedoaria longa* being referred to the *C. zerumbet* ; the *zedoaria rotunda* to the *C. zedoaria*.

ZE'INE. A principle obtained from maize, or Indian corn.

ZE'OLITES (ζέω, to boil, λίθος, a stone). A term applied to the silicates of lime and of alumina, from their *frothing* when heated before the blow-pipe. Dr. Thomson describes the chemical constitution of zeolites as *double hydrous aluminous silicates*.

ZERO (probably from the Arabic *tsaphara*, empty). Nothing. It is used to denote a cypher, and to fill the blank between the ascending and descending numbers in a scale or series.

ZERUMBET-ROOT. *Radix Zerumbet*. The root of a species of *Zedoaria*, a Zingiberaceous plant. See *Curcuma*.

ZINC. A bluish-white metal, found in the form of oxide, or *red zinc* ; of sulphuret, or *blende* or *black-jack* ; of carbonate, or *calamine* ; of sulphate, or *white vitriol* ; of silicate, or *electric calamine* ; and of aluminate, or *automalite* or *gahnite*. It has been called golden marca-

site, Indian tin, and *spelter*. When rolled into thin leaves, it is termed *sheet-zinc*. See *Culamina*, *Tutia*, and *Vitriol*.

1. *Flowers or calx of zinc*. Oxide of zinc, formed by exposing the metal to the air at a temperature a little above its melting point, when it flies up in the form of white flowers. It has hence received the fanciful names of *philosophical wool*, and *nilil album*. The Ancients called it *pompholyx*. In Holland it was sold as a secret remedy under the names *arcantum Ludemanni* and *luna fixata*.

2. *Butter of zinc*. Chloride of zinc, also called the muriate or hydrochlorate; a whitish-grey mass, with the consistency of wax.

3. *Granulated zinc*. The metal reduced to a granular state by fusing and pouring it into cold water.

ZINC-PAINT. The white oxide of zinc, proposed as a substitute for the deleterious white lead.

ZINCETHYL. A compound formed by the action of zinc upon iodide of ethyl, or a mixture of iodide of ethyl and anhydrous ether, at a temperature exceeding 100° C. It appears to consist of two volumes of ethyl and one volume of zinc-vapour, the three volumes being condensed to two.

ZINCMETHYLIUM. A radical formed in an uncombined state when iodide of methyl and zinc are exposed to a temperature of about 150° C. in a sealed tube.

Zincethylium and *Zincamylum* are homologous bodies formed by similar processes; their investigation is not yet completed.

ZINCOID (*zincum*, zinc, *zīdos*, likeness). Like zinc, quasi-zinc; a term applied to the zincous plate which is in connexion with a copper plate in a voltaic circle, and denoting the positive pole, the positive electrode, the anode, and the zincode. See *Chloroid*.

1. *Zinco-lysis* (λύω, to decompose). A chemical term equivalent to *electrolysis*, denoting a mode of decomposition occasioned by the inductive action of the affinities of zinc or the positive metal.

2. *Zinco-lyte* (λύω, to decompose). A chemical term equivalent to *electrolyte*, denoting a body decomposable by electricity, the decomposition being referred to the action of zinc or the positive metal.

3. *Zincous element*. The basic or positive element of a binary compound. The negative element is termed *chlorous*.

ZINCOPO'LAR. A term applied, in Voltaism, to the surface of the zinc presented to the acid, which has zincous affinity. See *Chloropolar*.

ZINC'OUS POLE. A term founded on the theory that the particles of matter are susceptible of polarity. Hence that pole of a particle of zinc or of hydro chloride acid which has the attraction or affinity which is characteristic of zinc, or *zincous* attraction, is called the *zincous pole*. See *Chlorous Pole*.

ZINGIBER. Ginger. The scraped and dried rhizome of the *Zingiber officinale*, a native plant of Hindostan, but cultivated in the East and the West Indies. *Black ginger* is dried, after being scalded, without being scraped; *white ginger*, on the contrary, is carefully scraped. It is stated, however, that there are two ginger-plants, the *white* and the *black*. The annual shoots put forth from the perennial rhizome are used for making *preserved ginger*.

Zingiber Cassumunar. This is perhaps the plant which yields the cassamunar-root of the shops.

ZIRCO'NIUM. The metallic basis of *zirconia*, an earth or metallic oxide found in the *jargon* or *zircon* from Ceylon, and in the red mineral hyacinth.

ZO'MIDINE (ζωμός, broth). Aqueous extract of flesh, probably identical with osmazome.

ZO'NA (ζώνη, a belt or girdle). *Cingulum*. A designation of the *herpes zoster* or shingles, from the development of the vesicles around some part of the trunk of the body, in the form of a *half-zone*. *Zona ignea* derives its specific signification from its burning heat; and *zona herpetica* is synonymous with *herpes circinatus*. (The term *zona* denotes a girdle worn by women, and *zoster* a girdle worn by men.)

ZONA PELLU'CIDA. A thick membrane, constituting the external investment of the ovum. By Wagner it is termed *chorion*.

ZO'NULA CILIA'RIS. A thin vascular layer which connects the anterior margin of the retina with the circumference of the lens.

ZO'NULE OF ZINN. The name given to an assemblage of membranous folds or laminae, observed in the hyaloïd membrane, which project outwards, and are dove-tailed, as it were, with the ciliary processes.

ZO'GEN (ζῶον, an animal, γεννάω, to generate). The name given by Gimbernat to an organic substance found in mineral waters, also termed *barégine*, *theriothermin*, and *glairine*. It is a glairy or mucus-like substance, said to communicate the flavour and odour of flesh-broth to water in which it is contained.

ZOO'GONY (ζῶον, an animal, γονή, generation). "Zoognie;" a term under which M. Serres treats of the laws, which he supposes to regulate the formation of the organs, or according to which the different parts of which they are composed seem to be produced. These laws are two in number, viz.—

1. The law of *Symmetry*, which is designated as "the principle of the double development of the organs." This principle is also observed in the progress of ossification, the external parts of bones being first visible, and the interior and central parts being composed of productions from these. In consequence of this excentric progress, the double development of the single parts, which compose the centre of the skeleton, is effected; and hence arises the law of symmetry, by which, with a few exceptions, the two sides of the skeleton correspond with each other.

2. The law of "*Conjugaison*," which is designated as "the principle of their re-union." Thus, the intestinal canal is said to be "un canal de conjugaison, résultant de la double engrenure, antérieure et postérieure, de ses lames qui les constituent primitivement." This principle is also observed in the formation of the various cavities, holes, and canals, which are found in the bones, and which are supposed to be produced by a union of what were originally separate parts.

ZOO'LOGY (ζῶον, an animal, λόγος, a description). That branch of Natural History which treats of animals. Under the terms *Cyclo-neura*, *Diplo-neura*, *Cyclo-gangliata*, and *Spini-cerebrata*, will be found the primary divisions of the Animal Kingdom, derived from modifications of the nervous system. The following Table exhibits Cuvier's

four-fold division of the Animal Kingdom, together with the classes, sub-classes, and orders, of each division :—

DIV. I.—VERTEBRATA.

Animals which have an internal skeleton, supported by a spine.

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Order.</i>	<i>Example.</i>
I. MAMMALIA Animals which suckle their young.	{ 1. Bimana. 2. Quadrumana. 3. Carnivora. 4. Rodentia. 5. Edentata. 6. Pachyderma. 7. Ruminantia. 8. Cetacea.	Man. Monkeys. Hyæna. Rabbit. Sloth. Elephant. Cow. Whale.
II. AVES Birds.	{ 1. Accipitres. 2. Passeres. 3. Scansores. 4. Gallinæ. 5. Grallæ. 6. Palmipedes.	Eagle. Sparrow. Parrot. Pheasant. Heron. Duck.
III. REPTILIA Reptiles.	{ 1. Chelonia. 2. Sauria. 3. Ophidia. 4. Batrachia.	Tortoise. Lizard. Serpent. Frog.
IV. PISCES Fishes.	{ 1. Acanthopterygii. 2. Malacopterygii Abdominales. 3. Malacopterygii Sub-brachiiati. 4. Malacopterygii Apodes. 5. Lophobranchii. 6. Plectognathi.	Perch. } Pike. } Cod. } Eel. Hippocampus. Sun-fish.
Sub-Class. I. OSSEOUS. II. CARTI- LAGINOUS. Chondropte- rygii.	{ 7. Sturiones. 8. Selachii. 9. Cyclostomi.	Sturgeon. Shark. Lamprey.

DIV. II.—MOLLUSCA.

Soft, invertebral, inarticulate animals, often protected by a shell.

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Order.</i>	<i>Example.</i>
I. CEPHALOPODA Head-footed.	(One.) Cephalopoda.	Cuttle-fish.

MOLLUSCA—*continued.*

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Order.</i>	<i>Example.</i>
II. PTEROPODA..... } Fin-footed.	(One.) Pteropoda.	Clio.
III. GASTEROPODA } Belly-footed.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pulmonibranchia. 2. Nubibranchia. 3. Inferobranchia. 4. Tectibranchia. 5. Heteropoda. 6. Ptenobranchia. 7. Tubulibranchia. 8. Scutibranchia. 9. Cyelobranchia. 	Snail. Glaucus. Diphyllidia. Bulla. Carinaria. Whelk. Vermetus. Sea-ear. Chiton.
IV. ACEPHALA } Headless.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Testacea. 2. Nuda. 	Oyster. Ascidia.
V. BRACHIOPODA } Arm-footed.	(One.) Brachiopoda.	Lingula.
VI. CIRRHOPODA } Bristle-footed.	(One.) Cirrhopoda.	Barnacle.

DIV. III.—ARTICULATA.

Animals with bodies covered with a case divided into rings.

I. ANNELIDA } Ring-bodied animals.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tubicola. 2. Dorsibranchia. 3. Abranchia. 	Wormshell. Lobworm. Earthworm.
II. CRUSTACEA, Crustaceous animals.	<div> <div> <i>Section.</i> I. MALACOSTRACIA, Crustaceous-shelled. </div> <div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decapoda. 2. Stomapoda. 3. Amphipoda. 4. Læmodipoda. 5. Isopoda. </div> </div> <div> <div> II. ENTOMOSTRACIA, Thin-shelled. </div> <div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Branchiopoda. 7. Pœcilopoda. </div> </div>	Lobster. Sea-mantis. Shrimp. Whale-louse. Cymothoa. Monoculus. Kingcrab.
III. ARACHNIDA } The Spider-tribe.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pulmonata. 2. Trachcaria. 	Tarantula. Mite.

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Order.</i>	<i>Example.</i>
IV. INSECTA Insects.	1. Myriapoda.	Centipede.
	2. Thysanoura.	Spring-tail.
	3. Parasita.	Louse.
	4. Suctoria.	Flea.
	5. Coleoptera.	Beetle.
	6. Orthoptera.	Ear-wig.
	7. Hemiptera.	Bug.
	8. Neuroptera.	Ant-lion.
	9. Hymenoptera.	Wasp.
	10. Lepidoptera.	Butterfly.
	11. Rhipiptera.	Stylops.
	12. Diptera.	Fly.

DIV. IV.—RADIATA.

Animals disposed around an axis.

I. ECHINODERMA Hard-skinned.	{ 1. Pedicellata. 2. Apoda.	Star-fish. Sipunculus
II. INTESTINA Intestinal worms.	{ 1. Cavitaria. 2. Parenchyma.	Guinea-worm Tape-worm.
III. ACALEPHA Sea-nettles.	{ 1. Simplex. 2. Hydrostatica.	Medusa. { Spanish man-of-war.
IV. POLYPI Plant-like animals.	{ 1. Carnosa. 2. Gelatinosa. 3. Corallicola.	Sea-anemone. Vorticella. Coral.
V. INFUSORIA Water animalcules.	{ 1. Rotifera. 2. Homogenea.	Wheel-insect. Globe-animalcule.

ZOO'NIC ACID (ζῶον, an animal). This has been shown by Thenard to be merely the acctous acid, holding animal matter in solution.

ZOONO'MIA (ζῶον, an animal, νόμος, a law). The science which treats of the laws of organic life.

ZOO'PHYTA (ζῶον, an animal, φυτόν, a plant). Animal plants; a division of the animal kingdom, considered by Cuvier as synonymous with the *Radiata*.

1. *Echino-dermata* (ἐχῖνος, a hedge-hog, δέρμα, a skin). Having a spinous skin, as the star-fish, sea-urchin, &c.

2. *Ento-zoa* (ἐντός, within, ζωή, life). Intestinal animals, as the tænia, &c.

3. *Acalephæ* (ἀκαλήφη, a nettle). Sea-nettles, as the medusa, polypus, &c.

4. *Polypi* (πολύς, many, πούς, a foot). Many-footed animals, as the hydra, &c.

5. *Infusoria* (infundo, to pour in). Infusory animalcules, found in infusions or stagnant water, as the monas, &c.

ZO'OTIC ACID (ζῶον, an animal). A designation of hydrocyanic acid, from its being a product peculiar to the organized kingdom. It is seldom, however, found in animals.

ZOO'TOMY (ζῶον, an animal, τομή, section). The anatomy or dissection of animals.

ZOSTER (ζωστήρ, a belt). A specific designation of *Herpes*, characterized by its spreading round the trunk in the form of a belt, or, more correctly, a *half-belt*. See *Shingles* and *Zona*.

ZUMIC ACID (ζύμη, leaven). An acid discovered in vegetable substances which have undergone the acetous fermentation: it has been shown that it closely resembles the *lactic* (acetic) acid.

ZYGAPO'PHYSIS (ζυγός, junction, ἀποφυσίς, apophysis). A process or exogenous portion of a vertebra, by which it is connected with the adjoining vertebra. See *Vertebra*.

ZYGO'MA (ζυγός, a yoke). The arch formed by the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek-bones. [*"Zygoma* is but another name for the *os jugale*, *os malæ*, or cheek-bone, and is so called from ζυγός, a yoke, because it is joined, by the peculiar formation of its chief process, to the corresponding portion of the Temporal bone, the two uniting to form something like the yoke by which oxen were joined together in drawing the plough, &c. The cavity and processes of the *Os jugale*, and also of the *Os temporis*, are called Zygomatic, simply because belonging to, or connected with, the *Zygoma* or cheek-bone."—*Mayne*.]

1. *Zygomatic process*. A thin, narrow projection of bone, bounding the squamous portion of the temporal bone at its base.

2. *Zygomaticus major*. A muscle arising from the cheek-bone, and inserted into the angle of the mouth.

3. *Zygomaticus minor*. A muscle arising a little higher upon the cheek-bone, and inserted into the upper lip, near the angle of the mouth; it is often wanting. These muscles raise the angles of the mouth, as in laughter; hence the term *distortor oris* has been applied to them.

4. *Zygomatic fossa*. An irregular cavity situated below the zygoma.

ZY'MOME (ζύμη, leaven). This and gliadine form the constituent principles of gluten. (See *Gluten*.) The name is sometimes applied to vegetable fibrin.

ZYMO'TIC (ζύμη, leaven). A term applied to those diseases which seem to be occasioned by a virus or poison, which breeds in the body, is diffused through the frame, and operates upon it like leaven. The term is now used to characterize the entire class of epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases. Hippocrates uses the term *hepatis zymosis*, for a swelling of the liver.



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